

EPBC 2017/8094

2023 Annual Compliance Report

Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project



15 November 2022 to 14 November 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.	YALYALUP MINERAL SANDS PROJECT SUMMARY	4
A.1	Project Location, Proponent and Overview	4
B.	SUMMARY OF MINING OPERATIONS	5
B.1	Summary of Operations for 2023	5
C.	COMPLIANCE	7
C.1	Compliance with EPBC EPBC 2017/8094	7
D.	SUITABLE NESTING HOLLOWES	16
D.1	Monitoring results	16
D.1.1	20 th October 2023	16
D.1.2	6 th December 2023	20
E.	WESTERN RINGTAIL POSSUM AND BLACK COCKATOO	24
E.1	McGibbon Track TEC Extension	24
F.	ASSE-WONNERUP SYSTEM RAMSAR SITE	29
F.1	Groundwater licence operating strategy results	29
G.	LAND OFFSETS	31
G.1	Land acquisition offset strategy	31
G.2	Stratham offset	31

Report and Scope

The Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project (EPBC 2017/8094) was declared a controlled action as per the EPBC Act 1999 on 8th February 2018 and following the submission of the project referral was granted conditional approval on 12th November 2021.

The Project was also granted State Ministerial approval (Ministerial Statement 1168) in May 2021.

The scope of this Annual Compliance Report is to satisfy Condition 20 of EPBC 2017/8094, addressing compliance with each of the conditions of the approval for the 2023 reporting period.

A. YALYALUP MINERAL SANDS PROJECT SUMMARY

A.1 PROJECT LOCATION, PROPONENT AND OVERVIEW

The Doral Mineral Sands Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project was granted Ministerial Statement 1168 in May 2021 to extract ore from the strand of heavy mineral deposit located within Mining Tenement M70/1400, 11km southeast of Busselton (Figure 16), Western Australia. Approximately 250,000t of heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) is expected to be produced per annum. HMC product generated from mining the deposit includes zircon, ilmenite and rutile.

The Project has a total disturbance envelope of 453.34ha. Of this area, 449.84ha is located within previously cleared land currently used for farming activities (i.e., agriculture/pasture).

The Yalyalup Mine commenced construction 15th November 2021 and entered the commissioning phase on the 14th April 2022. The mine is now in full production with a current expected mine life of 4 – 5 years.

B. SUMMARY OF MINING OPERATIONS

B.1 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FOR 2023

2023 Operation

The Yalyalup Mine has operated 7 days per week since commissioning 14th April 2022 (with the exception of maintenance shutdowns) and has continued to restrict the operating hours to daytime only (7am to 7pm). With reference to Figure 17, a brief summary of the progress of the mine during the reporting period is outlined below:

Q4 2022 (November 1st onwards)

- Excavation of Blocks 70, 71, 76 and 80 completed
- Back filling of mine voids Blocks 69, 74, 75 and 79 completed
- Progressive backfilling of mining voids Blocks 70, 76 and 80
- Progressive excavation of Blocks 53, 65, 72, 77, 81 and 82

Q1 2023

- Backfilling of mining voids Blocks 70,76 and 80 completed
- Progressive excavation of Blocks 53, 65, 72, 77, 81 and 82
- Progressive backfilling of mining voids Blocks 71, 72, 77 and 81

Q2 2023

- Excavation of Blocks 53, 65, 72, 77 and 81 completed
- Excavation of Block 82 partially completed – remaining areas to be excavated at a later date
- Backfilling of mining voids Blocks 71 and 77 completed
- Progressive excavation of Blocks 49-52 and 55-63
- Progressive backfilling of mining voids Blocks 53, 65, 72, 81 and 82

Q3 2023

- Excavation of Block 50 Ore 1 completed
- Excavation of Blocks 55 and 58-61 completed
- Excavation of Blocks 56, 62 and 63 partially completed - remainder to be mined once feed prep is moved
- Backfilling of mining voids Blocks 53, 65, 72 and 81 completed
- Backfilling of Block 82 current mine void completed
- Progressive excavation of Blocks 9-11, 45-47, 49, 51, 52 and 57
- Progressive backfilling of mining voids Blocks 55-57 and 62-63
- 11.76ha of rehabilitation completed in an area covering Blocks 69, 74, 75, 78 and 79 - area returned to pasture

Q4 2023 (to November 30th)

- Excavation of Blocks 9, 45-47 and 52 completed
- Excavation of Block 51 Ore 1 completed
- Excavation of Block 57 partially completed – remainder to be mined once feed prep is moved
- Progressive excavation of Blocks 10-12, 49 and Block 51 Ore 3
- Backfilling of mining voids Blocks 55 and 58-61 completed.
- Backfilling of mining voids Blocks 56-57 and 62-63 in their current state completed
- Progressive backfilling of mining voids 45 and 46

- Profiling of backfilled mining voids 70, 76 and 80 and parts of backfilled mining voids Blocks 71, 73-74, 77-79 and 81 in progress in preparation for rehabilitation.

C. COMPLIANCE

C.1 COMPLIANCE WITH EPBC EPBC 2017/8094

The Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project (EPBC 2017/8094) was declared a controlled action as per the EPBC Act 1999 on 8th February 2018 and following the submission of the project referral was granted conditional approval on 12th November 2021.

The Project was also granted State Ministerial approval (Ministerial Statement 1168) in May 2021.

EPBC 2017/8094 includes 30 conditions as tabled in **Table C-1 COMPLIANCE WITH EPBC 2017/8094 FOR THE yalyalup MINE IN 2023** below and during the reporting period there were no non-compliances to report.

Table C-1 COMPLIANCE WITH EPBC 2017/8094 FOR THE YALYALUP MINE IN 2023

COMPLIANCE RISK MANAGEMENT AUDIT TABLE

PROJECT: Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project

EPBC 2017/8094

Note:

- Phases that apply in this table = Pre-Construction, Construction, Operation, Decommissioning, Overall (several phases).
- Compliance Status: C = Compliant, CLD = Completed, NA = Not Audited, NC = Non – compliant, NR = Not Required at this stage.

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
Part A Condition 1	Clearing	For the protection of EPBC Act listed species and ecological communities the approval holder must not clear more than: a. 1.78 ha of habitat for Black Cockatoos, including no more than 102 trees with a diameter at breast height of greater than 500 mm and no more than a total of five trees containing suitable nesting hollows. b. 0.34 ha of Shrublands on southern Swan Coastal Plain Ironstones (Busselton area) including as a consequence of dewatering. c. Nine Banksia squarrosa subsp. Argillacea including as a consequence of dewatering.	Implement the project in accordance with EPBC 2017/8094 and Ministerial Statement 1168. Survey and clear delineation of approved disturbance boundary and clearing extent prior to clearing.	Report in Annual Compliance Report (ACR)	Overall	Life of project	C	No clearing has been undertaken outside the approved areas. Refer to Appendix A for clearing extent.
Part A Condition 2	Clearing	The approval holder must ensure that no clearing occurs outside the disturbance footprint	Survey and clear delineation of approved disturbance boundary and clearing extent prior to clearing.	Report in ACR	Overall	Life of Project	C	No clearing has been undertaken outside the disturbance boundary. Refer to Appendix A for clearing extent.
Part A Condition 3	Black Cockatoos	To mitigate impacts to nesting black cockatoos, the approval holder must, within two days prior to clearing any suitable nesting hollows, have a suitably qualified field ecologist investigate that suitable nesting hollow to determine if it is currently utilised by any black cockatoos for nesting. If any black cockatoo is detected utilising any hollow in any tree, the approval holder must: a. clearly identify and mark the tree in which a black cockatoo is identified utilising any hollow; and b. not clear any tree containing a currently utilised suitable nesting hollow or any vegetation within a ten metre radius of any such tree until after the year's breeding season.	Suitably qualified field ecologist to inspect suitable nesting hollows within 2 days of clearing Clearly identify and mark tree(s) being used and do not clear within 10 metre radius until after the years breeding season Implement relevant environmental procedures: • DMS-EP-9.1 Fauna Spotter Procedure • DMS-EP-11.1 Vegetation Clearing	Report in ACR	Overall	Life of Project	C	One potential black cockatoo nesting tree was inspected by a Zoologist on the day of clearing during the reporting period. No nesting was observed. Refer to Appendix B for inspection reports.
Part A Condition 4	Black Cockatoos	To mitigate the loss of five suitable nesting hollows within the development envelope, the approval holder must: a. install, in accordance with artificial hollow installation guidelines, at least fifteen artificial nesting hollows prior to the beginning of the first breeding season that will commence after the date of this approval decision. b. ensure that each installed artificial nesting hollow is: i. monitored and maintained in accordance with the artificial hollow maintenance guidelines for the life of the approval, with maintenance actions undertaken outside of the breeding season. ii. not installed in a manner that requires additional clearing of black cockatoos foraging and breeding habitat or within 10	Engage Artificial Nesting Hollow contractor to install 15 artificial nesting hollows as per artificial hollow installation guidelines. Monitor and maintain artificial hollows in accordance with the artificial hollow maintenance guidelines for the life of the approval, with maintenance actions undertaken outside of the breeding season Do not install artificial hollows in a manner that requires additional clearing of black cockatoos foraging and breeding habitat or within 10 metres of the edge of any part of the nearest road or building	Twice yearly artificial nesting hollow inspection and maintenance Report in ACR	Overall	Twice per year at least 4 weeks apart	NR	Following significant negotiations during 2022 with Dept of Transport and ARC Infrastructure, a contract agreement is in place and the Rail Safety Plan approved prior to the installation of artificial hollows. 15 hollows were installed within

COMPLIANCE RISK MANAGEMENT AUDIT TABLE

PROJECT: Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project

EPBC 2017/8094

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		metres of the edge of any part of the nearest road or building, to reduce the risk of vehicle strike and human disturbance. c. ensure that each installed artificial nesting hollow is inspected at least twice each year, and at least 4 weeks apart, by a suitably qualified field ecologist during the breeding season for nine years following commencement of the action, to record any evidence of use by black cockatoos and to identify any maintenance requirements. The identified maintenance requirements must be implemented.	Schedule a suitably qualified field ecologist to inspect each artificial hollow at least twice a year and at least 4 weeks apart within the breeding season for 9 years following commencement of the action. Implement identified maintenance requirements as required					native vegetation north east of Perth, WA in March 2023. To date, two monitoring sessions have confirmed successful Carnaby Black Cockatoo breeding activity in 80% of the artificial hollows installed. See section D for detail
Part A Condition 5	Black Cockatoos	If, after nine years from commencement of the action, the approval holder is unable to provide the verification by a suitably qualified field ecologist of use by Black Cockatoos during the breeding season for three consecutive years the approval holder must, within ten years after commencement of the action: a. submit to the Minister for approval the details of an offset that meets the requirements of the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy and will compensate for the permanent loss of the five suitable nesting hollows. b. submit to the Department a detailed assessment of the factors that caused the failure to achieve black cockatoos nesting in any artificial nesting hollow.	Engage DAWE Compliance officers within year 6 of the commencement of the action (Nov 2027) to discuss Cockatoo activity status. Consult with DAWE to determine requirements of the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy and will compensate the loss of 5 Cockatoo hollows. Engage a Zoologist to report on factors that caused the failure of no Black Cockatoos nesting in any artificial nesting hollow.	Submit detail as per Condition 5 to the Minister Report in the ACR	Overall	> 9 years, < 10 years	NR	2023 is the second year of commencement of the action
Part A Condition 6	Black Cockatoos	All data, enquiries and findings of the monitoring required by Condition 4 must be published and remain publicly accessible for the remainder of the life of the approval on the website to contribute to potential research into the use of artificial nesting hollows by Black Cockatoos. These must be published within 60 business days of a suitably qualified field ecologist providing verification as required under Condition 4.c., or within 25 business days after submitting the assessment report required under condition 5.b.	Publish relevant monitoring and reporting on the Doral Website	Screenshot of uploaded document email to DAWE Compliance Report in the ACR	Overall	Within 60 days of verification as required for Condition 4c Within 25 days of verification as required for Condition 5b	NR	Due to vulnerability of potential poaching activities and sensitive nature of the breeding program and particularly the location, Doral has elected to maintain the report as confidential and thus has not published the cockatoo monitoring reports dated 20 th October and 6 th December 2023 on the Doral website. The reports have been submitted to DCCEEW as confidential. Detail of success can be found in section D

COMPLIANCE RISK MANAGEMENT AUDIT TABLE

PROJECT: Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project

EPBC 2017/8094

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
Part A Condition 7	Western Ringtail Possum and Black Cockatoo	To minimise impacts to the Western Ringtail Possum and Black Cockatoos, the approval holder must implement the Revegetation Management Plan.	Implement the Revegetation Management Plan	Report revegetation progress in the ACR	Overall	Life of Project	C	Revegetation McGibbon Track revegetation area commenced in 2022. Further infill planting was undertaken in 2023. See section E
Part A Condition 8	Vasse-Wonnerup System Ramsar Site	To mitigate impacts to the Vasse-Wonnerup System Ramsar Site, the approval holder must implement the Groundwater Licence Operating Strategy.	Implement the Groundwater Licence Operating Strategy	Report monitoring results of Groundwater Licence Operating Strategy in the ACR	Overall	Life of Project	C	Groundwater monitoring has been undertaken as per the Groundwater Licence Operating Strategy. The first Annual Groundwater Summary was published in March 2023. See section F
Part A Condition 9	Protected Matters	The approval holder must comply with and implement all WA conditions to the extent they relate to protected matters.	Implement the project in accordance with Ministerial Statement 1168	Report in the ACR and Compliance Assessment Report as per Ministerial Condition 4-6	Overall	Life of Project	C	Conditions have been complied with and reported in this ACR and the Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) as per Ministerial Condition 4-6
Part A Condition 10	Offsets	To compensate for the residual significant impacts to Black Cockatoos, <i>Shrublands on southern Swan Coastal Plain Ironstones (Busselton area)</i> and <i>Banksia squarrosa</i> subsp. <i>Argillacea</i> , the approval holder must: a) within 3 months from commencement of the action, submit an Offsets Strategy for approval by the Minister; and b) implement the Offset Strategy approved by the Minister in writing.	Submit an Offset Strategy for approval by the Minister	Correspondence to confirm submission to the Minister and Approval Report in the ACR	Pre-construction	Prior to Action	C	Offsets strategy was submitted with EPBC approval documentation and subsequent consultation and revisions undertaken in accordance with DCCEW officers following amendments to EPBC Conditions on 4 th Nov 2022 and again on 21 st June 2023. Final version still in draft awaiting assessment by DCCEW.

COMPLIANCE RISK MANAGEMENT AUDIT TABLE

PROJECT: Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project

EPBC 2017/8094

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
Part A Condition 11	Offsets	The Offsets Strategy must satisfy the requirements of the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy, and must: a) include summary information on the impacted areas, and detailed baseline information on the proposed offset(s), achievable ecological benefits and timeframes for their achievement; b) include an assessment of risks to achieving the ecological benefit(s), and management strategies that will be applied to address those risks; c) outline the monitoring program(s) that will be implemented to determine progress towards, attainment and maintenance of the ecological benefits for the EPBC Act listed threatened species and communities at the proposed offset(s); d) specify how and at what frequency offset(s) management results, monitoring program findings and assessments of ecological benefits will be reported to the Department and the public; e) specify land tenure and management arrangements for the proposed offset(s), and the requirements of Condition 12 that apply to each offset area; and f) detail how the offset(s) will be protected, and ecological benefits maintained, in perpetuity.	Prepare Offset Strategy as per Condition 11 and submit for approval of the Minister	Correspondence to confirm submission to the Minister and Approval Report in the ACR	Pre-construction	Prior to Action	C	See condition 10 comments.
Part A Condition 12	Offsets	Subject to Condition 11(e), the approval holder must submit for the Minister's approval, within 3 months of the date of approval of the Offset Strategy, an Offset Management Plan for each of the offset sites specified in the approved Offset Strategy. Each Offset Management Plan must be, to the satisfaction of the Minister, consistent with the Department's Environmental Management Plan Guidelines, and the approved Offset Strategy, and must include: a. a table of management commitments to achieve the ecological benefits for relevant protected matters, including a reference to where the commitments are detailed in the Offset Management Plan; b. reporting and review mechanisms, and documentation standards to inform the Department and others annually regarding compliance with management commitments, and attainment and maintenance of ecological benefits specified in the approved Offset Strategy; c. a monitoring program, which must include: i. evidence that demonstrates progress towards, attainment of and maintenance of the ecological benefits for the protected matters ii. measurable performance indicators to monitor attainment of the ecological benefits for the protected matters; iii. the timing and frequency of monitoring to detect trigger values and changes in the performance indicators; and iv. trigger values for corrective actions.	Prepare one Offset Management Plan for each of the two Offset sites in accordance with Condition 12 items (a) to (h) and submit for to the Minister for approval. Implement the approved Offset Management Plans	Correspondence to the Minister within 3 months of approval of the Offsets Strategy Correspondence to confirm Minister approval Report in the ACR	Overall	Within 3 months of the date of approval of the Offsets Strategy	NR	Not yet required, see Condition 10 comments. See section F for proposed Offsets and revegetation progress.

COMPLIANCE RISK MANAGEMENT AUDIT TABLE

PROJECT: Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project

EPBC 2017/8094

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		<p>d. proposed corrective actions to ensure ecological benefits for the protected matters are attained or maintained, if trigger values are reached or performance indicators not attained; and</p> <p>e. links to relevant recovery and threat abatement plans and applicable conditions of approval (including State approval conditions) if any.</p> <p>The approval holder must implement each approved Offset Management Plan for the remainder of the life of the approval.</p> <p>Note: A single Offset Management Plan providing the above in respect of all offset sites specified in the approved Offset Strategy may be submitted in place of separate Offset Management Plans.</p>						
Part A Condition 13	Offsets	If the Offset Management Plan for each of the offset sites specified in the approved Offset Strategy has not been approved by the Minister in writing within 5 months of the approval of the Offset Strategy, and the Minister notifies the approval holder that one or more submitted Offset Management Plans is/are not suitable for approval, the Minister may, at least two months after so notifying the approval holder, approve a version of the Offset Management Plan revised by the Department.	<p>Submit Offset Management Plans for approval by the Minister.</p> <p>Consult with DAWE Compliance staff to ensure approval is achieved within 4 months</p>	<p>Correspondence to confirm Minister approval</p> <p>Approval of the Report in the ACR</p>	Overall	Life of project	NR	Not yet required, see Condition 10 comments.
Part B Condition 14	Commencement of Action	The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of the date of commencement of the action within 10 business days after the date of commencement of the action.	Submit written notification to the Department within 10 business days of the commencement of the action	Correspondence to confirm notification sent and received Report in ACR	Construction	Within 10 days of commencement of the action	C	The action commenced on 15 th November 2021 See Appendix D
Part B Condition 15	Commencement of Action	If the commencement of the action does not occur within 5 years from the date of this approval, then the approval holder must not commence the action without the prior written agreement of the Minister.	Commence the action within 5 years	Correspondence to confirm commencement notification sent and received Report in ACR	Construction	Within 5 years of approval	C	The action commenced on 15 th November 2021 See Appendix D
Part B Condition 16	Records	The approval holder must maintain accurate and complete compliance records	All records with be maintained via the Environmental Management System (EMS)	Report in the ACR	Overall	Life of Project	C	All records are maintained with Doral's EMS
Part B Condition 17	Records	If the Department makes a request in writing, the approval holder must provide electronic copies of compliance records to the Department within the timeframe specified in the request.	All records with be maintained via the EMS	Correspondence of provision of information to DAWE as required	Overall	Life of Project	NR	No request was made in 2023
Part B Condition 18	Plans	<p>The approval holder must:</p> <p>a. submit plans electronically to the Department;</p> <p>b. unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Minister, publish each plan on the website within 20 business days of the date:</p> <p>i. of this approval, if the version of the plan to be implemented is specified in these conditions; or</p> <p>ii. that the plan is submitted to the Minister or the Department if the plan does not require the approval of the Minister but was not finalised before the date of this approval; or</p> <p>iii. that the plan is approved by the Minister;</p> <p>c. exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from plans published on the website or provided to a member of the public; and</p> <p>d. keep plans published on the website until the end date of this approval.</p>	Environmental Management Plans will be submitted to the Minister electronically and published on the Doral website within 20 business days as per Condition 18(b)	<p>Publish and send screen shot of Doral website</p> <p>Report in ACR</p>	Overall	Within 20 business days of the submission to Minister	C	Approved Management Plans are posted on Doral's website
Part B Condition 19	Plans	The approval holder must ensure that any monitoring data (including sensitive ecological data), surveys, maps, and other spatial and metadata produced under a plan, is prepared in accordance with the Department's Guidelines for biological survey	Monitoring and other data as per Condition 19 prepared in accordance with DAWE Guidelines for biological survey and mapped data (2018) and submitted	Correspondence of submission to DAWE	Overall	Life of Project	C	Submitted with referral

COMPLIANCE RISK MANAGEMENT AUDIT TABLE

PROJECT: Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project

EPBC 2017/8094

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		and mapped data (2018) and submitted electronically to the Department in accordance with the requirements of the plan.	electronically to the Department in accordance with the requirements of the plan.					
Part B Condition 20	Compliance Reporting	The approval holder must prepare a compliance report for each 12 month period following the date of commencement of the action, or otherwise in accordance with an annual date that has been agreed to in writing by the Minister. The approval holder must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> publish each compliance report on the website within 60 business days following the relevant 12 month period; notify the Department by email that a compliance report has been published on the website and provide the weblink for the compliance report and documentary evidence providing proof of the date of publication of the report within 5 business days of the date of publication; keep all compliance reports publicly available on the website until this approval expires; exclude or redact sensitive ecological data from compliance reports to be published on the website; and where any sensitive ecological data has been excluded from the version published, submit the full compliance report to the Department within 5 business days of publication 	Prepare and publish ACR for each 12 month period following the commencement of the action within 60 business days following the relevant 12 month period If sensitive ecological data is excluded from published report submit the full compliance report to the Department	Correspondence to DAWE and screenshot of published report on the Doral website Report in ACR	Overall	Within 60 business days following each 12 month period Within 5 business days of publication on the Website	C	The report is published on Doral's website and a screenshot provided to DCCEEW
Part B Condition 21	Non-Compliance Reporting	The approval holder must establish a compliance risk management system, prior to the commencement of the action to prevent incidents of non-compliance with these approval conditions, prior to the commencement of the action.	Prepare a Compliance Management Plan including Audit Table	Correspondence of Submission to DAWE Report in the ACR	Pre-construction	Prior to the Action	C	Compliance Risk Management (CRM) Table emailed to DAWE on 11 Nov 2021
Part B Condition 22	Non-Compliance Reporting	The approval holder must provide evidence of the compliance risk management system to the Department prior to the commencement of the action.	Prepare a Compliance Management Plan including Audit Table	Correspondence of Submission to DAWE Report in the ACR	Pre-construction	Prior to the Action	C	CRM Table emailed to DAWE on 11 Nov 2021
Part B Condition 23	Non-Compliance Reporting	The approval holder must implement the compliance risk management system from the commencement of the action for the remainder of the life of the approval.	Implement the Compliance Management Plan	Report in the ACR	Overall	Life of Project	C	The compliance management plan has been implemented
Part B Condition 24	Non-Compliance Reporting	The approval holder must notify the Department in writing of any: incident; non-compliance with the conditions; or non-compliance with the commitments made in plans. The notification must be given as soon as practicable, and no later than two business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance. The notification must specify: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> any condition which is or may be in breach; a short description of the incident and/or non-compliance; and the location (including co-ordinates), date, and time of the incident and/or non-compliance. In the event the exact information cannot be provided, provide the best information available. 	Notify DAWE of any: incident; non-compliance with the conditions; or non-compliance with the commitments made in plans as soon as practicable, and no later than two business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance.	Correspondence of notification to DAWE Compliance section Report in the ACR	Overall	As soon as practicable and no later than two business days of becoming aware	NR	No non-compliances have occurred throughout 2023
Part B Condition 25	Non-Compliance Reporting	The approval holder must provide to the Department the details of any incident or noncompliance with the conditions or commitments made in plans as soon as practicable and no later than 10	Provide details of any incident or noncompliance with the conditions or commitments made in plans as soon as	Correspondence of incident notification	Overall	Within 10 business days	NR	No non-compliances have

COMPLIANCE RISK MANAGEMENT AUDIT TABLE

PROJECT: Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project

EPBC 2017/8094

Audit Code	Subject	Requirement	How	Evidence	Phase	Timeframe	Status	Further Information
		business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance, specifying: a. any corrective action or investigation which the approval holder has already taken or intends to take in the immediate future; b. the potential impacts of the incident or non-compliance; and c. the method and timing of any remedial action that will be undertaken by the approval holder	practicable and no later than 10 business days after becoming aware of the incident or non-compliance. Notification information provided to be as per Condition 25	Report in the ACR		of the occurrence		occurred throughout 2023
Part B Condition 26	Audit	The approval holder must ensure that independent audits of compliance with the conditions are conducted as requested in writing by the Minister	Conduct independent audits as requested by the Minister	Report in the ACR	Overall	Life of Project	NR	No requests were received from the Minister in 2023
Part B Condition 27	Audit	For each independent audit, the approval holder must: a. provide the name and qualifications of the independent auditor and the draft audit criteria to the Department; b. only commence the independent audit once the audit criteria have been approved in writing by the Department; and c. submit an audit report to the Department within the timeframe specified in the approved audit criteria.	Provide details of auditor, audit criteria and an audit report to DAWE as per Condition 27	Correspondence of submission of details Report in the ACR	Overall	Life of Project	NR	No requests were received from the Minister in 2023
Part B Condition 28	Audit	The approval holder must publish the audit report on the website within 10 business days of receiving the Department's approval of the audit report and keep the audit report published on the website until the end date of this approval.	Publish the audit report on the Doral Website within 10 days of DAWE approval	Correspondence of submission of details Screenshot of Doral Website Report in the ACR	Overall	Life of Project	NR	No requests were received from the Minister in 2023
Part B Condition 29	Revision of Management Plans	The approval holder may, at any time, apply to the Minister for a variation to an action management plan approved by the Minister, by submitting an application in accordance with the requirements of section 143A of the EPBC Act. If the Minister approves a revised action management plan (RAMP) then, from the date specified, the approval holder must implement the RAMP in place of the previous action management plan	Apply for a variation to an action management plan approved by the Minister where required.	Report in the ACR	Overall	Life of Project	NR	No requests for revision of Management Plans were required.
Part B Condition 30	Completion of Action	Within 30 business days after the completion of the action, the approval holder must notify the Department in writing and provide completion data	Notify the Department of the completion of the action	Report in the ACR	Decommissioning	Within 30 business days of completion of the action	NR	Yalyalup Mine remains operational

D. SUITABLE NESTING HOLLOWES

EPBC 2017/8094 Condition 4 requires the installation of at least 15 artificial nesting hollows within the first breeding season to mitigate the loss of five suitable nesting hollows within the development envelope.

Significant negotiations were undertaken during 2022 with Dept of Transport and ARC Infrastructure for the installation of 15 artificial hollows northeast of Perth WA in a region with proven evidence of Carnaby Cockatoo breeding in recent years. Contract agreement is in place and installation implemented in March 2023.

D.1 MONITORING RESULTS

D.1.1 20TH OCTOBER 2023

Upon inspection on the 20th October 2023, 13 of the 15 Artificial Nesting Hollows (ANH) were being used by Carnaby's Cockatoos. There was chipping by black cockatoos in all 15 hollows. A score of 0-10 was used to rate the amount of chipping with '0' being none detected, and '10' requiring the post to be replaced.

The oldest nestling is in D11 it is 36 days old (it is the oldest of siblings), Table D-1: D11 nestling data below:

TABLE D-1: D11 NESTLING DATA

Date measured	Incubation	Age	Date egg laid	70 days – Fledge from	Hatch date
20/10/23	29	36	16/8/23	23/11/23	14/9/23

Unfortunately, Corella's are nesting in D09, with one small nestling and one egg. There are signs of Carnaby's chewing on the post, however Corellas are very aggressive and seem to have taken the nest over from a 'prospecting' Carnaby's.

The eggs in D01 have failed (which is not uncommon). The temperature of the eggs confirmed they were cold. On removing eggs, they were light in weight and had cracks. By removing the eggs it is very likely that the hollow will be used by another pair.

There was significant chewing on the post and signs of prospecting in D02 and it will most likely be used this season.

Seven nestlings were photographed, leg banded, measured, weighed, aged (this will give us the date egg laid) and DNA taken, under licences from DBCA and DPIRD Animal Ethics.

Interestingly it would appear that prospecting has occurred not long after the 15 ANH were installed in March, as there is older chipping on some of the posts that has faded in colour which generally takes 5-6 months to occur.

A number of small, deceased nestlings were observed. This is normal as Carnaby's generally lay two eggs as insurance and let the younger nestling die if the first nestling is doing well. There are only 5-8% of twins (siblings) produced a year. The deceased nestlings were taken for DNA analysis as this has shown that about 25% of second nestlings are from a different male. See Figure 1-4 below for examples of nestlings in hollows.



Figure 1– Hollow D05 With 20 Day Old Nestling



Figure 2– Hollow D06 With One 20 Day Old Nestling And One deceased



Figure 3 - Hollow D07 with 25 day old nestling and second egg



Figure 4 – Hollow D11 with 36 and 21 day old nestlings

D.1.2 6TH DECEMBER 2023

Upon inspection 6th December 2023, 12 of the 15 artificial nesting hollows are being used by Cockatoos.

There is chipping by black cockatoos in all 15 hollows. A score of 0-10 was used to rate the amount of chipping with '0' being none detected, and '10' requiring the post to be replaced.

The oldest nestling is in D11 at 80 days old (it is the oldest of siblings-twins), and will fledge on or just after the date of this inspection.

Unfortunately, Corella's are nesting in D09, with one large nestling. There are signs of Carnaby's chewing on the post, however Corellas are very aggressive and seem to have taken the nest over from a 'prospecting' Carnaby's.

There have been re-lays in D01 and D04 (first attempt failed on eggs - which is not uncommon), with females flushed from both hollows. The 4-day old nestling in D01 will fledge in the middle of February and if D04 is successful it/they may not fledge until March 2024.

There was significant chewing on the post and signs of prospecting in D02 and D08 (FEMALE FLUSHED) and they may still be used this season. Unfortunately, the female in D08 was being harassed by Corellas whilst in the hollow.

Twelve nestlings were photographed, leg banded, measured, weighed, aged (this will give us the date egg laid and health score) and DNA taken, under licences from DBCA and DPIRD Animal Ethics. See Table D-2 and figures 5-8 for detail of hollow use and development of nestlings.

TABLE D-2: NESTLING DATA FOR ALL COCKATOO HOLLOWES 6TH DECEMBER 2023

Hollow No	Comments	Chipping score 0-10	Wood Chips Lts	Tree condition	Fixings and Hollow condition	Recommended repairs
D01	Female flushed, 1 x 4-day old Carnaby's nestling and one egg being incubated. significant chipping on post. SECOND NESTING ATTEMPT	10	5	Good	Good	New posts and chips
D02	No signs of nesting chipping on post by Carnaby's.	4	5	Good	Good	Chips
D03	51-day old female Carnaby's nestling. Chipping on the post.	5	5	Good	Good	New posts and chips
D04	Female flushed, two Carnaby's eggs. Chipping on the post. SECOND NESTING ATTEMPT	4	5	Good	Good	Chips
D05	64-day old female Carnaby's nestling. Chipping on the post	5	5	Good	Good	Chips
D06	67-day old Male Carnaby's nestling. Chipping on the post	5	5	Good	Good	New posts and chips
D07	69-day old female Carnaby's nestling. Chipping on the post	6	5	Good	Good	New posts and chips
D08	Female flushed on arrival, significant chipping on the post.	4	5	Good	Good	Chips
D09	Large Corella nestling. Carnaby's chipping on the post.	4	5	Good	Good	Chips
D10	Parents roosting in tree. 59-day old Male Carnaby's nestling. Chipping on the post	4	5	Good	Good	New posts and chips
D11	80 and 66 day old female Carnaby's nestlings, Chipping on the post.	4	5	Good	Good	Chips
D12	79-day old female Carnaby's nestling. Chipping on the post.	3	5	Good	Good	Chips
D13	59-day old Male Carnaby's nestling. Chipping on the post	4	5	Good	Good	Chips
D14	67-day old Male nestling Carnaby's. Chipping on the post.	4	5	Good	Good	Chips
D15	61-day old Male nestling Carnaby's. Chipping on the post.	4	5	Good	Good	Chips



Figure 5– D05 with 64 day old nestling



Figure 6– D06 with 67 day old nestling



Figure 7– D07 with 69 day old nestling



Figure 8 – D11 with 80 and 66 day old nestlings

E. WESTERN RINGTAIL POSSUM AND BLACK COCKATOO

EPBC 2017/8094 Condition 7 requires implementation of the Revegetation Management Plan. The McGibbon Track Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) extension revegetation is being undertaken to counterbalance direct impacts from clearing 2.72ha of degraded to completely degraded vegetation for the Yalyalup Mineral Sands Mine.

E.1 MCGIBBON TRACK TEC EXTENSION

The revegetation area is 4.7 hectares of degraded pasture located adjacent to the McGibbon Track TEC (SWAFCT10b – Shrublands of the Swan Coastal Plain Ironstones).

Throughout 2022, offset preparation activities were undertaken prior to planting during winter. The Offset was fenced with kangaroo and rabbit fencing (see Figure 11), weed control undertaken, slashing, rotary hoeing, discing, and ripping or discing performed dependent on the presence of surface ironstone.

A total of 9068 seedlings comprising 1739 overstorey and 7329 understory species were planted in winter 2022. In addition to seedlings, local provenance seed was broadcast over the prepared area at a rate of 4kg/ha.

Monitoring and weed maintenance commenced in spring 2022 following planting and in preparation for infill planting in winter 2023. Autumn and spring monitoring was conducted in April and November 2023, with chemical weed control and slashing conducted where required.

This first annual revegetation monitoring report (Appendix G) was received January 2024, summarising the first three monitoring events conducted from spring 2022 through to spring 2023 (see quadrat photos figures Figure 9, Figure 10 and Figure 13). The data summaries within the report provide a record of works undertaken and assist in establishing future trends against the fulfillment of closure criteria. Assessment of the McGibbon Track Revegetation will become more robust with each successive year of reporting, although will be subject to some limitations as detailed in section 4.3 of the monitoring report.

The general trend of the revegetation is positive with all metrics trending towards closure criteria. The major factor influencing revegetation within the site is the presence of massive ironstone and lateritic boulders at or near the surface. Areas where these boulders are near the surface are generally correlated to poorer germination and seedling establishment. The central area of the site considered 'wetland' type vegetation is most affected, attributing to its seasonal inundation and generally has less successful revegetation establishment. In contrast, revegetation in the 'transitional' areas has generally been more successful.

Within the transitional areas, the secondary factor influencing revegetation establishment has been weed competition, where areas of fertile soil have had higher weed burden competing with native germinants. There are three main areas (far northwest, northeast and south) that had high weed competition. Chemical weed control, slashing and infill planting in 2023 was targeted in these areas as they are most suitable for seedling establishment after weed competition was managed. It is expected that over time perennial vegetation establishing over surface boulders will perish due to lack of available soil affecting root growth and health.

Mining for the Yalyalup mineral sands project is continuing in surrounding areas and dewatering may have an ongoing influence on revegetation. The remnant vegetation on the adjacent McGibbon track is currently being managed for ground water availability with different water supplementation methods. Onflow effects have not yet been observed to have impacted the vegetation of the revegetation site but may have been a

contributing factor to the lack of inundation observed within the 'wetland' area in winter 2023, whilst in the 2022 winter prior to nearby dewatering there was significant inundation. It is important to note that 2023's annual rainfall was well under the seasonal average which may also have affected lack of inundation. Onflow effects within the revegetation site will be monitored into the future.

It is expected that the closure outcome 'Exclusion of grazing stock and feral animals to secure revegetation success' is maintained and achieved. There have been no observed faults in the perimeter fence or gates since installation and monitoring of perimeter integrity is frequently inspected by Doral personnel. Although there have been some suspected signs of rabbit herbivory, there have been no definitive observations and there has been no significant impact on revegetation.

The closure outcome specifying 'Plants used in rehabilitation to be of local provenance' is assured as the species recruited from direct seeding planted by seedlings grown from seed, cuttings have been collected from within 20 km of the revegetation site prior to revegetation. All collections were managed by Cape Life, and strict management of provenance was implemented throughout the collection process.

The overstorey completion criteria targets is for the total surviving tree count within 5 years is required to be 250 overstorey woodland species (*Corymbia calophylla*, *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Agonis flexuosa*) that can provide habitat for the conservation significant Black-Cockatoos and Western Ringtail Possums. Observations are currently higher than completion criteria with an estimated 650 stems currently on site. During the early stage of revegetation high stems/ha counts are commonly recorded due to the initial flush of germinants in direct seeding. Although the number of trees expected to reach self-sustaining maturity is uncertain due to natural thinning and fluctuations in environmental conditions, observations represent a positive indicator in achieving the closure criteria targets.

Selection of understorey species for revegetation has been based upon historical local flora surveys to achieve an understorey composition similar to the adjacent good quality vegetation of the SWAFCT10b vegetation community within the McGibbon Track. Although the completion criteria for the species richness closure outcome is set at 'species richness of at least 50% of adjacent SWAFCT10b richness', the exact data to directly measure against is not yet known.

Historical flora surveys for SWAFCT10b have been undertaken by level 1 flora survey and are for the wider vicinity of the ironstone vegetation on McGibbon Track. As the level 1 flora survey was for a wider scope of area than just SWAFCT10b, the actual species richness within SWAFCT10b can be assumed to be less than the 67 different vascular species listed within the level 1 survey. The most recent monitoring event has shown a mean species richness of 7 species across monitoring quadrats and a total species richness across the site of 34 species, therefore achieving above the >50% completion criteria, at a minimum. Additionally, the survival of most species selected for revegetation is positive sign of revegetation success and the stems/ha count for understorey species is currently well above the <1000 stems/ha target at 5943 stems/ha.

Weed cover closure outcome is highly likely to be achieved as current weed cover of SWAFCT10b is 80-100% and completion criteria require 'no greater than 60% of the current weed cover within adjacent SWAFCT10b'. The completion criteria also states that no declared weeds are present within the revegetation area, and throughout the revegetation program none have been observed. Weed coverage within revegetation varies greatly between seasons as annual ryegrass from previous agricultural land use dominated in winter but dies off in summer. Weed control has been undertaken throughout the revegetation program, mainly to reduce impacts of Blackberry Nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) Fleabane (*Erigeron bonariensis*) and Afghan Melon

(Cucumis myriocarpus). Approximately 5 individuals of the Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) have also been treated. The impacts of weeds have been mentioned earlier in this discussion as a main factor influencing revegetation in the transitional areas but are being managed successfully through chemical weed control, slashing and infill planting.

Completion criteria requires that 'No dieback is present within the revegetation area at 5 years post establishment'. Although there have been no observations, dieback signs are likely to become more pronounced with revegetation maturity. Proteaceae loss, reduced canopy health of mature overstorey species and signs of dieback in nearby remnant vegetation will continue to be monitored for 5 years after revegetation is considered an appropriate time for formal dieback assessment.

The McGibbon Track Revegetation site is showing positive signs in its capacity to become sustainable with minimal management and self-sustaining once established but will continue to require further monitoring and management as the revegetation matures.



Figure 9- Monitoring quadrat 1 spring 2022.



Figure 10- Monitoring quadrat 1 spring 2023.



Figure 11 and Figure 12– Kangaroo and Rabbit proof fence with one way egress gate



Figure 13 – Revegetation progress autumn 2023.

F. VASSE-WONNERUP SYSTEM RAMSAR SITE

The Vasse-Wonnerup Wetland is located 4.6km to the north of the project. The numerical model does not predict any drawdown from dewatering activities of the Superficial Aquifer to extend to the Vasse-Wonnerup Wetland. To minimise changes to downstream flows, diversion of the intercepted upstream catchments around the mine envelope has been implemented.

EPBC 2017/8094 Condition 8 requires the implementation of the Groundwater Licence Operating Strategy (GLOS). Doral have implemented the GLOS throughout the reporting period. The Annual Water Year for the Yalyalup Mine is 1 January to 31st December.

F.1 GROUNDWATER LICENCE OPERATING STRATEGY RESULTS

Groundwater monitoring has been undertaken as per the Groundwater Licence Operating Strategy. The first Annual Groundwater Monitoring Summary (GMS), was published March 2023. See Appendix E for GMS. The 2023 GMS is expected in March 2024.

F.1.1 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

F.1.1.1 Aquifer water levels

During the 2022 reporting period, the groundwater levels in the Superficial and Leederville aquifers at the Yalyalup mine have generally not been affected by any mining activities (i.e. pit dewatering and backfilling and off-site discharge), apart from some localised exceptions. Dewatering commenced in January 2022 and has continued to the end of reporting period (December 2022). Most of groundwater elevations recorded in the Superficial and Leederville monitoring bores during 2022 were within the historical range of values and within the range of natural seasonal water level variations associated with the winter dominated rainfall recharge to the aquifers and generally showed no evidence of any long-term trends. The only exceptions to the above were five Superficial aquifer bores YA_MB05S, YA_MB11S, YA_MB12S, YA_MB35_GDE and YA_MB37_GDE, which showed short-term (a few months) reduction in water elevations (i.e. drawdowns up to between 0.5 and 3 m), owing to mining and dewatering at the nearby active mine blocks. Additionally, Leederville aquifer bores YA_MB31_L, YA_MB30_W and YA_MB23_L showed abstraction in 2022, consistent with previous years. Overall, the impact on groundwater levels in the Superficial and Leederville aquifers due to the Yalyalup mine operation, over the 2022 reporting period, has been very limited. Any changes that have occurred (in the Superficial aquifer) are very localised (adjacent to the active pits) and temporary in duration. The recovery of water levels commences immediately mining of each active mine pit is completed, owing to the backfilling of mined-out pits with sand and clay tails.

F.1.1.2 Aquifer Chemistry

Water quality data collected during the 2022 review period from the Superficial and Leederville aquifers monitoring bores at the Yalyalup site show the groundwater to be generally fresh to marginal, acidic to neutral, with low total acidity, total alkalinity, SO₄:Cl ratios and concentrations of sulphate, aluminium, and manganese. There were some elevated iron concentrations (up to 30 mg/L) in monitoring bores, but all were consistent with historical ranges. There were some temporary higher or lower concentration readings, but most of the water quality parameter values remained within a relatively small range of fluctuation consistent with historical data. In the majority of bores, no evidence of any unacceptable decreasing or increasing trends of changing water quality for the Superficial and Leederville aquifers was noted, including any salinity increase or significant change in chemical composition of water. The only exception to this occurred in the Superficial bores YA_MB05S and YA_MB06S. At YA_MB05S there were some water quality parameter increases (pH,

salinity, total alkalinity, chloride, sulphate) since July 2022 due to the mining activities adjacent to this bore (e.g. seepage from the sand tails during nearby pit void backfilling). At bore YA_MB06S there were some water quality parameter decreases (pH, TDS, sulphate, chloride) from July 2022 onwards also due to nearby pit voids being backfilled with tails, where water from tails that had lower water quality parameters than YA_MB06S seeped through. Overall, the impact on groundwater quality in the Superficial and Leederville aquifers, due to the post mining operation over the 2022 reporting period, has been very limited. Any changes that have occurred are very localised and short-lasting. Surface water quality measured at selected surface water monitoring sites showed that existing off-site water discharge activities at the Yalyalup mine did not result in unreasonable changes in surface water quality at these locations, with only temporary spikes.

F.1.1.3 Effects on other users

Data collected during the 2022 reporting period indicate that the mining activities (i.e. active pit mining, pit dewatering, pit void backfilling) at the Yalyalup site result in only localised changes to water levels and water quality, with no increases on the regional scale. No impacts on other licensed Superficial aquifer users have been identified due to mining at Yalyalup. Three Leederville aquifer bores YA_MB31_L, YA_MB30_W and YA_MB23_L reported small drawdowns as a response to abstraction from these bores (not related to Yalyalup mining).

F.1.1.4 Effects on GDE's

No groundwater drawdown in the Superficial aquifer has been reported to extend beyond the Yalyalup mining area during 2022. Therefore, there should be no impact to any of three high value wetland GDEs, located approximately 6 km to either the northeast or southwest of the site. The magnitude of drawdowns along the McGibbon Track, where sensitive vegetation has been identified, will vary depending upon the proximity of the active mining pits. During 2022, short term (2 months) drawdowns of up to 2.6 m, were recorded at YA_MB35_GDE, owing to mining and dewatering of pit 91. These drawdowns are localised in the immediate area of the active mining (i.e. there were no drawdowns recorded in the nearby upstream bore (YA_MB08S) or downstream bore (SCPD28A)). As per the current GWOS requirements, more frequent water level monitoring was undertaken during 2022, with the supplementation scheme being initiated in February and March 2022 (i.e. a total of 72,000 L was irrigated along the McGibbon Track using water carting). Vegetation monitoring increased to fortnightly once water level triggers were hit, with all existing sensitive vegetation still present along the McGibbon Track despite the limited surface supplementation. It should be noted that supplementation infrastructure is currently in place with the 2nd Yarragadee aquifer production bore YA_PB02 capable of supplying required volumes of clean water.

G. LAND OFFSETS

G.1 LAND ACQUISITION OFFSET STRATEGY

Following the granting of Ministerial Statement 1168, as per condition 11-2 a Land Acquisition Offset Strategy (LAOS) was prepared. The LAOS was submitted to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation DWER (EPA) on 27th September 2021 and approved on 16th November 2021. The LAOS was made publicly available on the Doral website www.doral.com.au following approval.

The LAOS is inclusive of EPBC 2017/8094 Condition 11, and due to alterations of conditions within EPBC 2017/8094, Doral have been working with Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water (DCCEE) to finalise version 8 and await response to the latest submission.

Offset Component 1 of the LAOS contains the objective of Doral to purchase a Site containing conservation significant flora and vegetation within the Southwest of WA to be transferred to DBCA for management. The proposed Offset Site is located at Lot 2 Jindong-Treeton Road and includes 3.78ha of SCP10b - Shrublands on southern Swan Coastal Plain Ironstones (Busselton area) (Gibson, et al., 2000) and a population of 15 *Banksia squarrosa* subsp. *Argillacea*. A site assessment was undertaken by an experienced DBCA Botanist, Mr Andrew Webb, on 7 August 2020 to assess the Site and provide a preliminary understanding of the conservation values and baseline conditions of the Site.

The Site is continuous with other DBCA and Shire of Busselton managed land, that also contains SCP10b. DBCA considers that with conservation purchase, the condition and linkage of remnant patches 1, 2, 3 and 4 is expected to be maintained and possibly improve and increase in size. Fencing to exclude kangaroos is considered fundamental to maximising the survival of natural regeneration which is occurring at the Site and also the existing 15 individuals of Threatened *Banksia squarrosa* subsp. *Argillacea*. In the event of loss of the existing 9 individual *Banksia squarrosa* subsp. *Argillacea* plants within the potential dewatering impact area of the Yalyalup mine, Doral propose to enact a mitigation plan in agreement with DBCA to increase the number of species to a further minimum of 9 plants ensuring a total of 26 individuals within the offset site. The pastured extent of the Site combined with kangaroo exclusion also provides additional scope for future ironstone revegetation planting and Threatened flora translocation by DBCA. The majority of the Site is not seasonally inundated and as such would also allow for all year access which would greatly assist with weed management and revegetation activities. DBCA considers it is likely that this location could be a valuable future translocation Site for ironstone taxa.

As at January 2024, the land transfer as lodged by DBCA to Landgate is awaiting finalisation by the State Solicitors Office (verbal comm Annie Greig DBCA to Craig Bovell Doral, Jan 2024).

The second offset component was a site containing Black Cockatoo potential breeding and foraging habitat within the Southwest of WA which will be placed under Conservation Covenant for conservation purposes. The Offset Site, owned by Doral, is located at Lot 348 Boyanup Road West, Stratham and includes 8.4ha of Black Cockatoo potential breeding and foraging habitat.

G.2 STRATHAM OFFSET

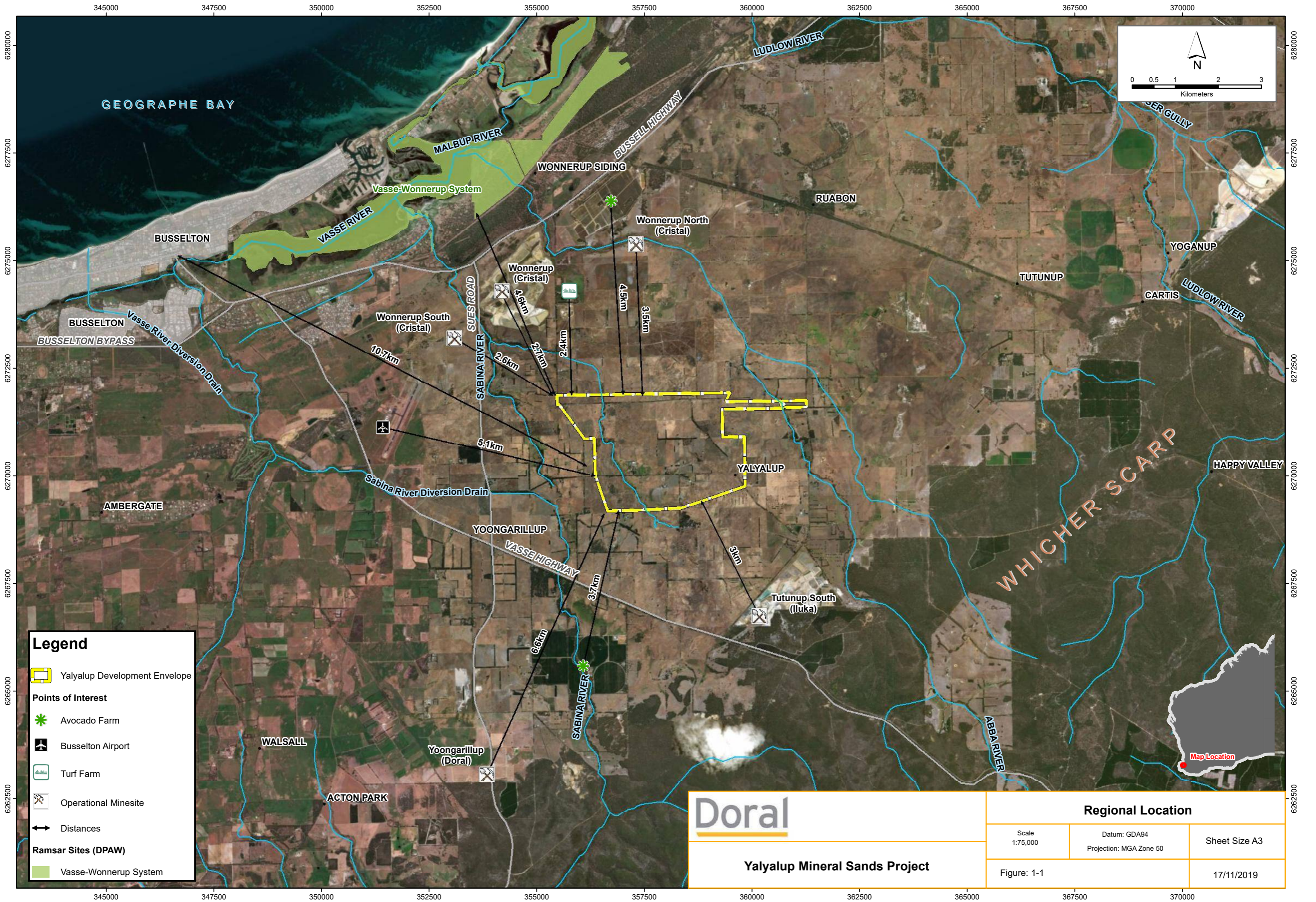
Throughout 2022, offset preparation activities were undertaken prior to planting during winter. The Offset was fenced with kangaroo and rabbit fencing (see Figure 14 and 15), weed control undertaken and rotary hoeing/ mounding performed. Of the 3,820 seedlings 841 were *Banksia grandis*, *Banksia attenuata* and

Corymbia calophylla species. Follow up weed control was implemented in October 2022. Spring monitoring was conducted in September 2023. See Appendix F for Stratham Monitoring Spring 2023 data sheets.










Figure 14 and Figure 15- Kangaroo and Rabbit proof fencing installed with one way Kangaroo egress gate

FIGURE 16
Locality Plan



Legend

-  Yalyalup Development Envelope
- Points of Interest**
-  Avocado Farm
-  Busseton Airport
-  Turf Farm
-  Operational Minesite
-  Distances
- Ramsar Sites (DPAW)**
-  Vasse-Wonnerup System

Doral

Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project

Regional Location		
Scale 1:75,000	Datum: GDA94 Projection: MGA Zone 50	Sheet Size A3
Figure: 1-1		17/11/2019

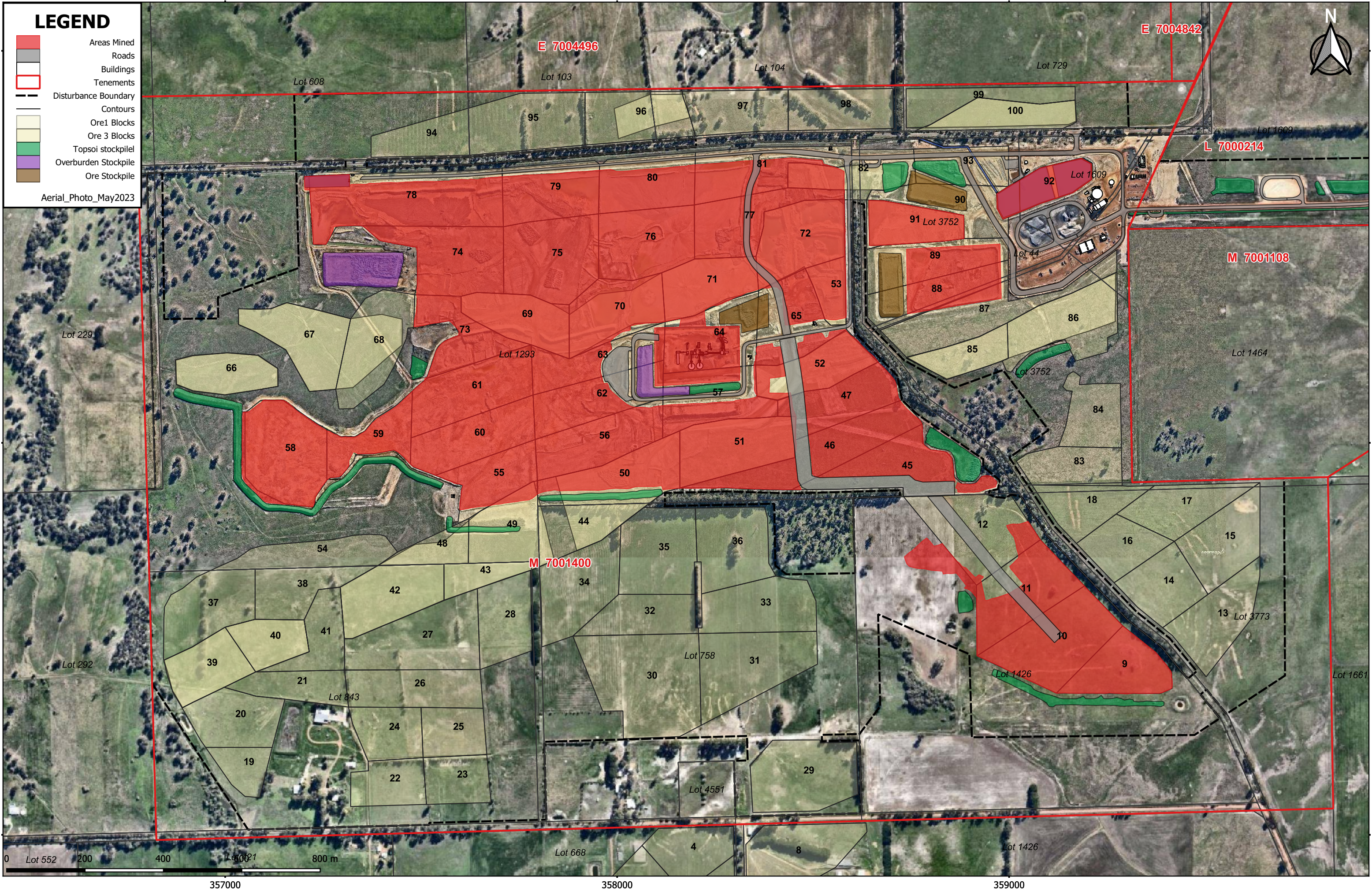
FIGURE 17

Yalyalup Minesite End of Year Map

LEGEND

- Areas Mined
- Roads
- Buildings
- Tenements
- Disturbance Boundary
- Contours
- Ore1 Blocks
- Ore 3 Blocks
- Topsoil stockpile
- Overburden Stockpile
- Ore Stockpile

Aerial_Photo_May2023



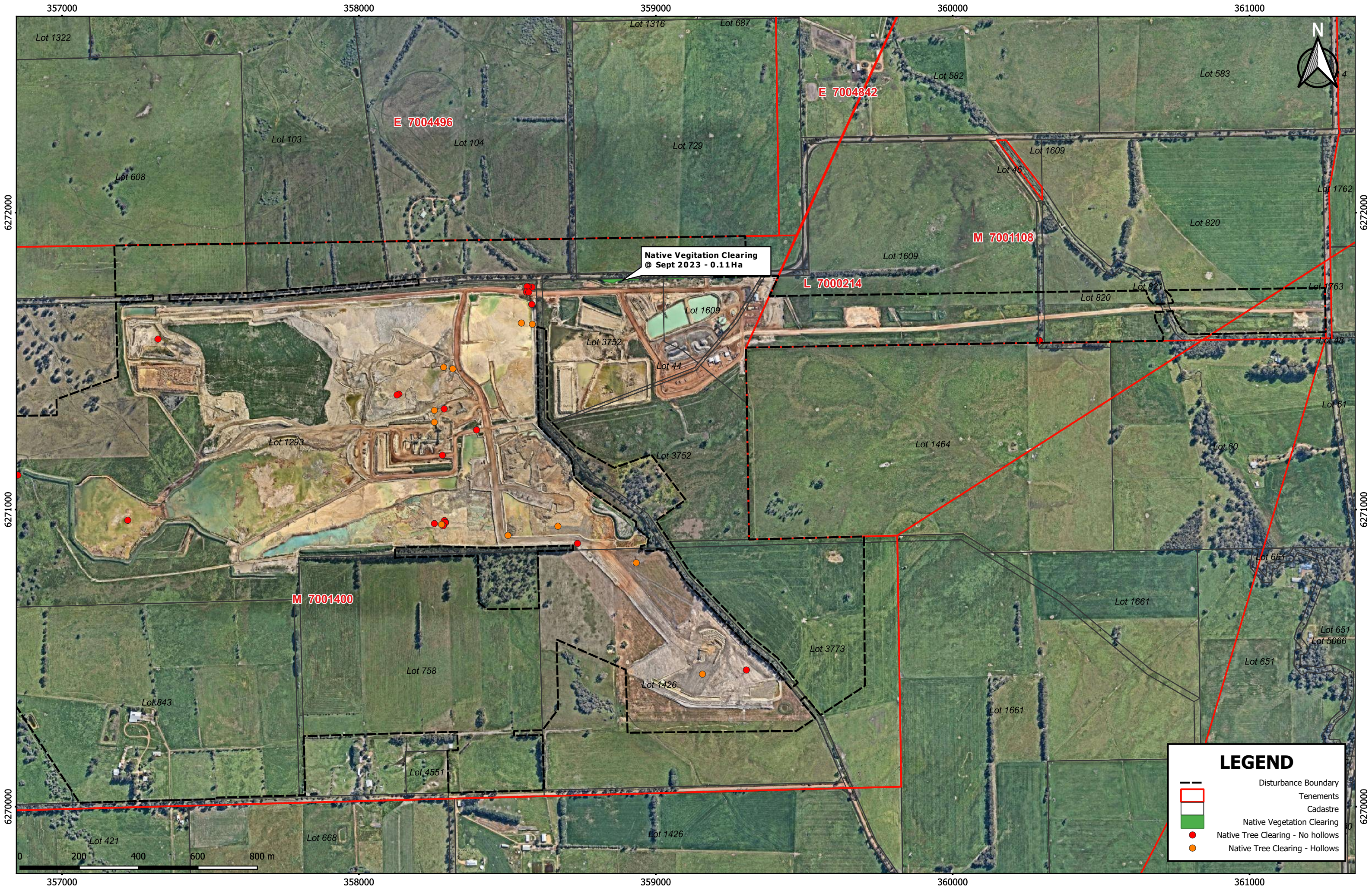
DORAL MINERAL SANDS - YALYALUP

EOM MAP - AREAS MINED - DECEMBER 2023

GDA94 / MGA zone 50
 Scale: 1:8500 @ A3
 File Name: Yalyalup_EOM_Map
 Printed at: 2/1/2024
 Drawn By: ARM / RDM

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
Native Vegetation Clearing Map



Native Vegetation Clearing
@ Sept 2023 - 0.11Ha

LEGEND

- Disturbance Boundary
- Tenements
- Cadastre
- Native Vegetation Clearing
- Native Tree Clearing - No hollows
- Native Tree Clearing - Hollows

**DORAL MINERAL SANDS - YALYALUP
NATIVE VEG / TREE CLEARING @ SEPT 2023**



APPENDIX B

Yalyalup Clearing Supervision Report

Greg Harewood
Zoologist
PO Box 755
BUNBURY WA 6231
15 September 2023

Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd
25 Harris Road
PICTON WA 6229

Attention: Julie Edwards

Dear Julie

**RE: Post Clearing Report – Yalyalup Mineral Sand Mine – Removal of Habitat Tree –
23 August 2023**

This letter serves as the “post clearing report” for recent tree removal undertaken at the Yalyalup Mineral Sand Mine. Doral are in the process of expanding existing operations and for this to proceed some previously identified “habitat trees” required removal with clearing being undertaken in stages. This stage of clearing was undertaken on the 13 December 2021.

In accordance with the approved management plan the removal of any of the identified habitat trees (Harewood 2020) and other vegetation requires a “fauna spotter” be employed during clearing. In this instance the task of fauna spotter was undertaken by myself under a regulation 28 licence (No. FR28000042-6) “Fauna Taking (Relocation) Licence” and “Authorisation to Take or Disturb Threatened Species” (Section 40 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016) – (TFA 2020-0066-3) issued by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

One tree was removed (habitat tree = wpt 479 (Harewood 2020)). Prior to clearing the tree was examined from ground level for evidence of occupation/use. A drone was also used to examine hollows/nests when considered warranted.

The tree (a large very large marri) contained two apparent large hollows (one occupied by bees) and several smaller hollows none of which were found to have any obvious signs of current use/occupation. The tree was felled without incident, with no fauna being detected.

If you have any questions or queries relating the information provided here please contact the undersigned on 0402 141 197 / gharewood@iinet.net.au



Greg Harewood
Zoologist

REFERENCES

Harewood, G. (2020). Fauna Assessment Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project. Unpublished report for Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd.



APPENDIX C
Yalyalup Variation Notice



Mr Craig Bovell
OSHE Superintendent
Doral Mineral Sands
25 Harris Street
PICTON WA 6229

EPBC 2017/8094: Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project - variation to conditions of approval.

Dear Mr Bovell

Thank you for your letter of 4 August 2022 requesting a variation to the *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) conditions of approval for the above approved action. I note that since then department officers have consulted with you on the proposed variation and, on 28 October 2022, Doral agreed to a version of the proposed variation of conditions.

Officers of the department have advised me on the proposed variation. On this basis, and as a delegate of the Minister for the Environment and Water, I have decided to vary, in accordance with section 143 of the EPBC Act, the conditions of approval to vary the requirements for the Offset Strategy and Offset Management Plan(s).

My decision to vary the conditions of approval is attached for your information. Please note that the decision will shortly be published on the Department's [referral notices webpage](#).

The Department has an active monitoring program which includes monitoring inspections, and desktop document reviews and audits. Please ensure that you maintain accurate records of all activities associated with the conditions of approval.

Should you require further information regarding my decision please contact Vaughn Cox on 02 6274 2005, or by email at post.approvals@dcccew.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Kim Farrant
Branch Head
Assessment (Vic, Tas) & Post Approvals Branch
Environment Standards Division

4 November 2022

Attachment: Variation to conditions of approval.

APPENDIX D

Notification of commencement of Operations

Karim Sabetraftar
Project Manager
Environmental Assessments West (WA, SA, NT) Branch
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
Karim.sabetraftar@environment.gov.au

22 November 2021
By Email

Dear Karim

RE: (EPBC 2017/8094) Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, WA Notification of the Commencement of the Action

I am writing to advise you that the Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project WA (EPBC 2017/8094) commenced on Monday 15th November 2021.

This notification is within 10 Business days after the commencement of the action in accordance with Condition 14 of the approval decision made on 12th November 2021 and under the Controlling Provisions:

- Wetlands of international importance (sections 16 and 17B),
- Listed Threatened Species and Communities (sections 18 and 18A), and
- Listed migratory species (sections 20 and 20A).

A copy of the Compliance Risk Management System as required by Condition 22 was submitted to DAWE prior to commencement on 11th November 2021 and acknowledged by email (Karim Sabetraftar) on 11th November 2021.

As required by Condition 18, the following Environmental Management Plans are posted on the Doral website www.doral.com.au/publications :

- DMS-YAL-6.1 Yalyalup Revegetation Management Plan,
- DMS-YAL-2.2 Groundwater Licence Operating Strategy V023e,
- DMS17-004 Yalyalup Offsets Strategy_V4.

Please don't hesitate to contact me on craig.bovell@doral.com.au or 0417 951 202 if you have any queries.

Kind Regards



Craig Bovell
OSHE Superintendent
Doral Mineral Sands

Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd

ABN 18 096 342 451 A subsidiary of Iwatani Australia Pty Ltd
25 Harris Road, Picton WA 6229

T +61 8 9725 5444

E admin@doral.com.au

W www.doral.com.au

APPENDIX E
Annual Groundwater Monitoring Summary



**Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project
Annual Groundwater Monitoring Summary
GWL206603(1)**

1 January to 31 December 2022

Prepared for:

Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd

March 2023

DOCUMENT STATUS

Version	Purpose of Document	Author	Reviewed By	Review Date
A	Issued for client review & comment	BDK	AGH	05/04/2023
B	final	BDK	AGH	06/04/2023

This document has been prepared by AQ2 for the sole use of AQ2 and its client and the document should only be used for the purposes for which it was commissioned and in accordance with the Terms of Engagement for the commission. AQ2 accepts no responsibility for the unauthorised copying or use of this document in any form whatsoever. This document has been prepared using appropriate care, professional expertise and due diligence as requested by the client, or, in the absence of specific requests, in accordance with accepted professional practice. The document is based on information and data generated during this study, provided by the client or other such information available in the public domain that could be reasonably obtained within the scope of this engagement. Unless specified otherwise, AQ2 makes no warranty as to the accuracy of third-party data. The document presents interpretations of geological and hydrogeological conditions based on data that provide only a limited view of the subsurface. Such conditions may vary in space or over time from the conditions indicated by the available data and AQ2 accepts no responsibility for the consequences of such changes where they could not be reasonably foreseen from available data.

Prepared by:	AQ2 Pty Ltd ABN 38 164 858 075	Prepared for:	Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd ABN 18 0963 424 51
T:	(08) 9322 9733	T:	(08) 9725 5444
E:	Basia.Kozikowska@aq2.com.au	E:	julie.edwards@doral.com.au
W:	www.aq2.com.au	W:	www.doral.com.au
Author:	B Kozikowska		
Reviewed:	A Hoare		
Approved:	A Hoare		
Version:	B		
Date:	06 April 2023		
AQ2 Ref:	F:\136\3.C&R\136P_063b.docx		

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1.	Groundwater Licences and Operating Strategy.....	1
1.2.	This Report.....	2
2.	PHYSICAL SETTINGS	3
2.1.	Location and Landform.....	3
2.2.	Drainage.....	3
2.3.	Climate and Rainfall.....	4
3.	HYDROGEOLOGY	5
3.1.	Geology.....	5
3.2.	Hydrogeology	6
3.2.1.	Superficial Aquifer	6
3.2.2.	Leederville Aquifer	7
3.2.3.	Yarragadee Aquifer	8
4.	BOREFIELD DESCRIPTION.....	9
5.	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS UNDER GWL206603(1)	14
5.1.	General.....	14
5.2.	Monitoring of Groundwater Abstraction.....	14
5.3.	Monitoring of Off-Site Discharge Water	14
5.4.	Monitoring of Groundwater Levels	14
5.5.	Monitoring of Water Chemistry	17
5.5.1.	Pit Dewatering Chemistry.....	17
5.5.2.	PWD Dewatering Chemistry.....	17
5.5.3.	Groundwater Chemistry.....	18
5.5.4.	Off-Site Discharge Water Chemistry	18
5.5.5.	Surface Water Chemistry	18
6.	2022 YALYALUP MINE SITE ACTIVITIES.....	20
7.	MONITORING RESULTS.....	21
7.1.	Groundwater Abstraction.....	21
7.2.	Off-Site Water Discharge	22
7.3.	Groundwater Levels	23
7.3.1.	Superficial Aquifer Water Levels	23
7.3.2.	Leederville Aquifer Water Levels	24
7.4.	Groundwater Quality.....	25
7.4.1.	Superficial Aquifer Water Quality.....	25
7.4.2.	Leederville Aquifer Water Quality.....	26
7.5.	Dewatering Water Quality	27
7.6.	Process Water Dam Quality	27
7.7.	Off-Site Discharge Water Quality	28
7.8.	Surface Water Quality	29
8.	COMPLIANCE WITH MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	30

9.	ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS.....	31
9.1.	Aquifer Water Levels.....	31
9.2.	Aquifer Chemistry.....	31
9.3.	Effects on Other Users.....	32
9.4.	Effects on GDEs.....	32
10.	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	33
11.	REFERENCES.....	34

Tables

Table 1	Groundwater Licence Details Active Over 2022	1
Table 2	Rainfall and Evaporation Statistics (Station Nos. 9515 and 9603).....	4
Table 3	Summary of Stratigraphy and Hydrogeology in the Yalyalup Area	5
Table 4	Yarragadee Production Bore Details.....	9
Table 5	Yalyalup - Existing Monitoring Bore Details	10
Table 6	Yalyalup - Existing Private User's Bore Details.....	11
Table 7	Yalyalup- Details of Existing Nest of Monitoring Bores for Yarragadee Production Bores	12
Table 8	Yalyalup- Details of Surface Water Monitoring Sites.....	13
Table 9	Yalyalup- Monitoring Requirements for Superficial Aquifer (Dewatering Operation)	15
Table 10	Pit Dewatering Water Chemistry Default Trigger Values	17
Table 11	PWD Water Chemistry Default Trigger Values.....	17
Table 12	Groundwater Chemistry Bore Specific Trigger Values	19
Table 13	2022 Yalyalup Pit Excavation Schedule Summary.....	20
Table 14	Summary of Annual Groundwater Abstraction 2022	21
Table 15	Monthly Groundwater Abstraction for 2022.....	21
Table 16	Monthly Off-Site Water Discharge for 2022	22

Figures

Figure 1	Regional Location
Figure 2	Current and Historical Rainfall Data
Figure 3	Locations of Yarragadee Aquifer Production Bores YA_PB01 & YA_PB02 and Nest of Monitoring Bores at Yalyalup
Figure 4	Locations of Locations of Superficial Aquifer Groundwater Monitoring Bores and at Yalyalup
Figure 5	Locations of Locations of Leederville Aquifer Groundwater Monitoring Bores at Yalyalup
Figure 6	Local Surface Water Drainage, Surface Water Monitoring Sites and Off-Site Discharge Points
Figure 7	Ore Mined Pits in 2022
Figure 8	Groundwater Abstraction and Off-Site Discharge Volume Data, January to December 2022
Figure 9	Monitoring Bore Water Levels Elevations m AHD (Superficial Aquifer)
Figure 10	Yalyalup Dewatering and Water Level Data, Superficial Aquifer, January to December 2022
Figure 11	GDE Monitoring Bores Water Levels (mbtoc)
Figure 12	Monitoring Bore Water Levels m AHD (Leederville Aquifer)
Figure 13	Yalyalup Dewatering and Water Level Data, Leederville Aquifer, January to December 2022
Figure 14	Historical Field pH Data (Superficial Aquifer)
Figure 15	Historical Field Conductivity (EC) Data (Superficial Aquifer)
Figure 16	Field Chemistry (pH, Eh, EC), Superficial Aquifer, January to December 2022
Figure 17	Field Chemistry (Temp, Total Titratable Acidity, Total Alkalinity) Superficial Aquifer, January to December 2022
Figure 18	Historical Laboratory Salinity (TDS) Data (Superficial Aquifer)
Figure 19	Laboratory Chemistry (pH, EC, TDS) Superficial Aquifer, January to December 2022
Figure 20	Historical Laboratory Total Alkalinity Data (Superficial Aquifer)
Figure 21	Historical Laboratory Total Acidity Data (Superficial Aquifer)
Figure 22	Laboratory Chemistry (Total Alkalinity, Total Acidity, Sodium) Superficial Aquifer, January to December 2022
Figure 23	Historical Sulphate: Chloride Ratio Data (Superficial Aquifer)

- Figure 24 Laboratory Chemistry (Chloride, Sulphate, Sulphate:Chloride Ratio) Superficial Aquifer, January to December 2022
- Figure 25 Laboratory Chemistry (Aluminum, Iron, Manganese) Superficial Aquifer, January to December 2022
- Figure 26 Historical pH and EC Data (Leederville Aquifer)
- Figure 27 Historical Total Acidity and Total Alkalinity Data (Leederville Aquifer)
- Figure 28 Historical Lab TDS and Sulphate: Chloride Ratio Data (Leederville Aquifer)
- Figure 29 Laboratory Chemistry (Aluminum, Iron, Manganese) Leederville Aquifer, January to December 2022
- Figure 30 Dewatering Field Chemistry
- Figure 31 Dewatering Laboratory Chemistry
- Figure 32 Process Water Pond (PWP) Field Chemistry
- Figure 33 Process Water Pond (PWP) Laboratory Chemistry
- Figure 34 Licenced Discharge Point W1 Field Chemistry
- Figure 35 Licenced Discharge Point W1 Laboratory Chemistry
- Figure 36 Surface Water Sites YALSW01-YALSW14 Field Chemistry (pH, EC, TDS)
- Figure 37 Surface Water Sites YALSW01-YALSW14 Laboratory Chemistry (TSS, Total Acidity, Sulphate)

Appendices

- Appendix A Copies of Groundwater Licences
- Appendix B Copy of Groundwater Operating Strategy
- Appendix C Monitoring Bore Water Level Data
- Appendix D Monitoring Bore Water Quality Data
- Appendix E Dewatering Water Quality Data
- Appendix F Process Water Dam Water Quality Data
- Appendix G Off-Site Discharge Water Quality Data
- Appendix H Surface Water Quality Data

1. INTRODUCTION

Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd (Doral) operates the Yalyalup mineral sands mine, located approximately 11 km south-east of Busselton, Western Australia (Figure 1). The Yalyalup mineral sands deposit is located within Mining Lease M70/1400 and Miscellaneous Lease L70/214, which covers an area of approximately 2,290 hectares, halfway between Iluka's Tutunup South Mine (closed in 2018) and Tronox's Wonnerup Mine (operating and northern extension).

Mining activities at Yalyalup commenced in Q4 2021, with the first ore mined in Q1 2022. The expected mine life is scheduled for six years, with three and a half years of the mining phase and the remainder being startup and closure. To enable optimal resource recovery, the mining occurs below the groundwater level and as a result, dewatering of the open-cut pits is required to provide dry mining conditions. Superficial aquifer dewatering flows are expected to vary across the project duration, depending on the mining plan and schedule.

Water supplies (up to 1.6 GL/year) are required for mineral ore processing and are sourced from recycled water from hydraulically returned tailings (i.e. sand and clay fines pumped to the mine void and solar evaporation ponds), rainfall runoff, pit dewatering water and supplemented by pumping from the external production bore in the Yarragadee aquifer (only during periods of water shortfall).

1.1. Groundwater Licences and Operating Strategy

During 2022, Doral held two 5C groundwater licences (GWL) at the Yoongarillup mineral sands mine, the details of which are as follows:

- GWL206603(1) allows water to be abstracted from the Superficial aquifer within the Busselton-Capel Groundwater sub-area for dewatering for mining purposes, with an annual allocation of 750,000 kL (i.e. 0.75 GL).
- GWL202591(4) allows abstraction from the Yarragadee aquifer for domestic use, dust suppression, mineral ore processing and rehabilitation purposes, with an annual allocation of 394,000 kL (i.e. 0.394 GL).

It should be noted that GWL202591 initially covered the abstraction from the Yarragadee aquifer at Doral's nearby Yoongarillup mine. However, this GWL was amended on 3 December 2021, (GWL202591(4)), reflecting changes to locations of water sources and authorised activities (to allow abstraction from the Yarragadee aquifer at the Yalyalup mine). GWL202591(4) superseded GWL202591(3) and is valid until 19 March 2029.

Details of the GWLs are outlined in Table 1 below, with copies presented in Appendix A.

Table 1 Groundwater Licence Details Active Over 2022

Aquifer	Licence	License Period	Allocation (kL/annum)	Location of Activity	Purposes (as stated on licence)
Superficial	GWL206603(1)	14/11/2021 – 30/12/2030	750,000	M70/1400	Dewatering for mining purposes
Yarragadee	GWL202591(4)	03/12/2021– 19/03/2029	394,000	L70/214, M70/459, M70/1400	Domestic use, dust suppression for mining purposes, mineral ore processing and other mining purposes and rehabilitation purposes

The management of Superficial and Yarragadee groundwater abstractions covered by GWL206603(1) and GWL202591(4), respectively is undertaken in accordance with the Groundwater Operating Strategy (GWOS) prepared for the Yalyalup mine site and approved by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) in December 2021 (AQ2, 2021b). A copy of the current GWOS for the Yalyalup site is also presented in Appendix B.

1.2. This Report

As per the requirements of the current GWOSs and GWLs, a Groundwater Monitoring Summary (GMS) should be prepared at the end of each water year (1 January to 31 December), with reporting expanded to a Groundwater Monitoring Review (GMR) every three years and submitted to DWER by 31 March each year.

This GMS has been prepared by AQ2 Pty Ltd (AQ2) on behalf of Doral and covers the Superficial aquifer licence GWL206603(1) for the reporting period, from 1 January to 31 December 2022. This GMS report presents the results of the abstraction record and monitoring compliance associated with Doral's Superficial groundwater licence and covers the impacts that the water abstraction (from the Superficial aquifer) is having on the aquifers, the environment and other users. The report is produced in line with *Operational Policy No 5.12 – Hydrogeological Reporting associated with a Groundwater Well Licence (DoW, 2009)*.

It should be noted that the results of the abstraction record and monitoring compliance associated with the Yarragadee aquifer for water supply (under GWL202591(4)) at the Yalyalup site, are not presented in this GMS as they are covered by a standalone annual GMS prepared for the Yoongarillup mine, which primarily covers the 2022 monitoring results associated with the Superficial aquifer licences (GWL182770(1) and GWL182775(1)) and the Yarragadee aquifer licence GWL202591(4) for the Yoongarillup mine.

2. PHYSICAL SETTINGS

2.1. Location and Landform

The Yalyalup project is located approximately 11 km south-east of Busselton (Figure 1) and situated close to:

- RAMSAR listed Vasse-Wonnerup System Wetland (~4.6 km north-north west).
- Tronox's Wonnerup Mineral Sands Mine (~4 km north-north west) – active.
- Iluka Resources' Tutunup South Mineral Sands Mine (~2.5 km south east) – inactive (rehabilitated).
- Doral's Yoongarillup Mineral Sands Mine (~6 km southwest) – inactive (rehabilitation in progress).

The project lies within the Swan Coastal Plain, which in the area slopes gently to the north west from maximum elevations of approximately 50 mAHD at the base of the Whicher Scarp, to minimum elevations at or close to the sea level (i.e. 0 mAHD; the Vasse-Wonnerup wetlands system and the coastline). The elevations across the mine site generally range between 22 mAHD in the north west and 30 mAHD in the south east, sloping towards the north west.

2.2. Drainage

The Yalyalup mine site is located within the Wonnerup (Busselton Coast) Surface Water Management subarea and is not located within a proclaimed area for surface water management (DWER, 2009).

The project is situated within the Lower Sabina River subcatchment area. The Lower Sabina River flows from below the Sabina Diversion Weir to the RAMSAR listed Vasse-Wonnerup Wetlands. The Lower Sabina, Lower Vasse, Abba and Ludlow rivers drain into the Vasse-Wonnerup Wetlands, before discharging through the Wonnerup Inlet into Geographe Bay.

The Vasse-Wonnerup Wetlands are an environmentally sensitive surface water receptor. Most of the Lower Sabina catchment has either been cleared for agricultural uses or for other mining operations (i.e. Tronox's Wonnerup Mineral Sands Mine in the northern portion). The Sabina River and Vasse River, both tributaries to the Vasse-Wonnerup Wetlands, have been historically modified with diversions to reduce the flooding risk to Busselton.

The Sabina Diversion Weir was constructed to allow overflow during extreme rainfall events from the Upper Sabina to the Lower Sabina, with regular flows through the Sabina Diversion Drain. The weir was over-designed and the Upper Sabina catchment no longer contributes any flow directly to the Lower Sabina river, although some minor sub-drains in the upper catchment may spill in large events (Marillier, 2018). The flow upgradient of the Sabina diversion weir is directed through the Sabina Diversion Drain to the Vasse Diversion Drain system and out to the Geographe Bay, rather than to Vasse-Wonnerup Wetlands.

Several roads and man-made drains installed in the 20th century have modified the natural drainage patterns. The project's mine development is situated along Princefield roadside drain and other first order drainage lines, which contribute to a tributary of the Lower Sabina River (downstream of the Sabina Diversion Weir).

The Whicher Area Surface Water Management Plan (DWER, 2009) does not list the Sabina or Abba Rivers as being connected to the groundwater system. However, the shallow depth of unconfined groundwater at Yalyalup could suggest the possibility of groundwater discharge occurring as baseflow in these rivers. Notwithstanding, hydrographs for both rivers clearly indicate a cessation of the river flow during summer periods, with limited rainfall recharge. Therefore, there is limited or no groundwater connection with the surface water, resulting in minimal or no groundwater contribution to the rivers' baseflow. The surface water flow regime is therefore likely to be dominated by high-rainfall periods generating surface water runoff, rather than any substantial groundwater flow component.

2.3. Climate and Rainfall

The Yalyalup project area has a Mediterranean type climate, characterised by hot dry summers and cold wet winters. The nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station with long-term data averages is Busselton Aero (Station No. 9603) and Busselton Shire (Station No. 9515), approximately 5 and 10 km, respectively to the north-east of the study area.

At the Yalyalup area, the long-term average annual rainfall (1877-2022) is 805 mm, while the more recent, short-term average annual rainfall (1998-2022) is 683 mm, which is 85% of the long-term average, indicating a general decline in rainfall in the study area.

During 2022, an annual rainfall of 636 mm was recorded, 7% and 21% below the short-term and long-term annual averages, respectively.

Rainfall is greatest during the winter months (May to September) and peaks in July. Conversely, monthly annual pan evaporation data obtained from BoM's Busselton Aero station, shows that evaporation is lowest during the months of May to August and highest during the dry summer months, with a mean pan evaporation of about 1,220 mm. The long-term average annual evaporation rate is about 2 times higher than the annual rainfall for 2022.

Monthly rainfall records for the 2022 review period, along with the historical data, are presented in Figure 2 and summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Rainfall and Evaporation Statistics (Station Nos. 9515 and 9603)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Long-term Average Rainfall Busselton Shire (mm) (1877-2022)	10.2	10.6	20.9	41.3	113.9	164.6	161.3	115.1	74.5	49.1	24.5	12.7	805.4
Short-term Average Rainfall Busselton Aero (mm) (1998-2022)	13.0	6.8	20.1	36.8	101.2	122.1	134.8	107.5	73.5	32.8	23.3	9.4	683.2
Rainfall (mm) Busselton Aero 2022	0	3	7.8	42.6	87.4	86.4	158.8	125.6	74	34.6	15.8	0	636.0
Long-term Average Pan Evaporation Busselton (mm)*	192	157	135	78	60	42	50	53	70	91	130	181	1,239

From: *Evaporation Data for Western Australia (1987), Dept. of Agriculture

3. HYDROGEOLOGY

3.1. Geology

The Yalyalup project is located within the southern part of the Perth Basin, an elongate north–south rift trough with a series of sub-basins, shelves, troughs and ridges. The study area is wholly contained within the Bunbury Trough, a sub-basin containing a Permian–Cretaceous succession up to 11 km thick. The sub-basin is wedged between the Vasse Shelf and the Yilgarn Craton, bounded to the east by the Darling Fault and to the west by the Busselton Fault. Detailed descriptions of the local geology and groundwater system are given by Iasky (1993), Crostella and Backhouse (2000), and Baddock (2005).

Yalyalup geology and the groundwater occurrence in the upper 900 m of the Perth Basin at the Yalyalup area, is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Summary of Stratigraphy and Hydrogeology in the Yalyalup Area

Age	Formation	Stratigraphy	Thickness (m)	Lithology	Hydrogeology
Quaternary - late Tertiary	Superficial	Bassendean Sand	0.5-3	Fine to medium sub-rounded quartz sand	Superficial aquifer
		Guildford Formation	2-5	Clay and sandy clay with occasional discontinuous sand lenses	Local aquiclude
		Yoganup Formation	2-5	Leached and ferruginised beach sand conglomerate and clay. Local laterite.	Superficial aquifer
UNCONFORMITY					
Cretaceous	Leederville	Mowen Member	1-10	Clay and silty clay, with thin interbedded silt, clayey sand and fine grained sand	Regional aquitard; local Leederville aquifer (when significant sand is present)
		Vasse Member	50-100	Fine to medium grained quartz sandstone and interbedded shale.	Leederville aquifer
UNCONFORMITY					
Mid-late Jurassic	Yarragadee	Unit 1	0-50	Medium to coarse grained, weakly consolidated sandstone, minor siltstone and shales	Yarragadee aquifer
		Unit 2	0-250		
		Unit 3	200-500		
		Unit 4	0-100		

The upper geological sequence comprises the Quaternary–late Tertiary aged Superficial Formations, which are represented at the Yalyalup site by the Bassendean Sand towards the top, the Guildford Formation and the Yoganup Formation towards the base. The Bassendean Sand comprises a thin bed of fine to medium grained aeolian sand. The Guildford Formation consists predominantly of silty to sandy clay of fluvial origin. The Yoganup Formation comprises leached and ferruginous coarse grained beach sand, with localised concentrations of heavy minerals and some sandy silt and clay layers. The superficial deposits commonly contain ironstone caprock, colloquially known as Coffee Rock, in the zone of water table fluctuation. At the Yalyalup site, the Coffee Rock is generally 2 to 3 m thick and is exposed at the surface in the western side of the project, near and along the McGibbon Track. The thickness of the Superficial Formation is irregular, reaching a maximum of 12 m at the site, but generally being 7 to 8 m thick.

The Superficial Formation is unconformably underlain by Cretaceous age, riverine and deltaic sediments of the Leederville Formation, comprising discontinuous interbedded weakly consolidated sandstone, clayey sand, silt and shale. Three member units of the Leederville Formation are identified: Vasse Member, Mowen Member, and Quindalup Member, with only Vasse and Mowen Members present in the Yalyalup area. The lower Vasse Member is highly stratified, containing sand beds interbedded with clay aquitards. Sand beds are generally up to 10 m thick with an overall unit thickness of 100 m at the project site. The upper Mowen Member is dominated by clay and silt with some thin interbedded silty to medium grained sands, with a thickness of up to 10 m. The Mowen Member is likely to be very thin and has a greater sand content, especially on the eastern side of the project area.

The Yarragadee Formation (the aquifer being targeted for the mine water supply) underlies the Leederville Formation, comprising predominantly weakly consolidated, medium to very coarse grained quartz sandstone, with minor siltstone and shale beds. Based on lithology and age, this formation has been divided into four sub-units (sequentially, Unit 1 to Unit 4; Baddock, 2005). Unit 1 occurs at the top of the formation and Unit 4 at the base, with all units likely to be present in the project area (a total thickness of approximately 900 m).

The Bunbury Basalt occurs discontinuously between the Yarragadee and Leederville Formations and the top of the basalt is typically highly weathered. The Bunbury Basalt is unlikely to be present at the study area, based on the literature (i.e. DWER drilling information records (DWER, 2019) and the Water Corporation Magnetic data survey (Baddock, 2005)).

3.2. Hydrogeology

The Yalyalup project is wholly located within the Busselton-Capel Groundwater Area for the Superficial and Leederville aquifers and within the Busselton-Yarragadee Groundwater Area for the Yarragadee aquifer. All these groundwater areas are covered by the South West Groundwater Areas Allocation Plan produced by DWER (DWER, 2009).

Three major aquifers have been identified within the Yoongarillup project (ordered from shallow to deep): the Superficial, Leederville and Yarragadee aquifers., each of which are described below.

3.2.1. Superficial Aquifer

The Bassendean Sand, Guildford Formation and Yoganup Formation form an unconfined Superficial aquifer, with a maximum saturated thickness of 9 m in the mine site area. The permeability of the Superficial aquifer is variable and depends on sediment type, with saturated sands having higher permeability than clays. At the project, the Yoganup Formation forms the main portion of the aquifer, while the Bassendean Sand is generally saturated when water levels rise in the wet season. The Guildford Formation is of lower permeability, owing to its more clayey nature. The high sand content in all the superficial units at the site mean they are in hydraulic connection and behave as a single aquifer unit. There is no evidence of any perched aquifer at the site.

The water table elevation slopes gently from the Whicher Scarp (i.e. ~40 mAHD) to the coast (i.e. 0 mAHD), and closely parallels the topography in a north-western direction under a low hydraulic gradient. Groundwater levels, as measured in the Superficial monitoring bores (both Doral's monitoring bores, other private users and DWER monitoring bores), are close to surface, at depths of between 0 to 4.7 mbgl (i.e 15.6 and 34.8 mAHD). At the project, low-lying areas are often waterlogged during the winter period (i.e. with the water table rising to ground surface). The seasonal water table fluctuation is less than 0.4 m close to the coast, approximately 1 to 2 m across the central part of the Swan Coastal Plain (including the mine site) and up to 2 to 4 m close to the Whicher Scarp. Peaks in the groundwater hydrographs generally occur 1 to 3 months after peaks in the rainfall and the length of the time lag increases with increasing depth to the water table. Although annual rainfall indicates a drying climate (Section 2.3), rainfall and subsequently

aquifer recharge experienced in recent years is still sufficient to fill the Superficial aquifer and a long-term trend of decline in water levels due to change in climate is therefore not observed in the project area.

Recharge of groundwater to the Superficial aquifer is mostly from direct infiltration of rainfall, with some recharge occurring by upward leakage from the underlying Leederville aquifer mostly across the seaward section and from down-slope surface drainage from the Whicher Scarp (Hirschberg 1989).

Groundwater is discharged from the Superficial aquifer to the ocean and the coastal swamps, to surface drainage including rivers, streams and an extensive network of constructed drains. It is also discharged via direct evaporation from swamps and evapotranspiration from vegetation where the water table is shallow. There is also discharge of groundwater downward into the Leederville and Yarragadee aquifers where the hydraulic head gradient is downward, especially where the superficial lithology is sandy (Baddock, 2005). Owing to the very shallow water table, the loss of groundwater to the atmosphere through evapotranspiration is likely to be high (Hirschberg 1989).

Pumping from the Superficial aquifer (mainly from the Yoganup Formation) is limited and is generally associated with small farm supplies and garden reticulation.

3.2.2. Leederville Aquifer

The Leederville Formation forms a multi-layered confined aquifer system, comprising discontinuous interbedded sequences of sand, clayey sand, silt and shale. It underlies the Superficial deposits across the Yalyalup mine area, coming to surface only to the south-east of the study area, where it forms the Whicher Scarp.

At the Yalyalup mine site area, the Leederville aquifer generally comprises the Vasse Member of the Leederville Formation. The Mowen Member of the Leederville Formation, which overlies the Vasse Member is commonly considered as an aquitard due to its clayey nature. At the eastern portion of the study area, the Mowen Member is likely to be very thin or has a greater sand content.

The hydraulic permeability of the Leederville aquifer is highly variable, dependent on the amount of clay and sand beds, and the clay matrix content within the sand beds. Bulk horizontal permeability is estimated to be in the range of 0.1 to 5 m/d, with a horizontal permeability of generally 1 to 3 m/d in the sand beds (Baddock, 2005). Pumping test data conducted in the Busselton area (Baddock, 2005) show a horizontal permeability of approximately 1 m/d, which indicates a higher clay content. The Mowen Member acts as an aquiclude, with a low permeability of 0.01 m/d.

Groundwater level elevations in the Leederville aquifer reduce from an average of approximately 35 mAHD at the foot of the Whicher Scarp to approximately 2 mAHD close to the coast. The seasonal water level fluctuations are generally between 2 to 3 m. Additionally, a gradual small declining trend associated with ongoing pumping activity in the area is evident since 2003, especially in the bores screened deeper in the Leederville aquifer.

Generally, the Leederville Formation receives recharge towards the Whicher Scarp and discharges towards the coast.

Groundwater discharge from the Leederville aquifer occur into the underlying Yarragadee aquifer. However, clay layers within the Leederville Formation and shale layers of the upper unit of the Yarragadee Formation are believed to restrict vertical flow. Groundwater head gradients are upward in the north of the study area, where groundwater is discharged into the overlying Superficial Formation near the coast and offshore.

3.2.3. Yarragadee Aquifer

The Yarragadee Formation forms the confined Yarragadee aquifer below the Leederville aquifer. There are four sub-units (i.e. Units 1 to 4) within the Yarragadee Formation with distinct lithological properties. The Yarragadee Formation Unit 1 comprises the uppermost portion of the Yarragadee aquifer and is a sand unit with extensive clay layers. The underlying Yarragadee Unit 2 comprises sand with common interbedded clay that normally makes up to 40% of the unit. Unit 3 of the Yarragadee Formation is the dominant component of the aquifer present, and consists of sand with only minor clay. Yarragadee Unit 4 comprises sand and clayey sand interbedded with clay.

The permeabilities of the Yarragadee aquifer vary between each of the aquifer units. High permeability sands are present within Yarragadee Formation Units 1, 2 and 3, but are most extensive within Unit 3 (i.e. the bulk horizontal permeability of Unit 3 is estimated to be in the range of 5 to 30 m/d).

Groundwater flow through the upper part of the Yarragadee aquifer is south to southwest toward the coast. Groundwater level elevations in the Yarragadee aquifer reduce from an average of approximately 25 to 35 mAHD at the foot of the Whicher Scarp, to approximately 5 mAHD close to the coast. There is generally 4 to 5 m of average seasonal water level fluctuation evident at the study area. There is a downward potentiometric head gradient within Unit 1 and the underlying Unit 2 and then Unit 3. The greater potentiometric head differences between the units are generally where significant clay bedding is present.

The Yarragadee aquifer receives recharge by downward leakage from the Leederville Formation (Hirschberg 1989), especially in the inland areas around the Whicher Scarp, where downward heads prevail. As well as downward leakage from the Leederville Aquifer, recharge to the aquifer is likely to occur mostly from the south and south east where the formation outcrops.

A significant volume of groundwater discharge from the Yarragadee aquifer is offshore adjacent to Bunbury, where the aquifer subcrops beneath the Superficial aquifer below the sea floor. Groundwater is also discharged to the overlying Superficial and Leederville Formations adjacent to the coast.

4. BOREFIELD DESCRIPTION

At the Yalyalup mine, two production bores YA_PB01 and YA_PB02 have been screened in the Yarragadee aquifer, to supply sufficient water for the Yalyalup mining operations. Bore YA_PB01 was constructed mid-2021, however due to difficulties to supply the required volumes from the YA_PB01 bore (refer to AQ2, 2021a), Doral has recently constructed and test pumped a second Yarragadee aquifer production bore YA_PB02. Both bores have been added to the existing Yarragadee aquifer groundwater licence GWL205919(4).

The production bore locations are shown in Figure 3, while construction details for these bores are summarised in Table 4. Comprehensive data on the drilling, bore construction, test pumping and geochemistry of the Yarragadee production bores YA_PB01 and YA_PB02 are provided in the hydrogeological assessment reports AQ2 (2021a) and AQ2 (2023), respectively.

Table 4 Yarragadee Production Bore Details

Bore ID	Coordinates (MGA, ZONE 50)		Ground Elevation	Depth Cased	Top of Casing Elevation	Screened Interval	Casing Diameter
	Easting	Northing	mRL	m	mRL	mbgl	mm
YA_PB01	361182	6271638	29.0	361.7	29.39	295.7-355.7	168
YA_PB02	359067	6271714	22.0	402	22.67	298-400	168

Doral has drilled and installed 12 monitoring bores (i.e. YA_MB01S to YA_MB12S) across the proposed Yalyalup site, with 6 bores being installed in December 2017 and the remaining 6 bores in June 2019. All these monitoring bores were drilled to the base of the Superficial Formation (i.e. Yoganup Formation) and screened across the all Superficial Formation units. Additionally, five monitoring bores (YA_MB33_GDE to YA_MB37_GDE) have been drilled and constructed into the Superficial aquifer in May 2020, to allow monitoring of water level changes along the McGibbon Track, where a sensitive GDE vegetation has been identified. Water level monitoring will be conducted to establish a pre-disturbance baseline and pre-dewatering and then more frequently during active dewatering activities adjacent to this area. Locations of the existing groundwater monitoring bore network are shown in Figure 4. Details of Doral's monitoring bores are presented in Table 5.

An additional 22 existing DWER and private bores have been monitored in order to obtain the baseline groundwater monitoring data from the Superficial and Leederville aquifers (i.e. 10 Superficial and 12 Leederville monitoring bores), with their details presented in Table 6 and their locations shown in Figure 5.

It should also be noted that during the construction of the first Yarragadee production bore YA_PB01 mid-2021, a nest of four monitoring bores (YA_MB13S, YA_MB13M, YA_MB13V and YA_MB13Y) were constructed separately into the Superficial, shallow Leederville (Mowen Member), deep Leederville (Vase Member) and Yarragadee (Unit 3) aquifers, to allow monitoring of water level changes in each aquifer during mining operations (Figure 3). In 2022, Doral drilled, constructed and test pumped a second Yarragadee production bore (YA_PB02) at the Yalyalup mine that provides the required abstraction rate of 50 L/s needed for mine water supply purposes. Additionally, a nest of three monitoring bores, situated between 10 to 30 m to the east of YA_PB02, have been installed separately into the shallow Leederville, deep Leederville and Yarragadee aquifers (Figure 3). Furthermore, two existing private bores have been added to monitor water level changes on regional scale. Construction details for these monitoring bores are summarised in Table 7.

A network of surface water monitoring sites has been identified and monitored in areas adjacent to the Yalyalup mine area. Surface water monitoring sites are shown on Figure 6 and site details are summarised in Table 8.

Table 5 Yalyalup - Existing Monitoring Bore Details

Bore ID	Coordinates (MGA, Zone 50)		Ground Elevation#	Current Cased Total Depth#	Top of Casing (TOC)	TOC Elevation	PVC Casing Diameter	Screened/ Slotted Intervals	Aquifer	Status
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	(mAHD)	(mbgl)	(mAHD)	(mbgl)	(mm)	(mbgl)		
YA_MB01S	357253	6270021	23.46	5.01	24.18	0.72	50	1-7	Superficial	Current
YA_MB02S	356760	6270882	20.23	7.16	21.17	0.94	50	3-9	Superficial	Current
YA_MB03S	356989	6271678	18.76	8.66	19.22	0.46	100	1.8-7.8	Superficial	Current
YA_MB04S	357789	6270637	22.86	7.56	23.57	0.71	50	3-9	Superficial	Current
YA_MB05S	357787	6270960	21.80	7.64	22.28	0.48	100	1.5-7.5	Superficial	Current
YA_MB06S	357960	6271720	20.52	7.43	20.95	0.43	100	1.3-7.3	Superficial	Current
YA_MB07S	358606	6270858	25.04	7.26	25.83	0.79	50	2-8	Superficial	Current
YA_MB08S	358589	6271310	23.24	9.42	23.65	0.41	100	3.3-9.3	Superficial	Current
YA_MB09S	359401	6270501	30.58	7.65	31.2	0.62	50	2-8	Superficial	Current
YA_MB10S	359305	6270896	28.51	4.65	29.26	0.75	50	1-7	Superficial	Current
YA_MB11S	359295	6271545	24.69	8.22	25.14	0.45	100	1.8-7.8	Superficial	Current
YA_MB12S	359159	6271808	22.79	8.51	23.24	0.45	100	2.5-8.5	Superficial	Current
YA_MB33_GDE	358889	6271018	25.78	3.97	26.43	0.65	50	0.5-4.0	Superficial	Current
YA_MB34_GDE	358725	6271158	24.61	6.26	25.22	0.61	50	0.4-6.4	Superficial	Current
YA_MB35_GDE	358599	6271570	21.98	6.0	22.54	0.56	50	0.5-6.0	Superficial	Current
YA_MB36_GDE	359075	6270792	27.95	5.41	28.56	0.61	50	0.5-5.5	Superficial	Current
YA_MB37_GDE	359475	6271786	24.47	4.92	25.01	0.54	50	0.5-5.0	Superficial	Current

Table 6 Yalyalup - Existing Private User's Bore Details

Bore ID	Coordinates (MGA, Zone 50)		Ground Elevation	Screened Depth	Top of Casing (TOC)	Aquifer	Status
	Eastings (m)	Northings (m)	(mAHD)	(mbtoc)	(mabgl)		
YA_MB14_W	358052	6272283	20.5	3.6	0.40	Superficial	Current windmill, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB15_W	358644	6270521	25	5.5	0.50	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB16_W	357995	6269748	28	8.54	0.25	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB17_W	357282	6270170	23.5	3.7	0.01	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB18_W	357402	6269919	23.8	4.3	0.00	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB19_W	356737	6271639	18.1	3.8	0.10	Superficial	Current windmill, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB20_W	359000	6269832	30.5	3.4	0.10	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels monitoring only
SCPD28A	358612	6271752	21.2	9	0.00	Superficial	DWER bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
SCPD29A	359916	6269605	34.8	9.5	0.00	Superficial	DWER bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
TS012M	358329	6270015	29.24	9	0.48	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB21_W	359572	6270576	30	17	0.25	Leederville	Defunct bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB22_L	357207	6270142	23.5	16.5	0.05	Leederville	Defunct bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB23_L	358326	6272028	20.5	42	0.10	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB24_W	357928	6271837	19.8	48	0.45	Leederville	Current windmill, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB30_W	357993	6269748	28	69	0.10	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB25_L	356347	6270064	22.25	70	0.10	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water quality monitoring (pump in bore)
YA_MB26_W	356712	6271194	19.2	16	0.15	Leederville	Defunct windmill, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB27_L	357323	6269971	25	48	0.30	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water quality monitoring (pump in bore)
YA_MB28_W	356220	6269870	23	70	0.00	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water quality monitoring (pump in bore)
YA_MB29_W	358311	6269190	29	11	0.35	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water quality monitoring (pump in bore)
YA_MB31_L	357996	6269745	28	25.3	0.25	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB32_L	358002	6270118	25.5	30	0.10	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water quality monitoring (pump in bore)

Table 7 Yalyalup- Details of Existing Nest of Monitoring Bores for Yarragadee Production Bores

Bore ID	Coordinates		Depth Cased (m)	Casing Diameter (mm)	Screened Interval (m)	Top of Casing Elevation (m AHD)	Formation (Aquifer)	Comments
	Easting (m MGA)	Northing (m MGA)						
YA_MB12M	359098	6271720	26	100	306-402	23.03	Mowen Member (Leederville)	Nest of bores located approx. 10-30 m west of YA_PB02
YA_MB12V	359088	6271718	60	100	54-60	22.94	Vasse Member (Leederville)	
YA_MB12Y	359078	6271716	402	100	20-26	22.93	Yarragadee (Unit 3)	
YA_MB13S	361158	6271638	5.5	100	1-5.5	29.58	Superficial	Nest of bores located approx. 10-25 m west of YA_PB01
YA_MB13M	361162	6271638	17.5	100	11.5-17.5	29.56	Mowen Member (Leederville)	
YA_MB13V	361168	6271638	89	100	83-89	29.55	Vasse Member (Leederville)	
YA_MB13Y	361173	6271638	349	100	289-349	29.52	Yarragadee (Unit 3)	
YA_MB30_W	357993	6269748	54	100	39-54	28.10	Vasse Member (Leederville)	Regional bore
61000125 (also known as BN20Y)	358660	6273620	352	65	344-350	18.27	Yarragadee (Unit 3)	Regional bore

Table 8 Yalyalup- Details of Surface Water Monitoring Sites

Site Name	Approximate Location (GPS surveyed)			Comments
	Eastings (MGA94)	Northings (MGA94)	Elevation (mAHD)	
YALSW01	355307	6269882	23	Original Sabina River channel. Limited area surface flows ~1 km Downstream from Sabina Diversion weir.
YALSW02	356614	6269990	24	Artificial drainage flows from paddocks within Lot 421
YALSW03	357034	6270001	26	Woddidup Creek flows, semi regional, ~3.0 km x 2.0 km catchment
YALSW04	357848	6270038	23	Ag dam Lot 758. Seepage from Bassendean Sands in close proximity to proposed mining
YALSW05	359214	6270070	29	Un-named Creek, catchment estimated 2.0 km x 2.0 km
YALSW06	356099	6270231	21	Optional, alternate site if YALSW02 access is poor
YALSW07	356887	6270304	20	Farm dam
YALSW08	356081	6270852	20	Optional, alternate site if YALSW02+06 access is poor
YALSW09	357805	6270840	22	Un-named Creek/Artificial drains in centre of project
YALSW10	355520	6271611	18	Downslope sampling site for western margins of project.
YALSW11	356540	6271665	18	Woddidup Creek flows, Downslope flows from central west of project area. No Mixing with Princefield Drain
YALSW12	356866	6271676	18	Un-named Creek/Artificial drains in centre of project. No Mixing with Princefield Drain.
YALSW13	356997	6271686	18	Roadside drain Downslope flows from north east of project area.
YALSW14	358604	6271766	21	Roadside drain Downslope flows from north east of project area
YALSW15	359297	6271785	21	Proposed monitoring site - upstream of proposed "Licenced Discharge Point"

5. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS UNDER GWL206603(1)

5.1. General

The Yalyalup mine monitoring requirements for the Superficial Aquifer (dewatering) for the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2022, are as per the current GWOS (AQ2, 2021b) and are summarised in Table 9 and outlined below.

5.2. Monitoring of Groundwater Abstraction

The active licence, GWL206603(1), allow for the total annual abstraction of up to 750,000 kL of groundwater from the Superficial aquifer. A totalising (cumulative) flow meter will be installed at each active in-pit.

To prevent the exceedance of the Superficial aquifer annual allocation limit, a warning trigger level has been set when the cumulative abstraction reaches 80% of the annual allocation limit.

5.3. Monitoring of Off-Site Discharge Water

In the event of all water storages being at their full capacities and prolonged heavy rainfall occurs within the pit catchment area, then excess water would be discharged off-site via controlled "Licensed Discharge Point" (located at the eastern end of Lot 1293/3752 on Princefield Road within the Development Envelope), as shown on Figure 5.

In extreme cases (during extreme rainfall events), excess water would be able to be discharged off the mine site via the "Emergency Discharge Point", located in the north western corner of the Development Envelope, as indicated on Figure 5. The discharged water will be connected to the existing roadside drain along the Princefield Road.

A V-notch flow metering gauge is installed at the Licenced Discharge point W1 and a pump with a flow meter is installed at the Emergency Discharge location E2.

During discharge periods, monitoring of discharge volumes are required to be undertaken daily.

5.4. Monitoring of Groundwater Levels

Monitoring of groundwater levels under the Superficial aquifer (dewatering) licence GWL206603(1) take place at 34 monitoring bores, installed into the Superficial (28) and Leederville (6) aquifers. According to the requirements listed in Table 9, groundwater levels should be recorded monthly in all monitoring bores.

Additionally, water level triggers have been set at the five GDE monitoring bores, adjacent to the environmental sensitive area (i.e. McGibbon Track), where potential direct and/or indirect impacts to vegetation from the Yalyalup dewatering operations have been identified. According to the GDE Management Plan (AQ2, 2020c), the following trigger-response mechanism will be used:

- The commencement of dewatering adjacent to the McGibbon Track will trigger increased groundwater monitoring frequency (from monthly to weekly).
- If total groundwater level decline subsequently reaches 0.25 m below the average low annual measured water level (i.e. below the typical autumn groundwater level), then supplementation will be triggered.
- If the rate of decline continues at more than 1.5 cm per week, then supplementation will be triggered.

Table 9 Yalyalup- Monitoring Requirements for Superficial Aquifer (Dewatering Operation)

Monitoring Aspect	Monitoring Site Type	Monitoring Site ID	Monitoring Data Requirement	Monitoring Frequency
Monitoring Bores	Superficial aquifer	YA_MB01S to YA_MB12S, TS012M, SCPD28A, SCPD29A	Water levels	Monthly
			Field Water Quality: pH, Eh, EC, Temp, TTA, Total Alkalinity	Monthly (field)
			Laboratory Water Quality Analysis: pH, EC, TDS, Total Acidity, Total Alkalinity, Na, Cl, SO ₄ , Al ⁺ (dissolved), Fe (dissolved), Mn (dissolved)	Monthly (lab) (or weekly if pH<4)
		YA_MB08S, YA_MB11S, YA_MB12S and SCPD28A	Additional Laboratory Water Quality Analysis: Total Al, - Total As, Total Cd, Total Cr, Total Co, Total Cu, Total Fe, Total Hg, Total Ni, Total Se, Total Tl, Total U, Total Zn, Ra226, Ra228	Six-monthly (lab)
		GDE monitoring bores (YA_MB33_GDE to YA_MB37_GDE)	Water levels	Monthly (during baseline and pre-dewatering) and Weekly (during active adjacent dewatering)
		YA_MB14_W, YA_MB15_W, YA_MB16_W, YA_MB19_W, YA_MB20_W	Water levels	Monthly
		YA_MB18_W	Water levels	Monthly
			Field Water Quality: pH, Eh, EC, Temp, TTA, Total Alkalinity	Quarterly (field)
			Laboratory Water Quality Analysis: pH, EC, TDS, Total Acidity, Total Alkalinity, Na, Cl, SO ₄ , Al ⁺ (dissolved), Fe (dissolved), Mn (dissolved)	Quarterly (lab) (or weekly if pH<4)
		Leederville aquifer (Mowen Member)	YA_MB21_W, YA_MB22_L, YA_MB23_L, YA_MB24_W, YA_MB26_W, YA_MB31_L	Water levels	Monthly
	YA_MB21_W, YA_MB22_L, YA_MB23_L, YA_MB25_L, YA_MB27_L, YA_MB28_W, YA_MB29_W, YA_MB31_L, YA_MB32_L		Field Water Quality: pH, Eh, EC, Temp, TTA, Total Alkalinity	Quarterly (field) (Sept/Dec/March/ June)
			Laboratory Water Quality Analysis: pH, EC, TDS, Total Acidity, Total Alkalinity, Na, Cl, SO ₄ , Al ⁺ (dissolved), Fe (dissolved), Mn (dissolved)	Quarterly (lab) (or weekly if daily pH<4)

* if dissolved Al > 1 mg/L then additional analyses are required for Zn, Cr, Cu, Mg, Ni, Cd, Se, As, Pb and Hg

Table 9 (cont.) Yalyalup – Monitoring Requirements for Superficial Aquifer (Dewatering Operation)

Monitoring Aspect	Monitoring Site Type	Monitoring Site ID	Monitoring Data Requirement	Monitoring Frequency
Surface Water	Surface water sampling location	YALSW01 to YALSW14 Proposed YALSW15	Field Water Quality: pH, EC	Monthly when flowing
			Laboratory Water Quality Analysis: pH, EC, TDS, TSS, Total acidity, SO ₄	Monthly when flowing
Pit dewatering quality	Pit dewatering discharge point	Pit dewatering discharge point	Pit dewatering volume	Weekly
			Field Water Quality: pH, Eh, EC, Temp, TTA, Total Alkalinity	3 times a week (M, W, F) (field)
			Laboratory Water Quality Analysis: pH, EC, TDS, Total Acidity, Total Alkalinity, Na, Cl, SO ₄ , Al ³⁺ (dissolved), Fe (dissolved), Mn (dissolved)	Monthly (lab) (or weekly if daily pH<4)
Process Water Dam	Surface water sampling location	PWD sampling point	Field Water Quality: pH, Eh, EC, Temp, TTA, Total Alkalinity	3 times a week (M, W, F) (field)
			Laboratory Water Quality Analysis: pH, EC, TDS, Total Acidity, Total Alkalinity, Na, Cl, SO ₄ , Al ³⁺ (dissolved), Fe (dissolved), Mn (dissolved)	Monthly (lab)
			Additional Laboratory Water Quality Analysis: Total Al, - Total As, Total Cd, Total Cr, Total Co, Total Cu, Total Fe, Total Hg, Total Ni, Total Se, Total Tl, Total U, Total Zn, Ra226, Ra228	Six-monthly (lab)
Off-site discharge	Surface water sampling location	Licenced discharge point, Emergency Discharge Points	Off-site discharge volume	Daily when in use
			Field Water Quality: pH, EC, TTA, TSS	On the 1 st day of discharge then 3 times a week during discharge
			Laboratory Water Quality Analysis: pH, EC, TDS, TSS, Total acidity, Total Alkalinity, Total hardness, Cl, SO ₄ , Al ³⁺ (dissolved), Fe (dissolved), Mn (dissolved)	On the 1 st day of discharge then monthly during discharge

5.5. Monitoring of Water Chemistry

5.5.1. Pit Dewatering Chemistry

According to the superficial licence requirements listed in Table 9, analysis of field parameters is required three times a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) when dewatering is taking place, with monthly laboratory analysis of the pit dewatering chemistry. If field pH <4, the frequency of laboratory analysis must increase to weekly.

Default trigger values for the chemistry of the pit water being abstracted, have been specified in the GWOS and are summarised in Table 10.

Table 10 Pit Dewatering Water Chemistry Default Trigger Values

Pit Dewatering Water Parameter	Trigger Criteria
pH*	<5.5
Chloride: Sulphate ratio, or Sulphate: Chloride ratio#	<2, or >0.5
TTA	>40 mgCaCO ₃ /L
Total alkalinity	<30 mgCaCO ₃ /L
Dissolved Aluminium#	>1 mg/L

* values were taken from the DER ASS guideline (DER, 2015);
 # values as advised by Regional DWER

If dissolved Al concentration exceeds 1 mg/L for any laboratory test, then the sample must be analysed further for As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se and Zn. If total alkalinity_{FIELD} (as CaCO₃) <30 mg/L, Doral will review the data available to determine whether there is a Downward trend in total alkalinity and pH or a corresponding upward trend in filtered Al, Fe, Mn and SO₄.

5.5.2. PWD Dewatering Chemistry

The Process Water Pond (PWD) should be sampled monthly for field and laboratory analysis, as listed in Table 9. Additional laboratory analysis (total metals and radium, Table 9) are required six-monthly.

PWD water default trigger values have been specified in the GWOS and are provided in Table 12.

Table 11 PWD Water Chemistry Default Trigger Values

PWD Water Parameter	Trigger Criteria
pH	<5.5
TTA	>40 mgCaCO ₃ /L
Total alkalinity	<30 mgCaCO ₃ /L
Dissolved Aluminium#	>1 mg/L

If dissolved Al concentration exceeds 1 mg/L for any laboratory test, then the sample must be analysed further for As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se and Zn.

5.5.3. Groundwater Chemistry

Local Superficial and shallow Leederville (Mowen Member) monitoring bores are sampled monthly, with field measurements and laboratory analyses conducted on the sampled water. Only quarterly field and laboratory water quality monitoring is necessary for regional Superficial monitoring bore YA_MB18_W and selected Leederville monitoring bores. If the field pH in any monitoring bore is less than 4, the frequency of laboratory analyses must increase to weekly (Table 9).

Additional laboratory analysis (total metals and radium, Table 9) are required in four monitoring bores (YA_MB08S, YA_MB11S, YA_MB12S and SCPD28A) on six-monthly basis.

Groundwater default trigger values from all local Superficial and Leederville (Mowen Member) monitoring bores have been defined in the GWOS and are summarised in Table 12.

It should be noted that groundwater chemistry site-specific trigger values have been developed for each of the Superficial aquifer groundwater monitoring bores, by comparing baseline data to DWER guideline values as advised by regional DWER office. The bore specific chemical triggers have been determined using background data and were based on the mean +/- 2x standard deviations of the background set.

If dissolved Al concentration exceeds 1 mg/L for any laboratory test, then the sample must be analysed further for As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se and Zn.

5.5.4. Off-Site Discharge Water Chemistry

The chemistry of off-site discharge water is to be tested on samples obtained at two monitoring locations (Licensed Discharge Point and Emergency Discharge Point). Field water quality parameters are to be measured on the first day of discharge, then three times per week while discharge continues. Laboratory analyses are to be carried out on samples obtained on the first day of discharge and then monthly thereafter (Table 9).

Trigger values for the discharge water sent off-site, are as set in accordance with the DWER discharge licence conditions, and are as follows:

- pH - 5.5 - 9.0
- TSS - 80 mg/L
- TDS - 2,500 mg/L
- TTA - 40 mg/L.

5.5.5. Surface Water Chemistry

Monthly field and laboratory measurement and analysis of surface water chemistry are to be sampled from selected surface water locations when surface water flows occur (Table 9).

Table 12 Groundwater Chemistry Bore Specific Trigger Values

Bore ID	SWL (mbtoc)	Parameter											
		Field pH	Field Total alkalinity (mg/L)	Sulphate: Chloride ratio	Chloride: Sulphate ratio	Dissolved Aluminium (mg/L)	Field Total acidity (mg/L)	Field Electrical Conductivity (uS/cm)	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L TDS)	Sulphate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Dissolved Iron (mg/L)	Dissolved Manganese (mg/L)
DWER Default Triggers	> Any baseline value	<5	<10	>0.5	<2	>1	> Any baseline value PLUS Cl: SO ₄ Ratio OR All Trigger						
YA_MB01S	>4.16	<5	<35.11	>0.5	<0.84	>1	>150.43	>2,306.20	>1,184	>157.20	>576.88	>11.43	>0.32
YA_MB02S	>3.18	<5	<24.95	>0.5	<2	>1	>221.17	>2,161.99	>1,092.40	>120.06	>569.68	>25.62	>0.67
YA_MB03S	>2.35	<5	<39.50	>0.5	<2	>1	>210.95	>2,236.96	>1,086.26	>96.42	>602.45	>29.87	>0.90
YA_MB04S	>2.80	<5	<25.39	>0.5	<2	>1	>174.79	>1,699.30	>851.70	>44.77	>435.48	>13.04	>0.25
YA_MB05S	>1.81	<5	<15.06	>0.5	<2	>1	>87.52	>1,096.73	>528.29	>45.42	>248.37	>1.89	>0.06
YA_MB06S	>2.65	<5	<55.07	>0.5	<2	>1	>69.65	>11,940.73	>7,553.63	>634.46	>3,940.53	>3.64	>0.40
YA_MB07S	>4.37	<5	<7.78	>0.53	<1.54	>1	>63.22	>521.24	>252.54	>30.27	>95.38	>0.27	>0.02
YA_MB08S	>2.32	<5	<15.37	>0.5	<2	>1	>56.45	>671.40	>291.03	>39.22	>130.28	>0.47	>0.02
YA_MB09S	>4.47	<5	<32.72	>0.5	<1.34	>1	>114.71	>3,259.95	>1,638.33	>190.83	>858.47	>1.62	>0.03
YA_MB10S	>2.93	<5	<23.27	>0.5	<1.22	>1	>99.68	>1,932.48	>1,034.23	>159.93	>598.76	>4.62	>0.03
YA_MB11S	>2.04	<5	<46.48	>0.5	<2	>1	>129.59	>3,943.12	>2,013.80	>172.19	>1,177.81	>11.11	>0.66
YA_MB12S	>0.56	<5	<53.64	>0.5	<2	>1	>262.48	>1,994.23	>1,021.12	>58.34	>529.35	>33.94	>1.08
SCPD28A	>1.92	<5	<42.48	>0.5	<2	>1	>137.34	>4,205.06	>4,078.27	>1,258.72	>1,258.72	>3.18	>0.28
SCPD29A	>1.48	<5	<26.19	>0.5	<2	>1	>250.90	>1,143.21	>535.07	>30.30	>274.71	>7.93	>0.15
TS012M	>4.28	<5	<41.66	>0.64	<0.75	>1	>268.64	>2,375.82	>1,310.69	>259.19	>597.36	>22.43	>0.06
YA_MB18_W	>3.34	<5	<6.99	>0.84	ND [#]	>1	>133.75	>1,655.55	>896.76	>181.79	>357.70	>0.28	>0.40

ND - not determined due to high variability in the dataset (i.e. values are far from the mean)

6. 2022 YALYALUP MINE SITE ACTIVITIES

Mining activities at Yalyalup commenced in Q4 2021, starting with topsoil clearing and road construction.

During the first quarter (Q1) of 2022, the following civil works and construction were completed:

- Feed Preparation plant
- Wet Concentrator
- Vasse River bridge crossing
- Process Water Dam/ Drop out Dam

Additionally, pre-mining and stockpiling of first ore commenced in Q1 2022.

During 2022, there were 22 active mine pits, with dewatering commencement in February. The pits were generally excavated to shallow depths (i.e. Ore 1, Bassendean sand), with only five pits excavated to deep ore in Yoganup Formation (the base of the Superficial Formation). Backfilling of pit voids with waste clay and sand materials started approximately one month after mining was completed. The pit excavation schedule is summarised in Table 13 and the site infrastructure and pits where ore was mined in 2022, are shown in Figure 7.

During the reporting period, dust controls were maintained throughout the construction period by the regular use of water carts.

Table 13 2022 Yalyalup Pit Excavation Schedule Summary

Mining Block/Date	Jan22	Feb22	Mar22	Apr22	May22	Jun22	Jul22	Aug22	Sep22	Oct22	Nov22	Dec22
Block 53												
Block 57												
Block 62												
Block 63												
Block 64												
Block 65												
Block 69												
Block 70												
Block 71												
Block 72												
Block 73												
Block 74												
Block 75												
Block 76												
Block 77												
Block 78												
Block 79												
Block 80												
Block 81												
Block 82												
Block 87												
Block 88												
Block 89												
Block 91												
Block 92												

Mining shallow ore (Bassendean Sand)
 Mining deep ore (Yoganup Formation)

7. MONITORING RESULTS

7.1. Groundwater Abstraction

Groundwater abstraction volumes were recorded in accordance with the current GWOS. Total annual and monthly abstraction volumes from the Superficial aquifer under GWL206603(1) recorded over the 2022 review period are presented in Tables 14 and 15 and are shown in Figure 8.

Table 14 Summary of Annual Groundwater Abstraction 2022

Aquifer	Groundwater Well Licence	Allocation Limit (kL/annum)	2022	
			Abstraction (kL)	Allocation Used (%)
Superficial	GWL206603(1)	750,000	476,742	63.6

Over the review period, dewatering was required in eight active pits (Blocks 69, 70, 71, 72, 78, 81, 91 and 92, as per Table 15), except for Block 64, where Feed Prep is located. There is a drain (2 m deep) built around this Feed Prep area (Block 64) to capture any run off. It was observed that groundwater feeds into this drain most of the year.

During 2022, abstraction volumes from each active pit (block) that required dewatering, were calculated based on totalising flow meters installed at each dewatering pump or were estimated based on pump work hours, due to a lack of available flow meters.

Table 15 Monthly Groundwater Abstraction for 2022

Aquifer	Superficial Abstraction (Dewatering)									
	Block 64	Block 69	Block 70	Block 71	Block 72	Block 78	Block 81	Block 91	Block 92	Total Monthly Abstraction (kL)
Jan-22	4,842	0	0	0	0	5,469	0	0	556	10,867
Feb-22	4,059	0	0	1,272	0	1,648	0	939	0	7,918
Mar-22	4,310	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,616	0	21,926
Apr-22	4,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,704
May-22	30,048	28,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,642
Jun-22	52,080	50,496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102,576
Jul-22	20,052	40,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,205
Aug-22	45,696	24,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,177
Sept-22	8,687	16,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,100
Oct-22	5,841	0	21,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,616
Nov-22	1,310	0	51,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,365
Dec-22	1,035	0	27,168	0	5,963	0	480	0	0	34,646
Total 2022 (kL):	182,664	160,137	99,998	1,272	5,963	7,117	480	18,555	556	476,742

Over the review period, a total of 476,742 kL was abstracted from the Superficial aquifer under GWL206603(1), corresponding to 63.6% of the annual entitlement of 750,000 kL.

It should be noted that this reported total abstraction includes direct rainfall into the open active pit and a volume of stormwater directed to the active pit dewatering sump. Also included in the total abstraction volumes is return water from tails, which was collected and abstracted while mining adjacent pits (downhill). In summary, the total volume of water abstracted from active pits in 2022 is greater than the volume of groundwater removed from the Superficial aquifer, but is still approximately 36% below the annual allocation.

The highest monthly volumes abstracted from the Superficial aquifer were recorded in June 2022 (102,576 kL).

The highest water abstraction volume in 2022 was recorded from Block 64 (182,664 kL, equivalent to 38.3% of the total Superficial abstraction), with Blocks 69 and 70 contributing 33.6% and 21% of the total abstraction volume, respectively.

7.2. Off-Site Water Discharge

During the 2022 reporting period, excess water across the Yalyalup mine site was discharged off-site via Licenced Discharge Point (W1) and Emergency Discharge Point (E2). Additionally, emergency Discharge Points E1 were not used in 2022.

Total monthly off-site water discharge is summarised in Table 16 and shown in Figure 8.

Table 16 Monthly Off-Site Water Discharge for 2022

Month	Licenced Discharge Point W1 (kL)	Emergency Discharge Point E1 (kL)	Emergency Discharge Point E2 (kL)	Total Monthly Discharge (kL)
Jan-22	0	0	0	0
Feb-22	0	0	0	0
Mar-22	0	0	0	0
Apr-22	0	0	0	0
May-22	0	0	0	0
Jun-22	63	0	0	63
Jul-22	24,706	0	0	24,706
Aug-22	65,613	0	135,973	201,586
Sept-22	2,939	0	2,510	5,449
Oct-22	11,116	0	4,726	15,842
Nov-22	8,273	0	0	8,273
Dec-22	0	0	0	0
Total 2022 (kL):	112,709	0	143,209	255,918

During the 2022 reporting period, a total of 255,918 kL of excess water was calculated to have been discharged off-site. Numerous discharge events took place, due to stormwater generated after heavy rainfall events or build-ups of tailings return water. The highest total monthly discharged volume in 2022 was recorded in August 2022 (201,586 kL), which is approximately 78% of the total discharge volume.

It should be noted that the discharge volumes from the Licensed Discharge Point (W1) located at the PWD were measured using a V-notch weir (as per GWOS). A total of 112,709 kL was discharged through the Licenced Discharge Point W1, with the remaining (143,209 kL) being discharged via Emergency Discharge Point E1. Unfortunately, discharged volumes from E1 were not metered between 9th and 18th August 2022, when discharge volumes were estimated based upon the approximate area of the catchment, rainfall for this period and the average flow rate of two pumps running continuously for 9 days. Since then, the emergency discharge at E2 has been metered.

7.3. Groundwater Levels

Hydrographs of the historical and 2022 data for the Yalyalup mine have been plotted and are presented as follows:

- Figures 9 and 11: Superficial aquifer bores.
- Figures 12 and 13: Leederville aquifer bores.

Groundwater level data from the monitoring bores are presented in Appendix C as follows:

- Monthly water levels as metres below top of casing (mbtoc).
- Monthly water levels as metres above Australian Height Datum (mAHD).

7.3.1. Superficial Aquifer Water Levels

The water level hydrographs in Figures 9 to 11, representing monitoring bores screened in the Superficial formation, indicate the following:

- Pre-mining groundwater levels in the Superficial aquifer across the proposed mining area ranged between 15.3 and 34.8 mAHD (i.e. 0 to 4.7 mbgl), with the highest water level elevations being recorded in August or September and the lowest in May or June.
- Seasonal cycles of water table variations associated with the winter-dominated rainfall recharge to the aquifer are evident. The seasonal water level variations for these bores were between 1.3 and 2.9 m, averaging 2 m. Variations in water levels can usually be correlated with variations in rainfall.
- Water levels across the site slope in a north-western direction under a low hydraulic gradient, which closely reflects the site topography (which is consistent with the regional flow direction, generally towards the coast).
- During the 2022 review year, the majority of the monitored bores (except for five bores YA_MB05S, YA_MB11S, YA_MB12S, YA_MB35_GDE and YA_MB37_GDE) continue to show seasonal groundwater trends and were within the range of recorded water levels. Water level elevations ranged from 15.7 to 34.5 mAHD, with their highest elevations in August or September 2022 and their lowest in May 2022. There were no noticeable declines in water levels in the majority of monitoring bores during 2022 that could be related to any mining activities.
- In 2022, bore YA_MB05S, located in the central part of the mine, south of active blocks 64, 69 and 70, has shown a declining trend of water levels from March to December (from 19.6 to 21 mAHD), likely to be related to mine activities (dewatering). Overall, a maximum water level variation of 1.4 m was recorded in 2022, however only 0.55 m could be related to dewatering (i.e. between seasonal low of 2.12 mbtoc in May 2022 and unseasonal low of 2.67 mbtoc in November 2022).

- Groundwater elevations at bores YA_MB11S and YA_MB37_GDE, located on the north western side of the mine, near to the Admin area and upstream of blocks 91 and 92, ranged between 22.4 and 24.5 mAHD (i.e. 0.6 and 2.7 mbtoc) for YA_MB11S (Figure 9a) and between 22.6 mAHD and 24.3 mAHD (0.67 and 2.4 mbtoc) for YA_MB27_GDE (Figure 9c) over 2022. There were unseasonal minor variations in water levels recorded between January and March 2022, with maximum unseasonal water level reductions of 0.85 m (YA_MB37_GDE) to 1 m (YA_MB11S) observed, likely associated with mining nearby blocks 91 and 92. Since mining of blocks 91 and 92 ceased in April 2022, water levels in both bores started to recover reaching their highs in August/September 2022 and then have gradually declined following the seasonal groundwater trend.
- Bore YA_MB12S, located in the north east corner of the site, downgradient from active block 92, showed a sharp 3 m drop in water levels from 22.8 mAHD (0.44 mbtoc) in January 2022 to 19.8 mAHD (3.46 mbtoc) in February 2022, associated with deep ore mining and dewatering of nearby block 92 in a short period of time (Figure 9a). It should be noted that Process Water Dam (PWD) and Drop Out Dam (DOD) were constructed at block 92. Since April 2022 water levels started to recover reaching their peak in August 2022 (22.94 mAHD) and then have gradually declined following the seasonal variations.
- Groundwater elevations at bore YA_MB35_GDE, located at the northern part of McGibbon Track (with sensitive vegetation) and adjacent to block 91, sharply declined (by 2.6 m) from 20.4 mAHD in February 2022 to 17.8 mAHD in April 2022, owing to deep ore mining and dewatering of block 91. Since June 2022 water levels recovered quickly due to backfilling of tails in this mine block and then have remained stable, within the pre-mining levels and minor seasonal fluctuations. It should be noted that no drawdowns have been observed in nearby upgradient bore YA_MB08S and downgradient bore SCPD28A (Figure 9c), showing a localised impact on the Superficial aquifer.
- In 2022, water level triggers set at five GDE monitoring bores were breached at the two bores, YA_MB35_GDE and YA_MB37_GDE. Water level monitoring has increased from monthly to weekly in all GDE bores, with pressure transducers installed at all bores on 28 March 2022, which are taking readings four times a day (every 6 hours). Additionally, as outlined in Section 5.4.4, the supplementation scheme was initiated in February and March 2022 (i.e. a total of 72,000 L of clean water was irrigated along the McGibbon Track using water carting).
- Bore YA_MB14_W recorded a water level variation of up to 2.6 m between August and December 2022 as a response to pumping in this bore.

7.3.2. Leederville Aquifer Water Levels

The water level hydrographs in Figures 12 and 13, represent monitoring bores screened in the Leederville Formation and indicate the following:

- Pre-mining groundwater levels in the Leederville aquifer across the proposed mining area ranged between 17.5 and 29.9 mAHD (i.e. 0 to 3.3 mbtoc), with the highest water level elevations being recorded in September and the lowest in April and May. The seasonal water level fluctuation was between 2 to 2.5 m.
- Bores YA_MB31_L, YA_MB30_W and YA_MB23_L recorded water level variations of up to 7.5 m as a response to pumping in these bores.
- Groundwater levels in the Leederville aquifer tend to decrease towards the north-west, which is consistent with the regional groundwater flow direction generally towards the coast.
- During the 2022 review year, the majority of the monitoring bores did not record any changes to the historical trend and were within the historical range of values. Water levels were generally at their lowest between April 2022 and their highest in October 2022, gradually declining afterwards.
- Bores YA_MB31_L, YA_MB30_W and YA_MB23_L showed abstraction effects, with their lowest water levels recorded in March 2022, consistent with previous years.

7.4. Groundwater Quality

Groundwater samples from the monitoring bores under GWL206603(1) at the Yalyalup mine were analysed for parameters as required by the current GWOS amendment and as summarised in Table 9. Field testing was carried out at the time of sample collection for laboratory analysis. The field and laboratory test result data for the monitoring bores are presented in tabulated form in Appendix D and plotted in Figures 14 to 34.

7.4.1. Superficial Aquifer Water Quality

Plots of the historical field and laboratory chemistry data for the Superficial aquifer have been prepared and are presented as Figures 14 to 25. The field and laboratory chemistry data show the following:

- **pH:** Pre-mining groundwater at monitoring bores was mostly acidic to slightly acidic (Figure 14), with field pH values ranging from 5.2 (YA_MB07S) to 7.1 (YA_MB18_W); but generally, pH was between 5.4 and 6. Lower values of pH were normally recorded in summer periods and higher values in winter periods. During 2022, field pH ranged between 5.3 (YA_MB05S) to 6.9 (YA_MB18_W) and these values were within the historical range and remained relatively steady in most of the bores, except for YMB05S. There has been a slight increasing trend in pH evident in YMB05S since July 2022, which corresponds to the rising water level trend evident in this bore (related to nearby pits mining activities). No exceedance of the pH trigger (as per Table 12) occurred in any of the monitoring bores during 2022.
- **Field Electrical Conductivity (EC):** Pre-mining field EC concentrations ranged between 390 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ (YA_MB07S) and 11,750 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ (YA_MB03S), but were generally below 2,500 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. The only exceptions were bores SCPD28A, YA_MB03S, YAMB6S and YA_MB11S, where EC concentrations ranged between 2,000 and 11,750 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. The reasons for elevated EC concentrations in these bores are unknown, however it could be associated with the existing roadside drain along the Princefield Road that runs near to these bores. During 2022, field EC concentrations ranged between 510 and 9,100 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, but were mostly less than 2,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, with typical steady trends. Only two bores, YA_MB03S and YA_MB06S, have shown increasing and decreasing trends, respectively since August 2022, owing to mining activities (backfilling of mine pit voids with co-disposed sand tails that contain water with higher or lower salinity, respectively than the local groundwater at these bores).
- **Laboratory Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):** Pre-mining field TDS concentrations ranged between 190 mg/L (YA_MB07S) and 2,200 mg/L (YA_MB03S), but were generally below 1,200 mg/L, indicating groundwater being generally fresh to marginal. The only exceptions are bores SCPD28A, YA_MB03S, YAMB6S and YA_MB11S, where TDS concentrations range from 1,400 and 5,900 mg/L, i.e. being brackish. Laboratory TDS concentrations were typically less than 1,100 mg/L at almost all monitoring locations during the review period (Figure 24). Generally, the salinities recorded in most bores during the review period fall within the range of previous values, with no clear long-term trends evident, except for bore YA_MB05S and YA_MB06S. The salinities at YA_MB05S and YA_MB06S, similar to the field EC values, had the short-term increasing and decreasing trends, respectively in 2022, owing to mining activities.
- **Total Alkalinity:** Total alkalinity concentrations ranged from 8 to 180 mg/L (Figure 20), were generally below 80 mg/L and were within the historical ranges, with no evidence of trends. The only exception was bore YA_MB05S, which has had an increasing trend since June 2022. During the 2022 review period, the majority of monitoring bores had field total alkalinity concentrations below the specific trigger values, as per Table 12. The only exception is bore YA_MB06S, where field total alkalinity concentrations (48 to 55 mg/L) came close to the specific trigger level of <55.07 mg/L.

- **Total Acidity:** Total acidity values ranged from 10 to 170 mg/L during the 2022 review period (generally below 100 mg/L at most monitoring bores, Figure 21) and were within the historical range, with no clear long-term trend. During the 2022 review period, nine monitoring bores (YA_MB01S, YA_MB03S, YA_MB04S, YA_MB05S, YA_MB08S, YA_MB09S, YA_MB10S, YA_MB11S and YA_MB12S) had more than one field total acidity (TTA) reading concentration above the specific trigger values, as per Table 12. The reasons for the elevated field TTA are unknown, especially in the bores (YA_MB01S, YA_MB04S, YA_MB09S, YA_MB10S) which are located upgradient and further away from any mining activities (pit dewatering or backfilling).
- **Chloride (Cl):** Chloride concentrations generally ranged from 100 to 3,320 mg/L and were generally below 1,200 mg/L, during 2022 (Figure 24). All concentrations were within the historical ranges, with no clear long-term trend, except for YA_MB05S (slightly increasing trend from August 2022) and YA_MB06S (decreasing trend from July 2022).
- **Sulphate (SO₄):** The groundwater sulphate concentrations ranged between 12 and 560 mg/L, generally below 200 mg/L, during the review period and were within historical ranges, with no long-term trends evident (Figure 24), except for YA_MB05S (slightly increasing trend from August 2022) and YA_MB06S (decreasing trend from July 2022).
- **Sulphate: Chloride (SO₄:Cl) Ratio:** The SO₄:Cl ratio ranged from 0.1 to 0.4 in the monitoring bores during the 2022 review period and was within the historical range of values and generally showed a steady trend (Figures 23 and 24). No exceedance of the default trigger level (i.e. greater than 0.5) or the specific trigger level (as per Table 12) occurred in the majority of the bores during 2022, except for TS012M and YA_MB10S, which are both located upstream and further away from the active mining area. However, the exceedance of trigger levels has been noticed since April 2021 in TS012M and October 2021 in YA_MB10S, well before mining activities (pit dewatering and backfilling) commenced in early 2022.
- **Manganese (Mn):** Manganese concentrations at most monitoring bores were less than 0.8 mg/L (Figure 24), which were within the historical ranges.
- **Iron (Fe):** Iron concentrations at most monitoring bores were slightly elevated (up to 32 mg/L, Figure 25), but were within the historical ranges.
- **Aluminium (Al):** Aluminium concentrations typically remained less than 0.1 mg/L at all monitoring bores (Figure 25), with some one-off spikes up to 0.45 mg/L. No exceedance of the default trigger level occurred in any of the bores during 2022.

7.4.2. Leederville Aquifer Water Quality

Field and laboratory chemical testing was carried out on water samples obtained from the monitoring bores screened in the shallow Leederville aquifer during the 2022 review period. The results are tabulated in Appendix D and plotted in Figures 26 to 28.

The 2022 field and laboratory test results indicate the following:

- **pH:** Groundwater at all monitoring bores was acidic to slightly acidic, during the review period (Figure 26), with field pH values ranging from 5.3 (YA_MB22_L) to 6.5 (YA_MB23_L). These pH values are within the historical ranges and remained relatively steady with no evidence of any trends.
- **Field EC:** Field EC ranged from 590 μ S/cm (YA_MB31_L) to 2,420 μ S/cm (YA_MB22_L) in the mining area (Figure 26). The data showed a relatively steady trend in most of the monitoring bores throughout 2022, remaining within the historical ranges.
- **TDS:** Laboratory TDS concentrations ranged from 130 to 1,200 mg/L during the review period, indicating water being fresh to marginal and were within the historical ranges for most monitoring bores (Figure 28).

- **Total Acidity:** Total acidity values ranged from 10 to 150 mg/L during the review period (Figure 27). These values were within the historical ranges and appear to be showing a steady trend.
- **Total Alkalinity:** Total alkalinity concentrations ranged from 15 to 98 mg/L, all values were within the historical ranges and there were no evident long-term trends (Figure 27).
- **SO₄:Cl Ratio:** The SO₄:Cl ratio was below 0.2 in all monitoring bores during the review period and was within the historical range of values and generally steady (Figure 27).
- **Manganese:** Manganese concentrations were typically less than 0.87 mg/L, with no evident trend.
- **Iron:** Iron concentrations at most monitoring bores were less than 40 mg/L, within historical ranges.
- **Aluminium:** Aluminium concentrations typically remained at less than 0.07 mg/L at all monitoring bores. No exceedance of the default trigger level occurred in any of the bores during 2022.

7.5. Dewatering Water Quality

Mine dewatering commenced in January 2022 and continued throughout the year. The results of field and laboratory water quality are presented in Figures 30 and 31 and tabulated in Appendix E.

The 2022 field and laboratory results are summarised as follows:

- Field pH was in the range 5.15 to 8.9, generally between 6 and 8, being slightly acidic to slightly alkaline.
- Field EC was in the range 940 to 5,190 uS/cm; generally between 1,000 and 3,000 uS/cm.
- Field Total Titratable Acidity (TTA) was 5 to 55 mg/L, generally less than 30 mg/L.
- Field Alkalinity was 6 to 150 mg/L.
- Field Potential Redox (Eh) was 120 to 425 OPR mV.
- TDS concentrations ranged between 550 and 2,000 mg/L.
- Total Acidity was below 28 mg/L and Total Alkalinity was below 160 mg/L.
- SO₄:Cl ratio was less than 0.86.
- Iron concentrations were generally below 1.5 mg/L, with a one-off spike of 11 mg/L.
- Aluminium concentrations were below 0.18 mg/L.
- Manganese concentrations were low (generally below 0.008 mg/L, with some one-off spikes up to 0.37 mg/L).

Generally, the dewatering water discharged from the mining pits was of similar quality to the Superficial aquifer water chemistry, with some water quality variations as a result of mixing of the groundwater with rainwater. There were short term exceedances of the trigger levels (as per Table 10) of pH, field TTA, field total alkalinity and sulphate: chloride ratio occurred in the pit dewatering during 2022. However, these exceedances were short in duration.

7.6. Process Water Dam Quality

The PWD provides the main water storage from which all process water demands are sourced. The main inputs of water into the PWD over the 2022 review period included:

- Abstraction from production bore YA_PB01, screened in the Yarragadee aquifer.
- Mine dewatering from active mine pits in 2022 (pit inflows).
- Recycled process water (water returned from co-disposed sand tails).
- Runoff from impervious areas of the site such as roads, buildings/structures and hardstands.
- Direct rainfall that falls over the surface of the PWD.

The results of the 2022 water quality assessment carried out at the PWD are presented in Appendix F and Figures 32 and 33. The results are summarised as follows:

- Field pH was in the range 6.5 to 8.4, relatively steady throughout 2022.
- Field EC was in the range 1,360 to 3,000 uS/cm, short term rising trend from April to June 2022, then relatively steady.
- Field TTA ranged from 5 to 38 mg/L, generally below 20 mg/L in 2022.
- Field Total Alkalinity ranged from 30 to 147 mg/L, with no evident trend in 2022.
- TDS concentrations ranged between 600 and 1,700 mg/L.
- Total Acidity was below 8 mg/L and Total Alkalinity was generally below 140 mg/L.
- SO₄:Cl ratio was between 0.1 and 0.9.
- Iron concentrations were generally below 0.7 mg/L.
- Aluminium concentrations were low (<0.15 mg/L).
- Manganese concentrations were low (generally below 0.2 mg/L with spikes up to 0.96 mg/L).

Generally, the water discharged from the PWD over the review period was marginal to brackish, slightly acidic to slightly alkaline and of similar quality to the average Superficial aquifer groundwater chemistry (due to dewatering), with some water quality variations as a result of mixing of the Superficial groundwater (due to dewatering) with rainwater (due to heavy rainfall events). No exceedance of the PWD water quality default trigger levels (as per Table 11) occurred during 2022.

7.7. Off-Site Discharge Water Quality

Over the 2022 reporting period, water was discharged off-site using the Licenced Discharge Point W1 and the Emergency Discharge Point E2 on multiple occasions. The results of field and laboratory water quality are presented in Figures 34 and 35 and tabulated in Appendix G.

The 2022 field and laboratory results are summarised as follows:

- Field pH was in the range 7 to 8.4 (neutral to slightly alkaline).
- Field EC was generally in the range 1,260 to 3,000 uS/cm; with occasional one-off spikes in values.
- TDS concentrations ranged between 730 and 1,700 mg/L.
- Field TTA was 8 to 38 mg/L.
- Total Acidity was below 5 mg/L and Total Alkalinity was below 120 mg/L.
- SO₄:Cl ratio was less than 0.8.
- Iron concentrations were below 0.36 mg/L.
- Aluminium concentrations were below 0.24 mg/L.
- Manganese concentrations were low (0.009 mg/L).

Generally, the water discharged from the licenced and emergency discharge points was of similar quality to the Superficial aquifer water chemistry (Section 7.4.1) and the surface water chemistry (Section 7.7). There are some water quality variations as a result of mixing of the rainwater with Superficial groundwater (in 2022 due to dewatering). No exceedance of the off-site water quality default trigger levels (as per Section 5.5.4) occurred during 2022.

No off-site water discharges via the emergency discharge points E1 were recorded during 2022, therefore water samples were not collected for field measurements and laboratory analysis.

7.8. Surface Water Quality

During the 2022 reporting period, all surface water monitoring sites (YALSW01 to YALSW14) were visited for water sampling on a monthly basis, as per the recent GWOS amendment (Table 9).

The monitoring results to date indicate that surface water flows around the site are limited to winter and spring seasons (i.e. June/July to October/November), as recorded in most of Doral's surface water monitoring sites. The only exceptions were two sites YALSW04 and YALSW07, as they have recorded water every month since July 2017, due to both dams being fed by groundwater seepage.

The 2022 field and laboratory surface water results are presented in Figures 36 and 37, tabulated in Appendix H and summarised below:

- Field pH was in the range of 6 (YALSW03) to 8.6 (YALSW07); slightly acidic to slightly alkaline, but generally neutral (i.e. pH between 6.5 and 7.5); all within the historical range of pH values.
- Field EC was generally between 700 and 3,000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ for all surface water sites, except for site YALSW07, where higher EC readings were recorded (between 3,200 and 5,700 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). These increased EC values could be related to this dam having limited seepage connection with the groundwater, possibly due to clayey layers surrounding the wall of this dam, causing an increase in EC concentrations owing to evaporation. Additionally, at this site EC concentrations are the lowest during the wet season where rainfall peaks and the highest during dry seasons where rainfall is low. All are within the historical ranges.
- Field TDS concentrations ranged between 370 and 1,600 mg/L for all surface water sites, indicating water being fresh, becoming slightly brackish. The only exception is site YALSW07 where TDS concentrations range from 1,600 to 2,600 mg/L, being brackish, likely due to this dam having limited seepage and high evaporation. All are within the historical ranges.
- TSS values were all below 27 mg/L for the majority of surface water sites, and within historical ranges.
- Sulphate concentrations were generally below 200 mg/L, except for some one-off spikes recorded.
- Total Acidity (as CaCO_3) was below 17 mg/L in all monitoring sites, all concentrations are within the historical ranges.
- There have been seasonal increasing trends of EC, TDS and sulphate in all surface water sites (except for YALSW07). These rising trends generally commence in June/July (i.e. at the start of the surface water flow) to October/November (i.e. when the flows diminish) and are likely related to sulphate leaching out from free draining soils up-slope of the Lower Sabina catchment during high rainfall or irrigation periods.

8. COMPLIANCE WITH MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

This GMS has been prepared to fulfil the reporting conditions of the Superficial licence GWL206603(1) for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022.

Records indicate that the monitoring requirements associated with the Superficial GWL were mostly met and complied with during the 2022 review period. The only non-compliances during the review period were that totalising flow meters should be installed at each active pit to monitor the abstraction volumes. In 2022, part of abstraction volumes from active mine pits were estimated based on pump worked hours, due to the lack of available flow meters, particularly when dewatering was initially required at each active pit. It should be noted that all pumps have now flow meters installed to ensure compliance moving forward.

9. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

9.1. Aquifer Water Levels

During the 2022 reporting period, the groundwater levels in the Superficial and Leederville aquifers at the Yalyalup mine have generally not been affected by any mining activities (i.e. pit dewatering and backfilling and off-site discharge), apart from some localised exceptions. Dewatering commenced in January 2022 and has continued to the end of reporting period (December 2022). Most of groundwater elevations recorded in the Superficial and Leederville monitoring bores during 2022 were within the historical range of values and within the range of natural seasonal water level variations associated with the winter-dominated rainfall recharge to the aquifers and generally showed no evidence of any long-term trends. The only exceptions to the above were five Superficial aquifer bores YA_MB05S, YA_MB11S, YA_MB12S, YA_MB35_GDE and YA_MB37_GDE, which showed short-term (a few months) reduction in water elevations (i.e. drawdowns up to between 0.5 and 3 m), owing to mining and dewatering at the nearby active mine blocks. Additionally, Leederville aquifer bores YA_MB31_L, YA_MB30_W and YA_MB23_L showed abstraction in 2022, consistent with previous years.

Overall, the impact on groundwater levels in the Superficial and Leederville aquifers due to the Yalyalup mine operation, over the 2022 reporting period, has been very limited. Any changes that have occurred (in the Superficial aquifer) are very localised (adjacent to the active pits) and temporary in duration. The recovery of water levels commences immediately mining of each active mine pit is completed, owing to the backfilling of mined-out pits with sand and clay tails.

9.2. Aquifer Chemistry

Water quality data collected during the 2022 review period from the Superficial and Leederville aquifers monitoring bores at the Yalyalup site show the groundwater to be generally fresh to marginal, acidic to neutral, with low total acidity, total alkalinity, $SO_4:Cl$ ratios and concentrations of sulphate, aluminium and manganese. There were some elevated iron concentrations (up to 30 mg/L) in monitoring bores, but all were consistent with historical ranges. There were some temporary higher or lower concentration readings, but most of the water quality parameter values remained within a relatively small range of fluctuation consistent with historical data. In the majority of bores, no evidence of any unacceptable decreasing or increasing trends of changing water quality for the Superficial and Leederville aquifers was noted, including any salinity increase or significant change in chemical composition of water. The only exception to this occurred in the Superficial bores YA_MB05S and YA_MB06S. At YA_MB05S there were some water quality parameter increases (pH, salinity, total alkalinity, chloride, sulphate) since July 2022 due to the mining activities adjacent to this bore (e.g. seepage from the sand tails during nearby pit void backfilling). At bore YA_MB06S there were some water quality parameter decreases (pH, TDS, sulphate, chloride) from July 2022 onwards also due to nearby pit voids being backfilled with tails, where water from tails that had lower water quality parameters than YA_MB06S seeped through.

Overall, the impact on groundwater quality in the Superficial and Leederville aquifers, due to the post mining operation over the 2022 reporting period, has been very limited. Any changes that have occurred are very localised and short-lasting.

Surface water quality measured at selected surface water monitoring sites showed that existing off-site water discharge activities at the Yalyalup mine did not result in unreasonable changes in surface water quality at these locations, with only temporary spikes.

9.3. Effects on Other Users

Data collected during the 2022 reporting period indicate that the mining activities (i.e. active pit mining, pit dewatering, pit void backfilling) at the Yalyalup site result in only localised changes to water levels and water quality, with no increases on the regional scale. No impacts on other licensed Superficial aquifer users have been identified due to mining at Yalyalup. Three Leederville aquifer bores YA_MB31_L, YA_MB30_W and YA_MB23_L reported small drawdowns as a response to abstraction from these bores (not related to Yalyalup mining).

9.4. Effects on GDEs

No groundwater drawdown in the Superficial aquifer has been reported to extend beyond the Yalyalup mining area during 2022. Therefore, there should be no impact to any of three high value wetland GDEs, located approximately 6 km to either the northeast and southwest of the site.

The magnitude of drawdowns along the McGibbon Track, where sensitive vegetation has been identified, will vary depending upon the proximity of the active mining pits. During 2022, short term (2 months) drawdowns of up to 2.6 m, were recorded at YA_MB35_GDE, owing to mining and dewatering of pit 91. These drawdowns are localised in the immediately area of the active mining (i.e. there were no drawdowns recorded in the nearby upstream bore (YA_MB08S) or downstream bore (SCPD28A)). As per the current GWOS requirements, more frequent water level monitoring was undertaken during 2022, with the supplementation scheme being initiated in February and March 2022 (i.e. a total of 72,000 L was irrigated along the McGibbon Track using water carting). Vegetation monitoring increased to fortnightly once water level triggers were hit, with all existing sensitive vegetation still present along the McGibbon Track despite the limited surface supplementation. It should be noted that supplementation infrastructure is currently in place with the 2nd Yarragadee aquifer production bore YA_PB02 capable of supplying required volumes of clean water.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

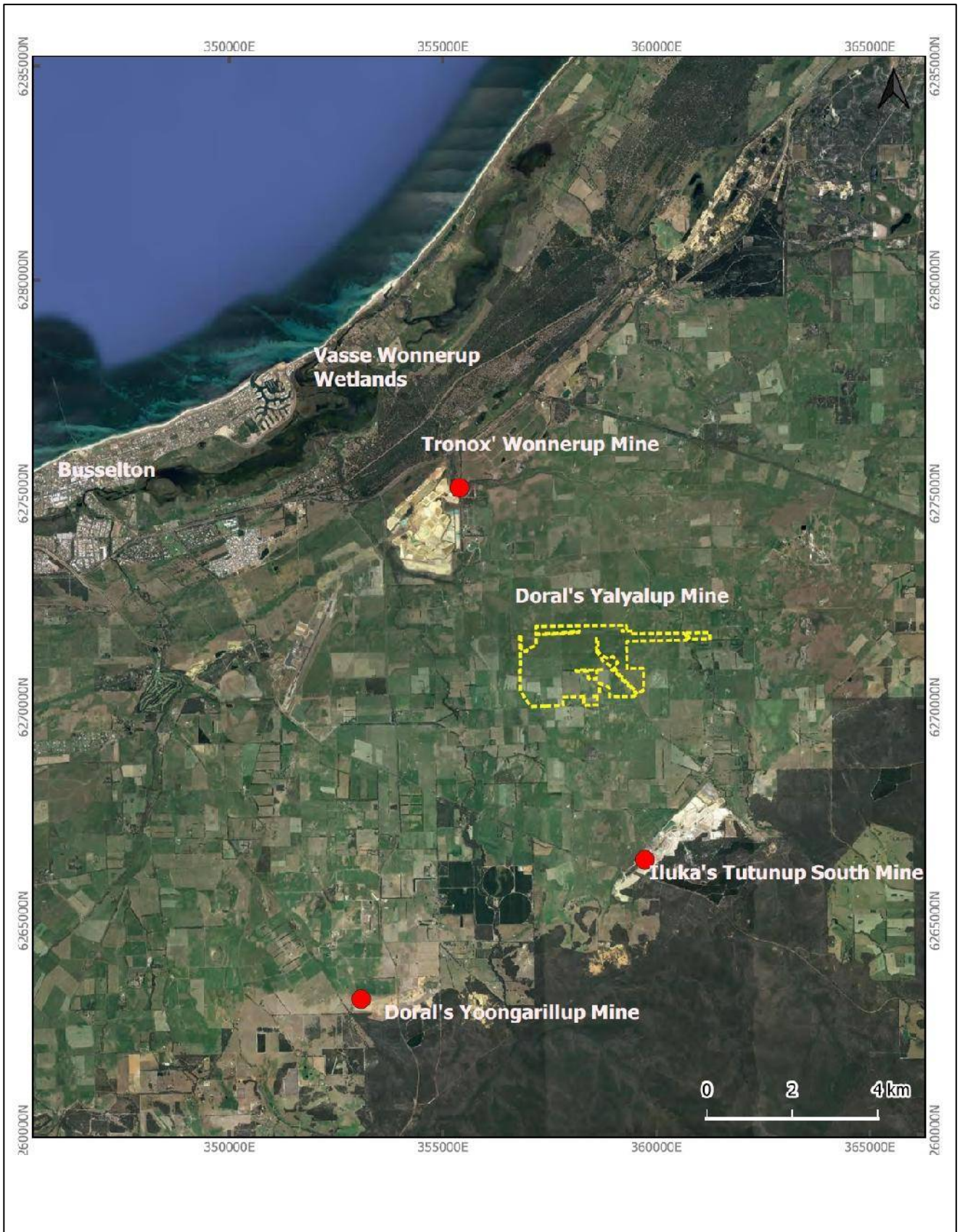
Given the low risk of adverse environmental impacts resulting from the groundwater pumping from the Superficial aquifer at the Yalyalup mine site, the monitoring programme currently being implemented for the site is considered appropriate.

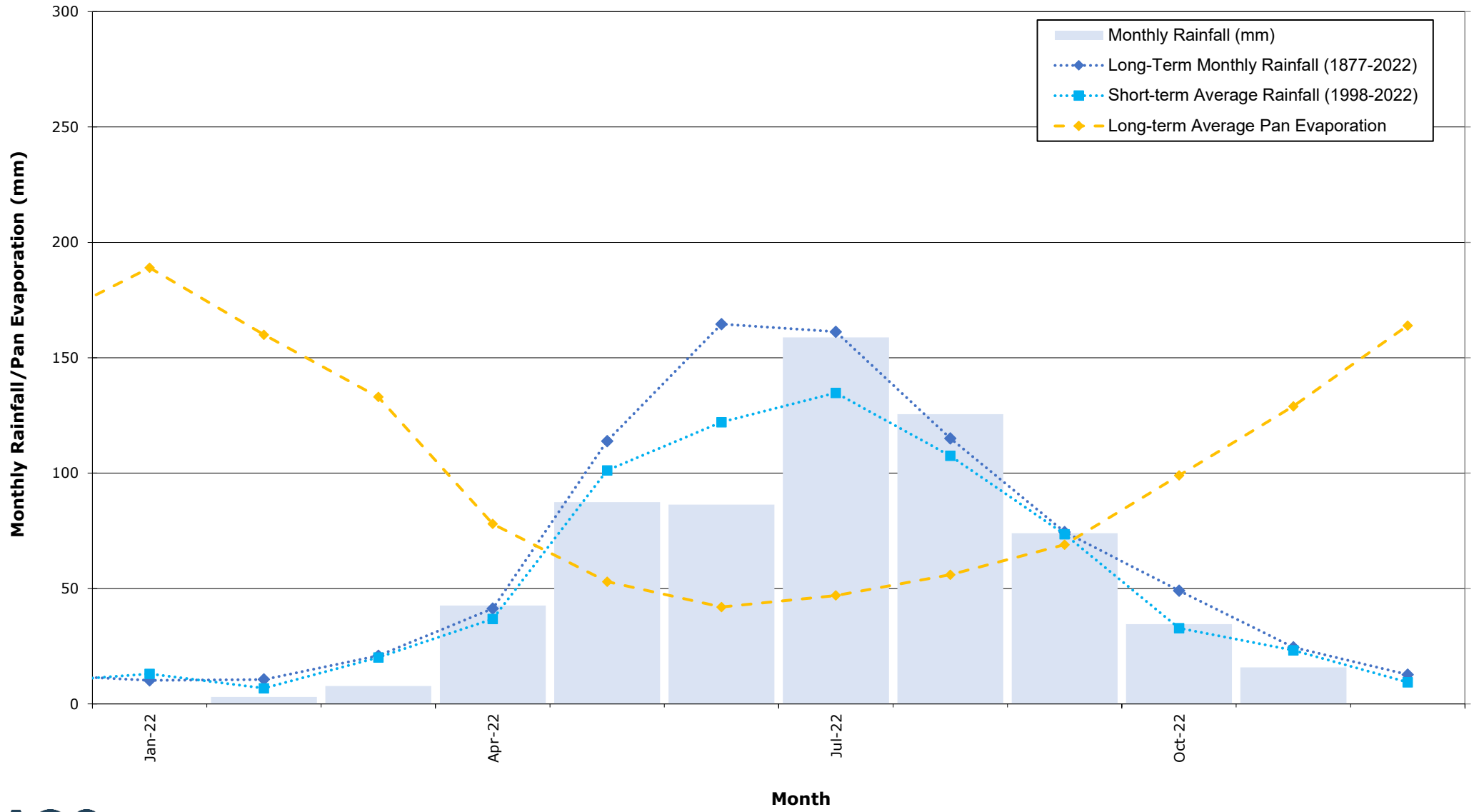
Doral is committed to ongoing improvement to the water management system (including monitoring) with a view to being fully compliant with the current GWOS. It is recommended that the monitoring continue in accordance with the current GWOS and that the GWOS is continually reviewed to ensure the monitoring remains practical and representative, and that sufficient monitoring is in place.

11. REFERENCES

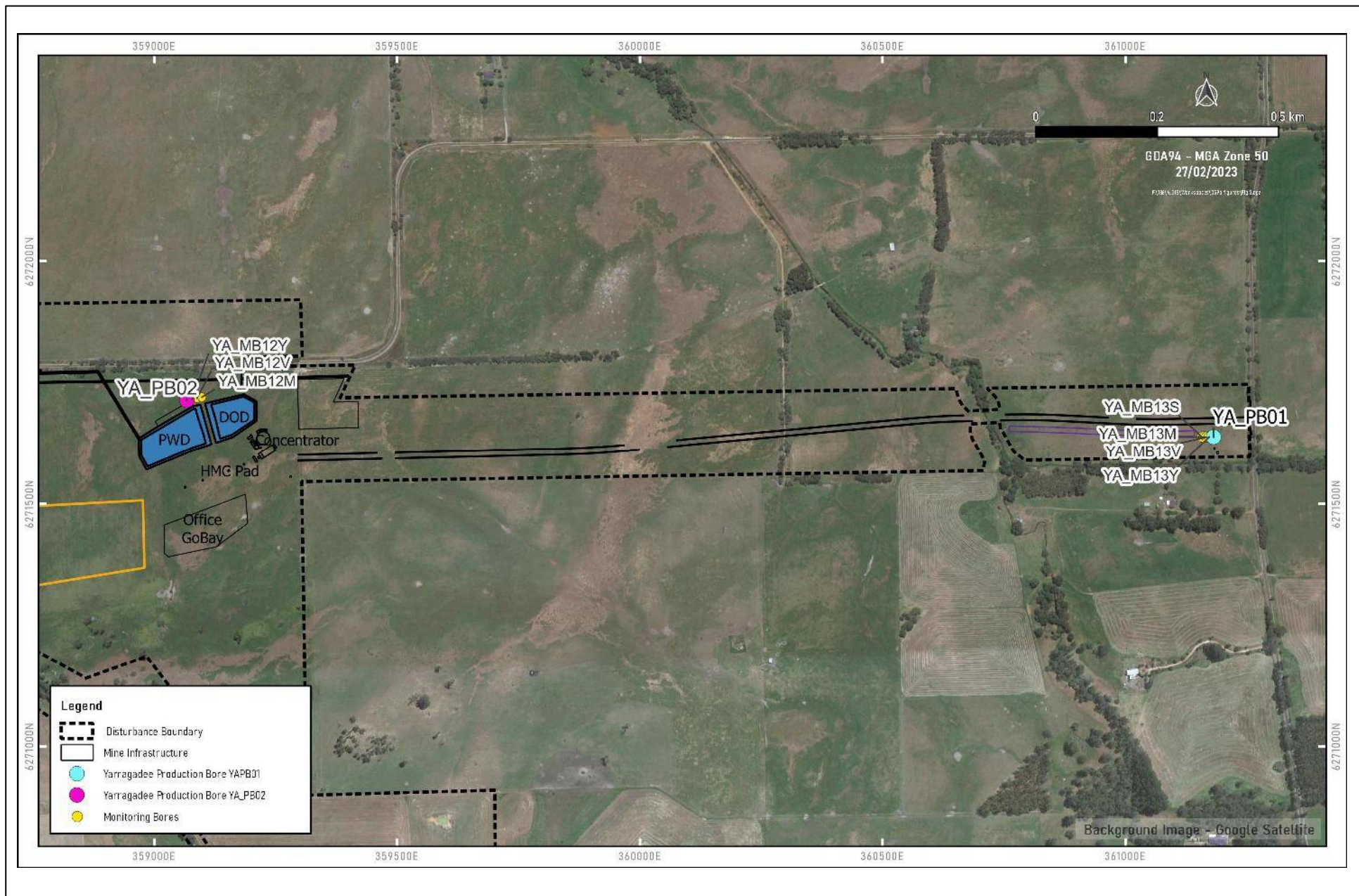
- AQ2, 2019. Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, Hydrogeological Assessment, September 2019.
- AQ2, 2020a. Yalyalup Mineral Sands Operation – Site Water Balance, Project, May 2020.
- AQ2, 2020b. Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, Hydrogeological Assessment, May 2020.
- AQ2, 2020c. Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, GDE Management Plan, May 2020.
- AQ2, 2021a. Yalyalup Mineral Sand Project, H3 Hydrogeological Assessment, October 2021.
- AQ2, 2021b. Yalyalup Mineral Sand Project. Final Groundwater Licence Operating Strategy, September 2021.
- AQ2, 2023. Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project Groundwater Abstraction from the Yarragadee Aquifer for Mine Water Supply H3 Level Assessment
- BOM, 2006. Average Pan Evaporation Maps, 1975-2005 (online).
- BOM, 2023. Climate Data Online. Available at: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/>
- Davidson, 1995. Hydrogeology and Groundwater Resources of the Perth Region. Geol. Soc. WA Bulletin 142.
- Department of Environment, September 2007. Ecological Character Description, Vasse-Wonnerup RAMSAR wetlands site in south-west Western Australia.
- Department of Water, 2009. Whicher area surface water allocation plan. Water resource and planning series Report 19. Department of Water, Western Australia.
- Department of Water, 2019. Water register Online Atlas. <http://atlases.water.wa.gov.au/ags/waterregister/>.
- Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), 2009. Operational Policy no. 5.12 – Hydrogeological reporting associated with a groundwater well licence: Department of Water, Perth, November 2009.
- DWER, 2023. Water Information Reporting Online Tool. <http://wir.water.wa.gov.au/Pages/Water-Information-Reporting.aspx>
- Parsons Brinckerhoff, 2014. Yoongarillup hydrogeological investigation and groundwater modelling report. Report to Doral Pty Ltd
- Playford, P.E., Cockbain, A.E. and Low, G.H, 1976. Geology of the Perth Basin Western Australia. Geological Society of Western Australia, Bulletin 124.
- Water Corporation, 2005. South West Yarragadee Hydrogeological Investigations and Evaluation, Southern Perth Basin: Water Corporation report.

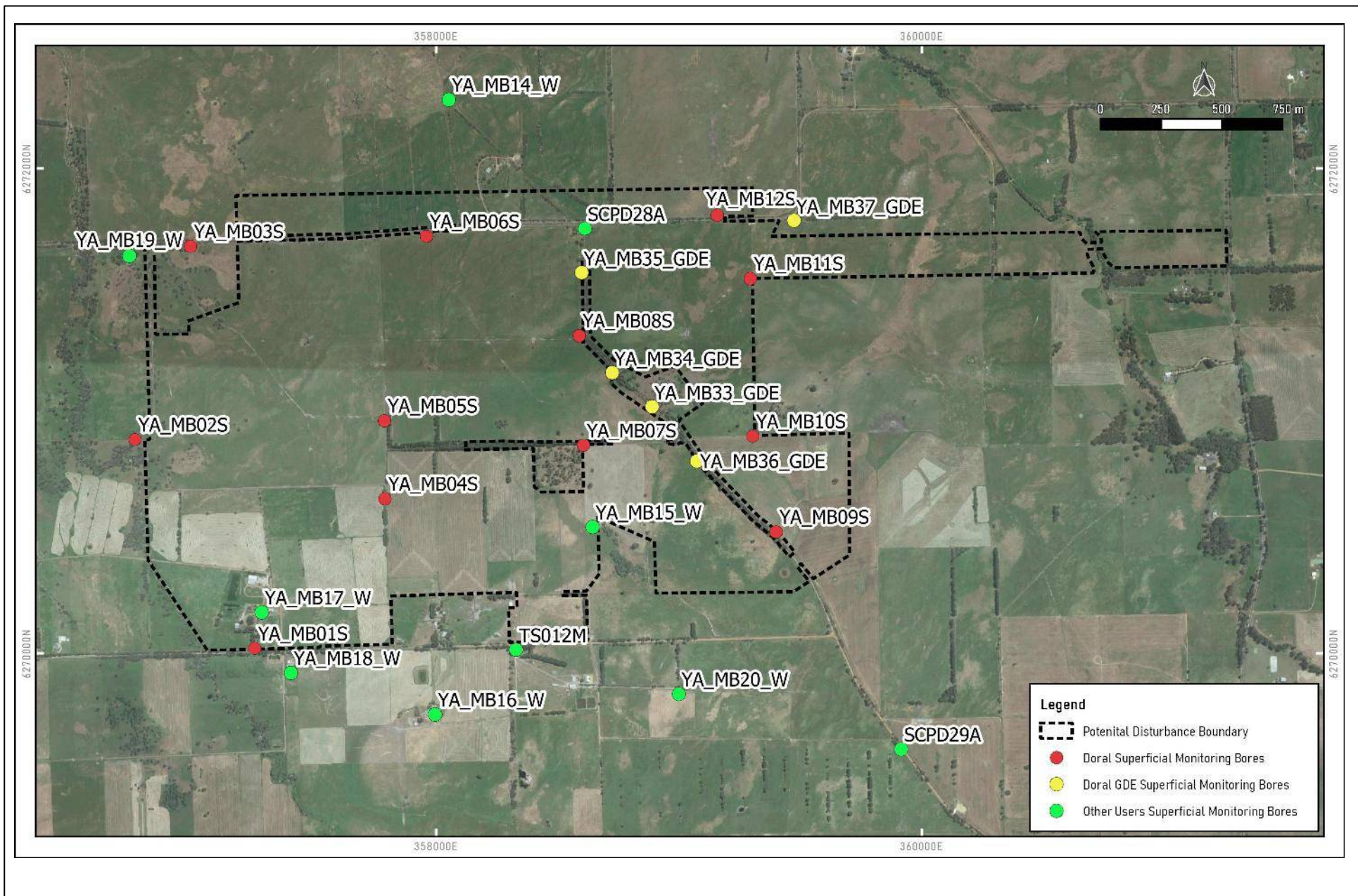
FIGURES

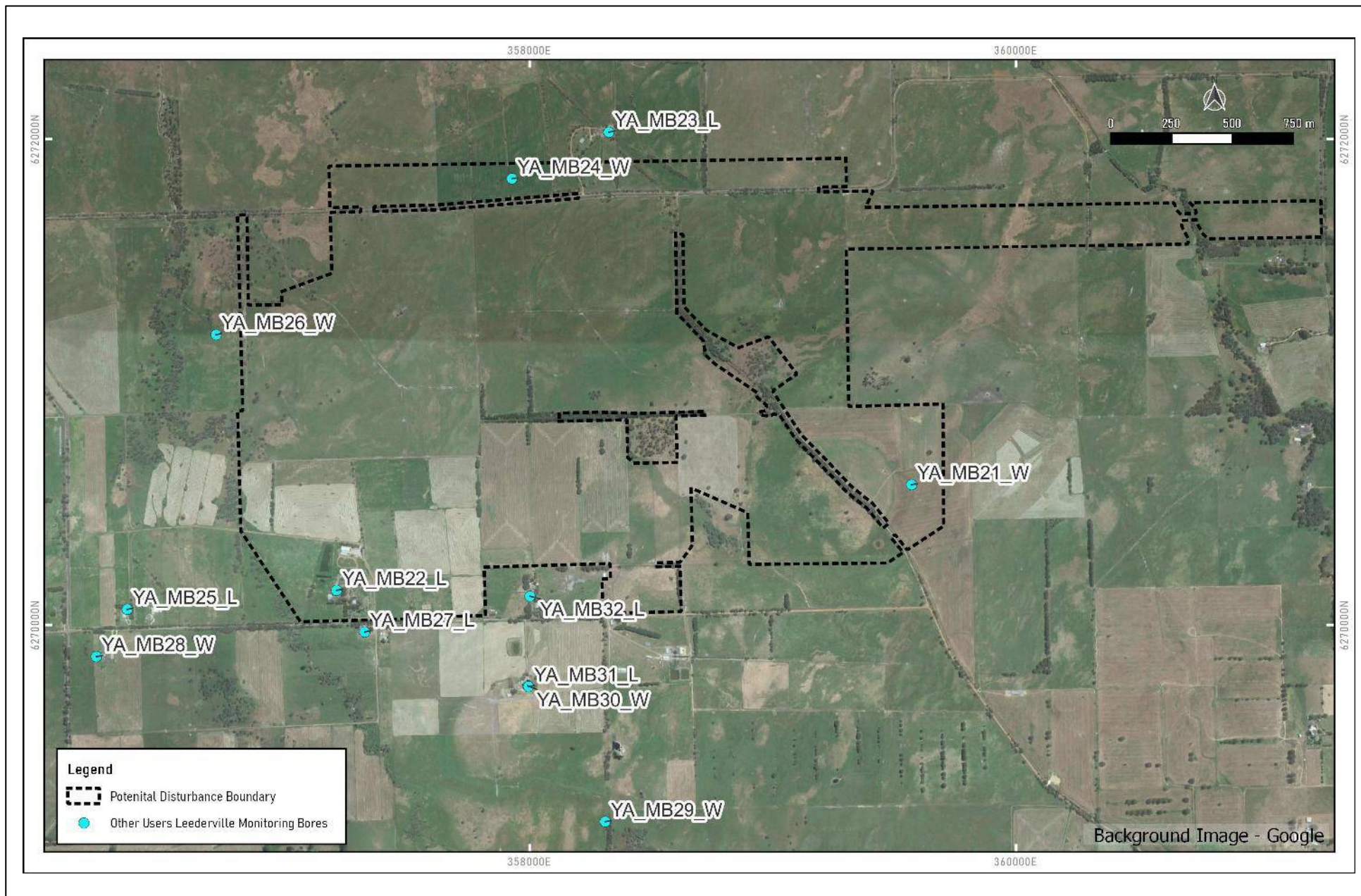


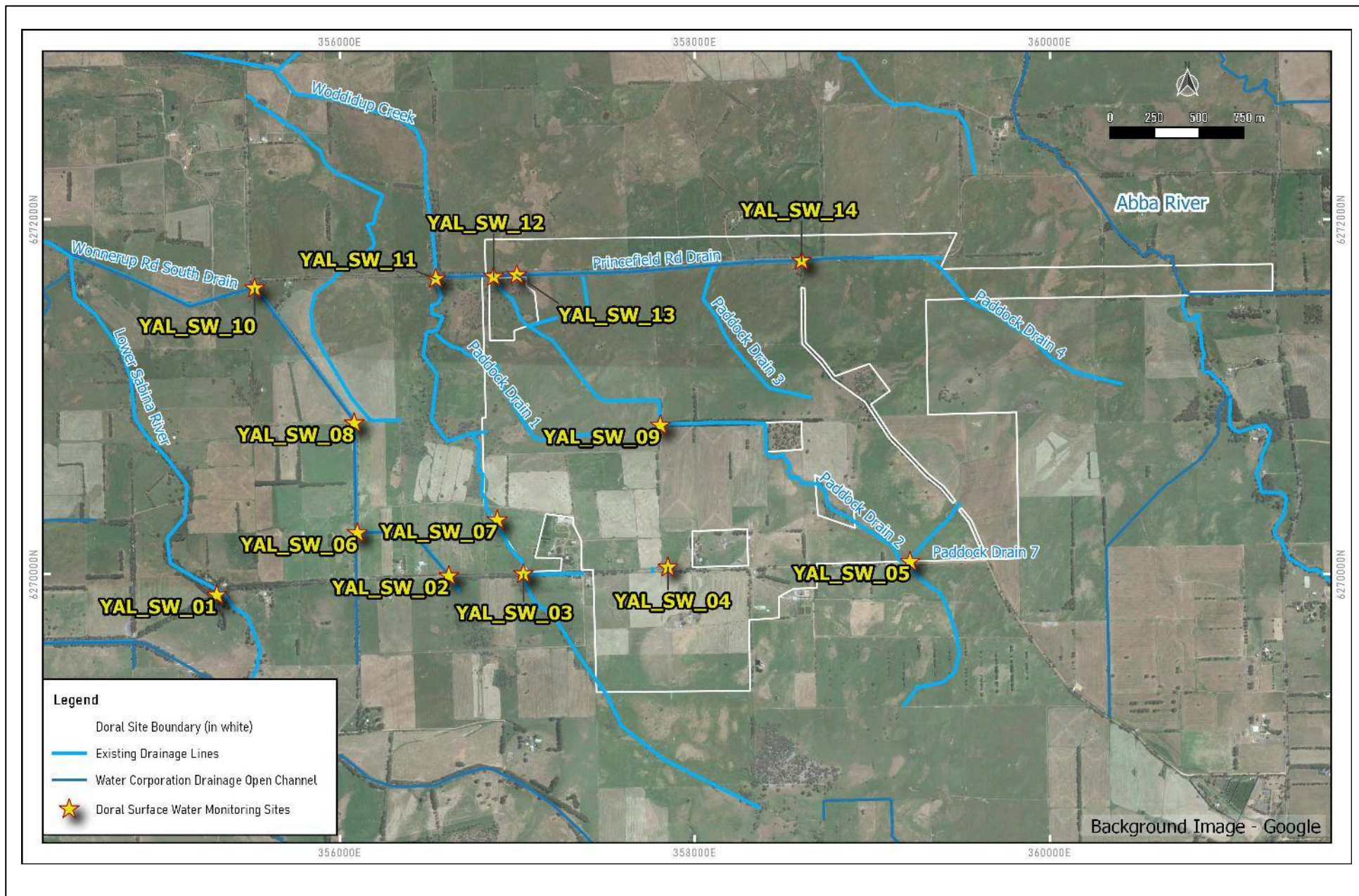


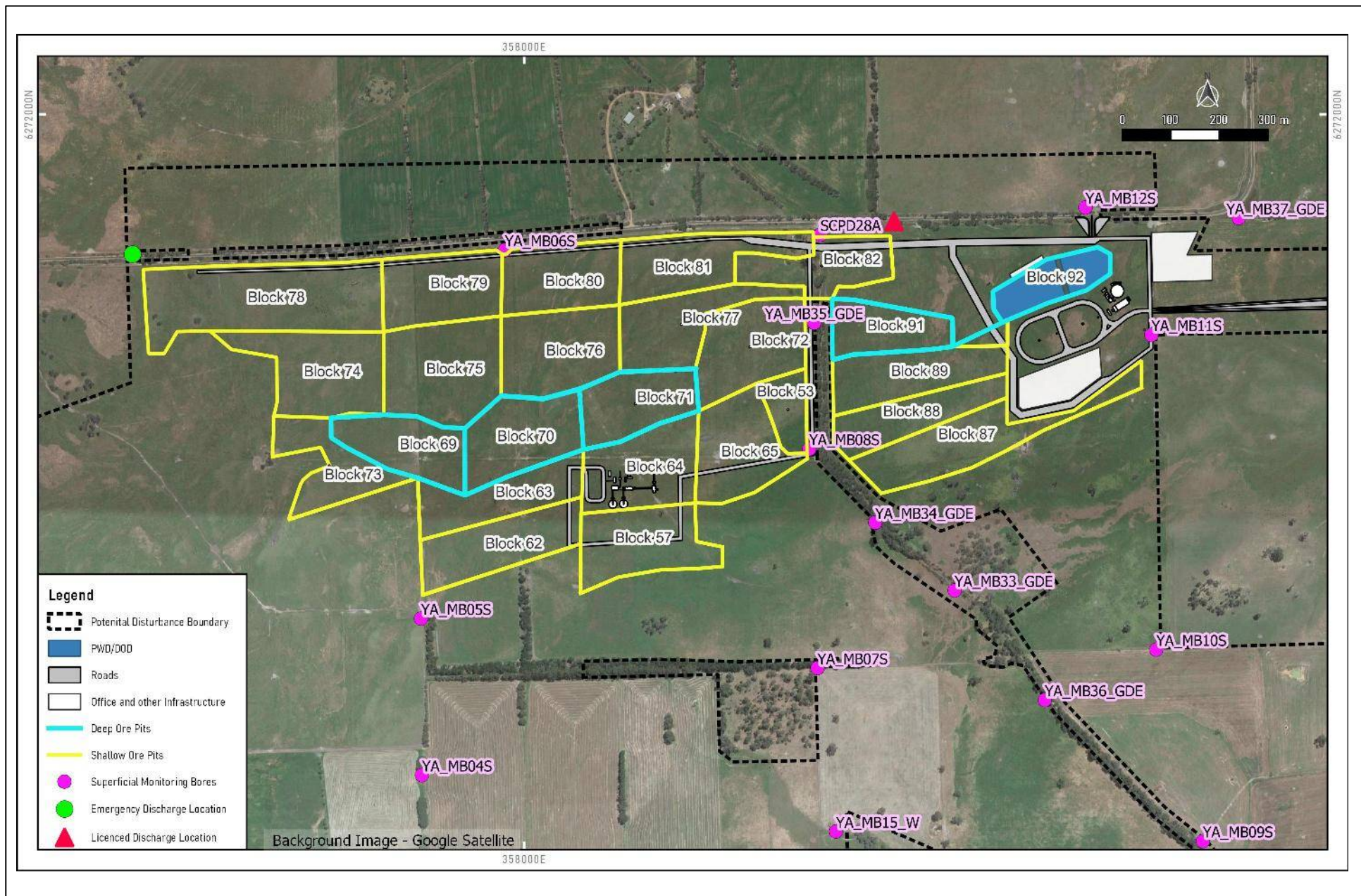
BUSSETON RAINFALL AND PAN EVAPORATION DATA - Figure 2

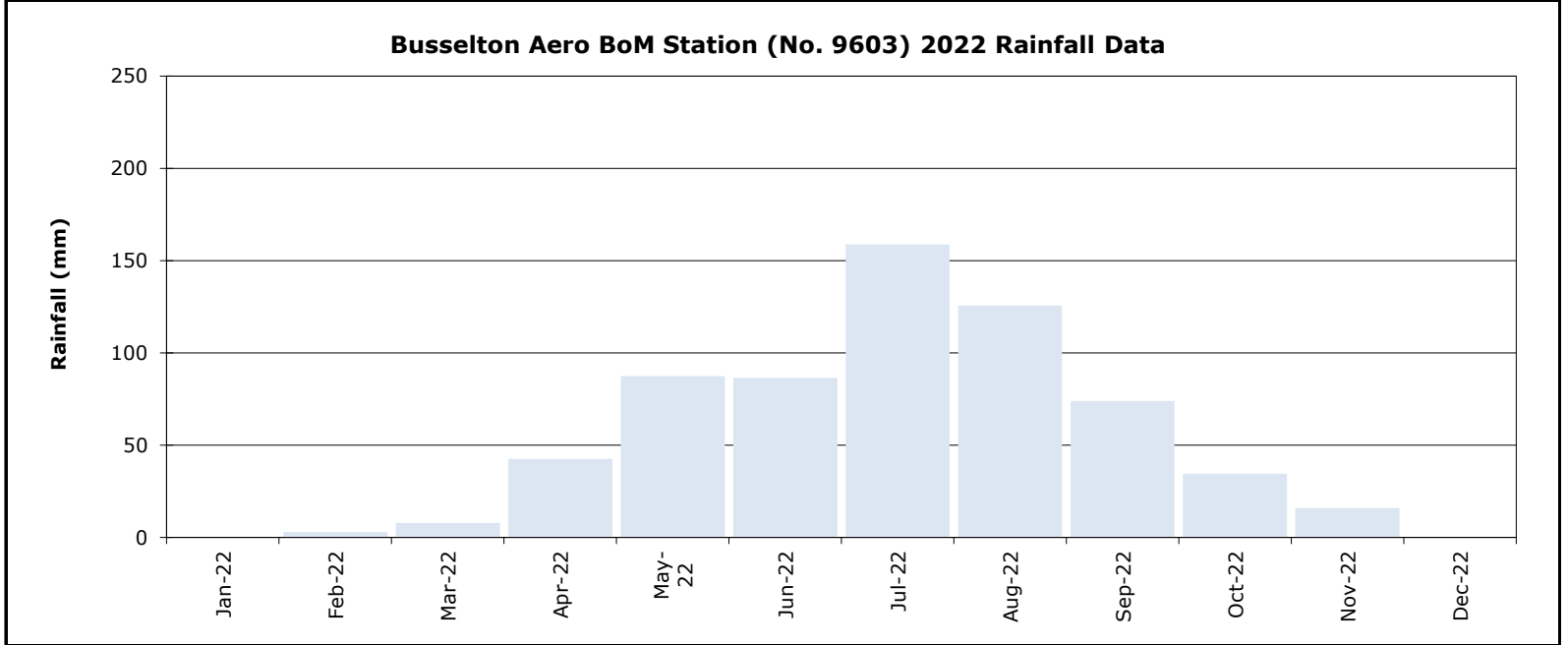
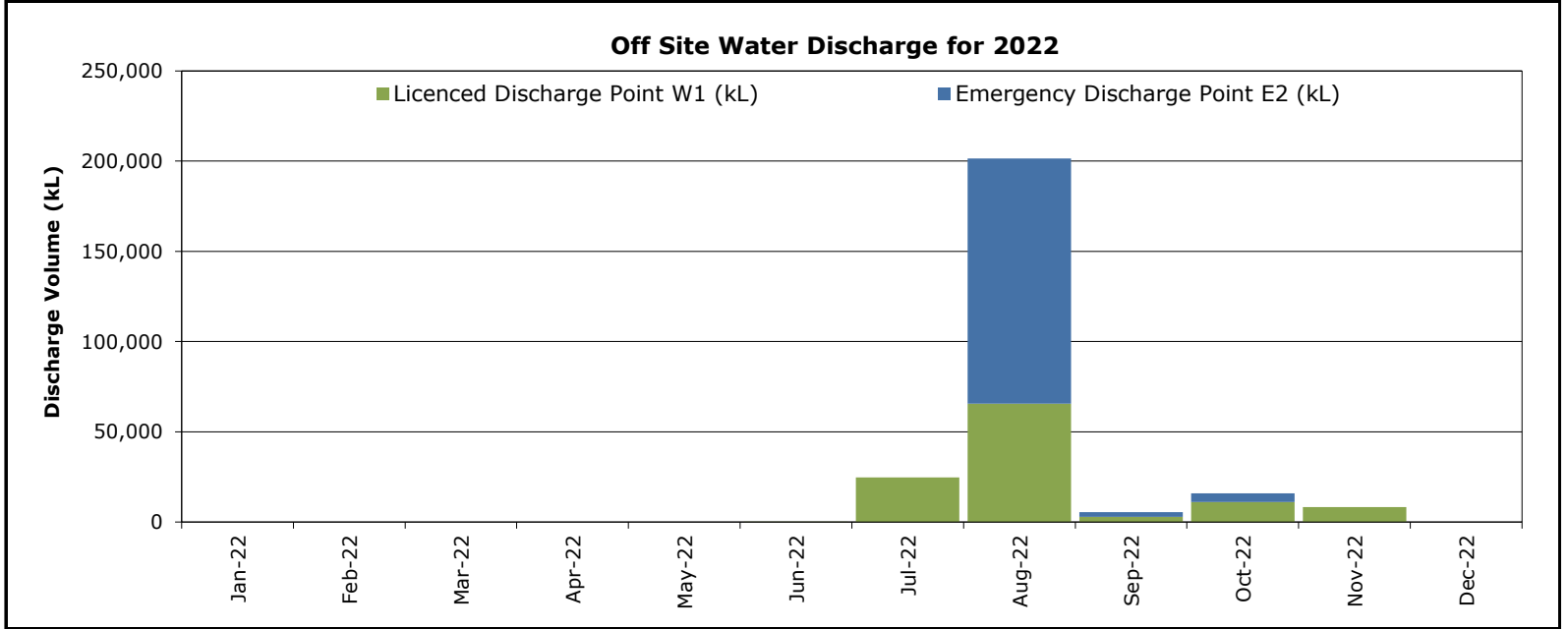
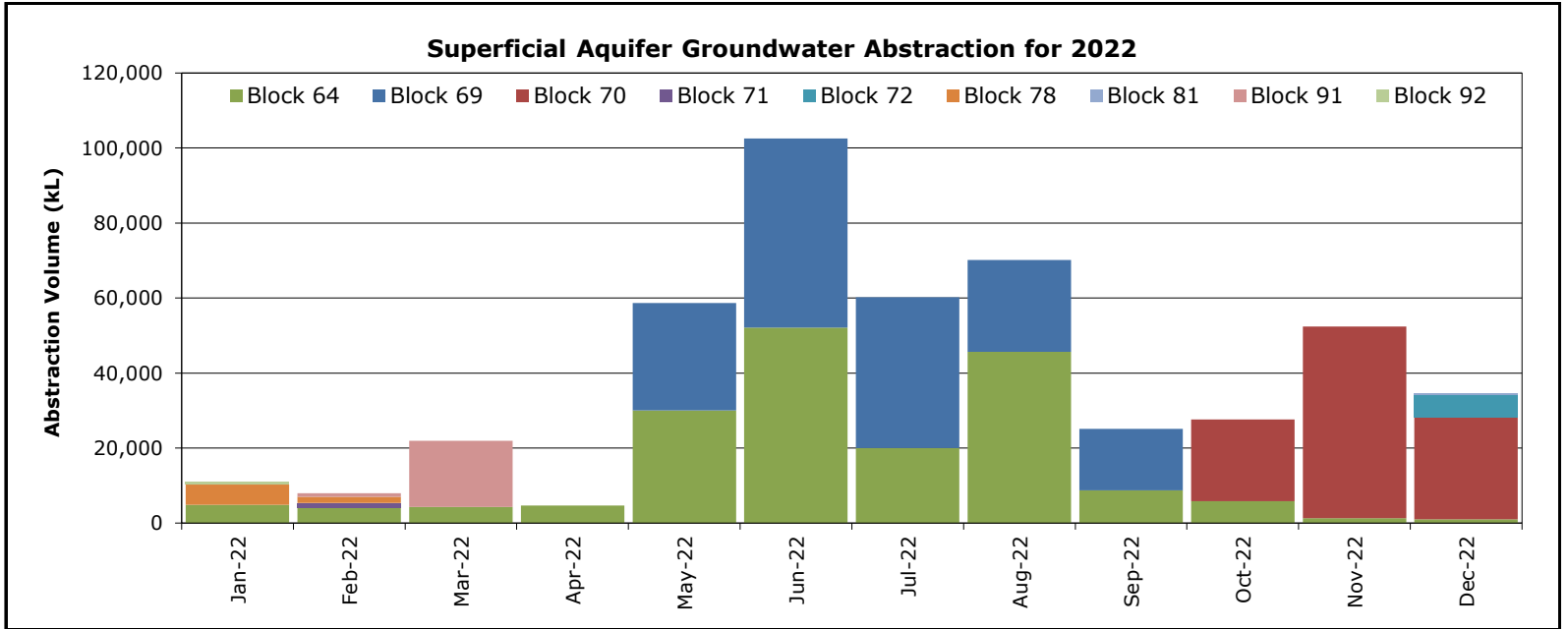




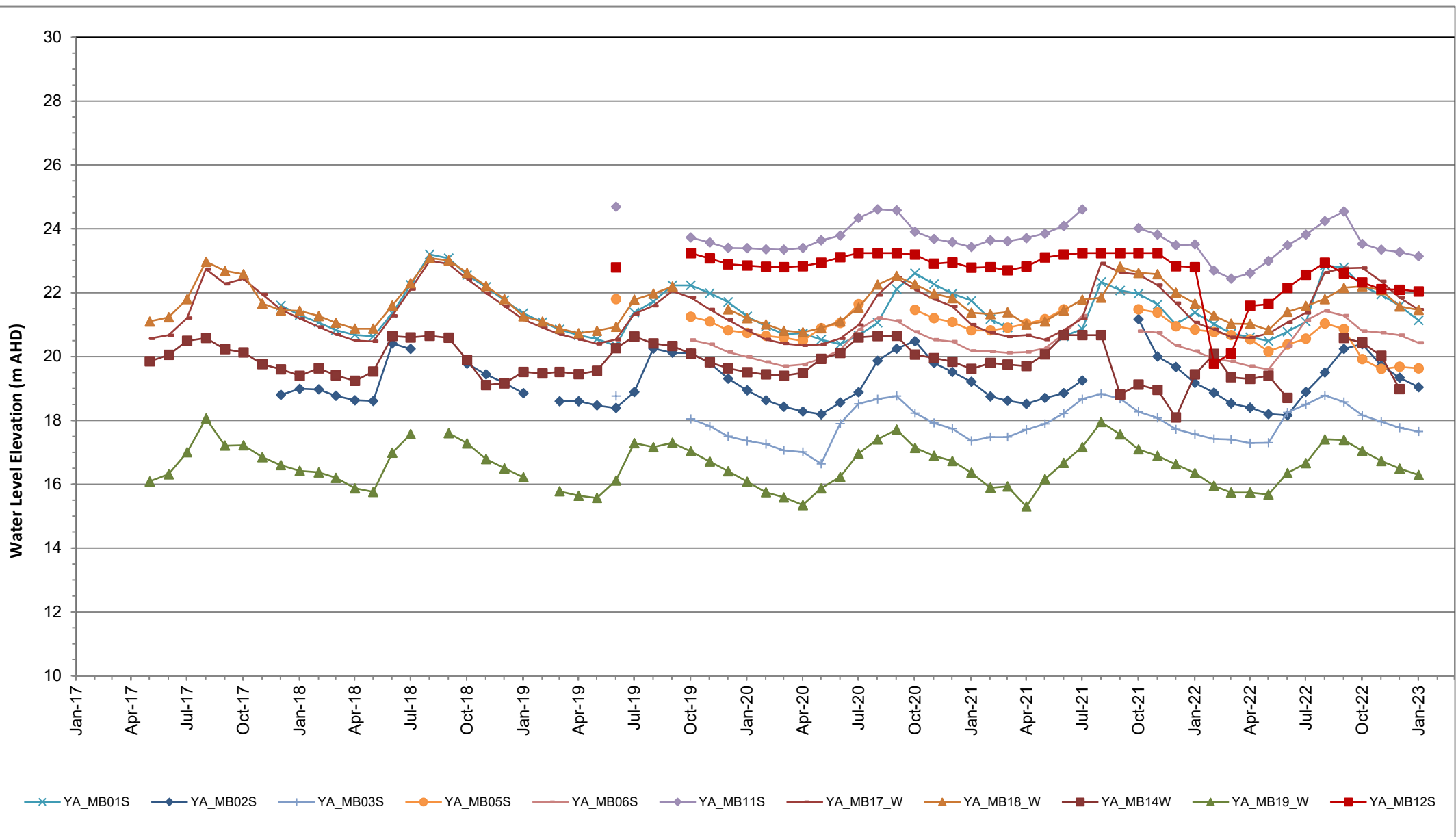


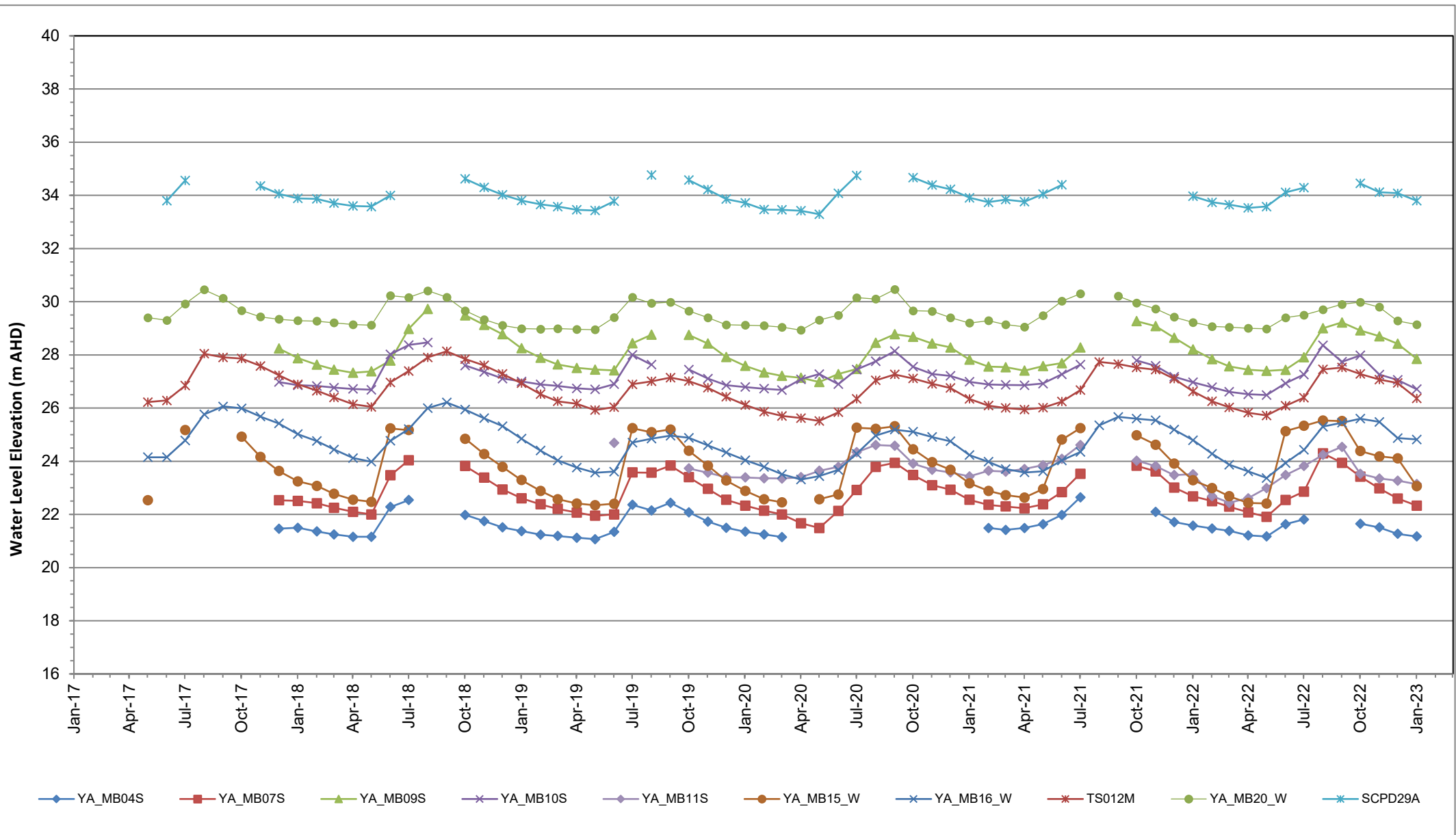




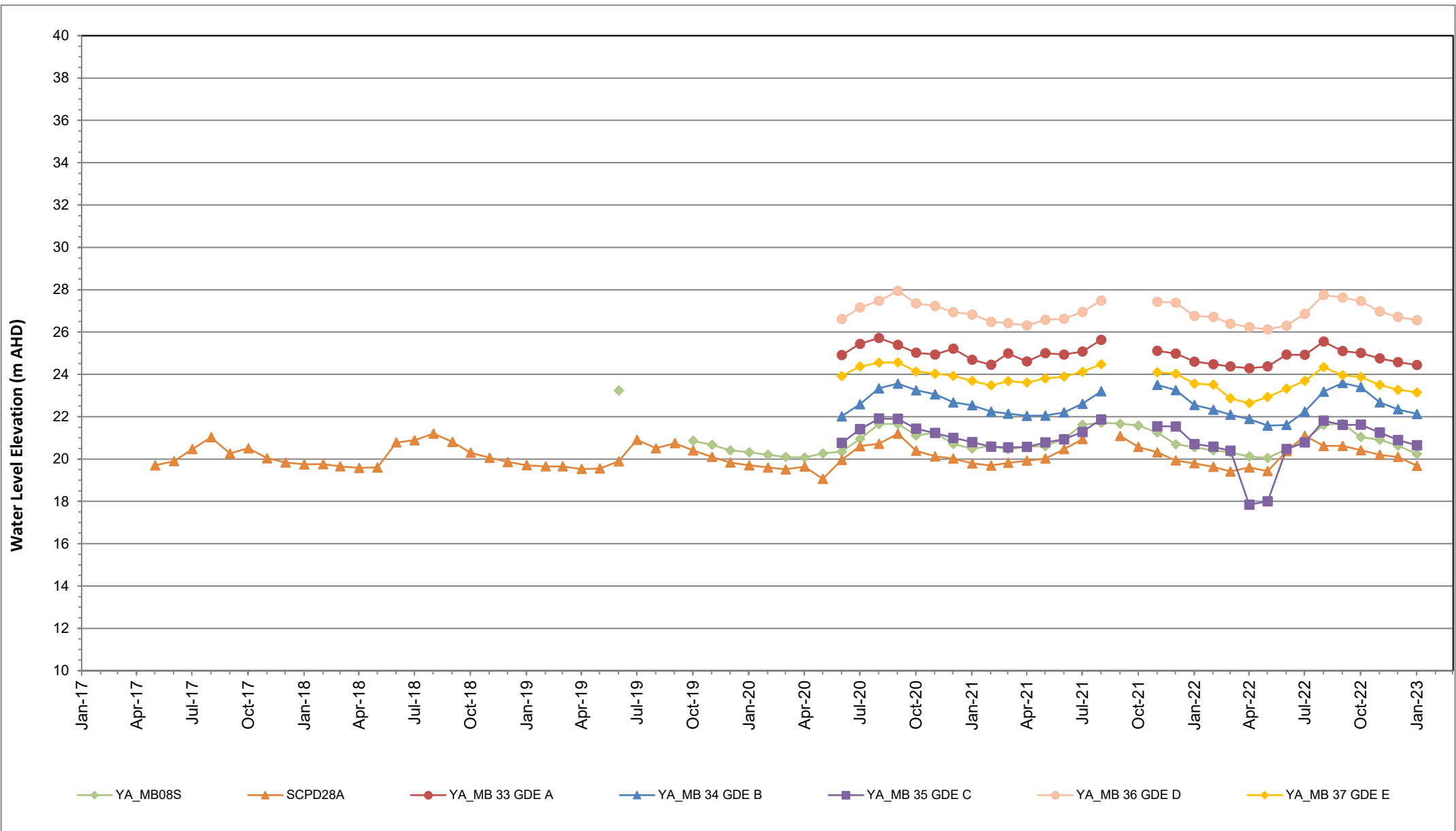


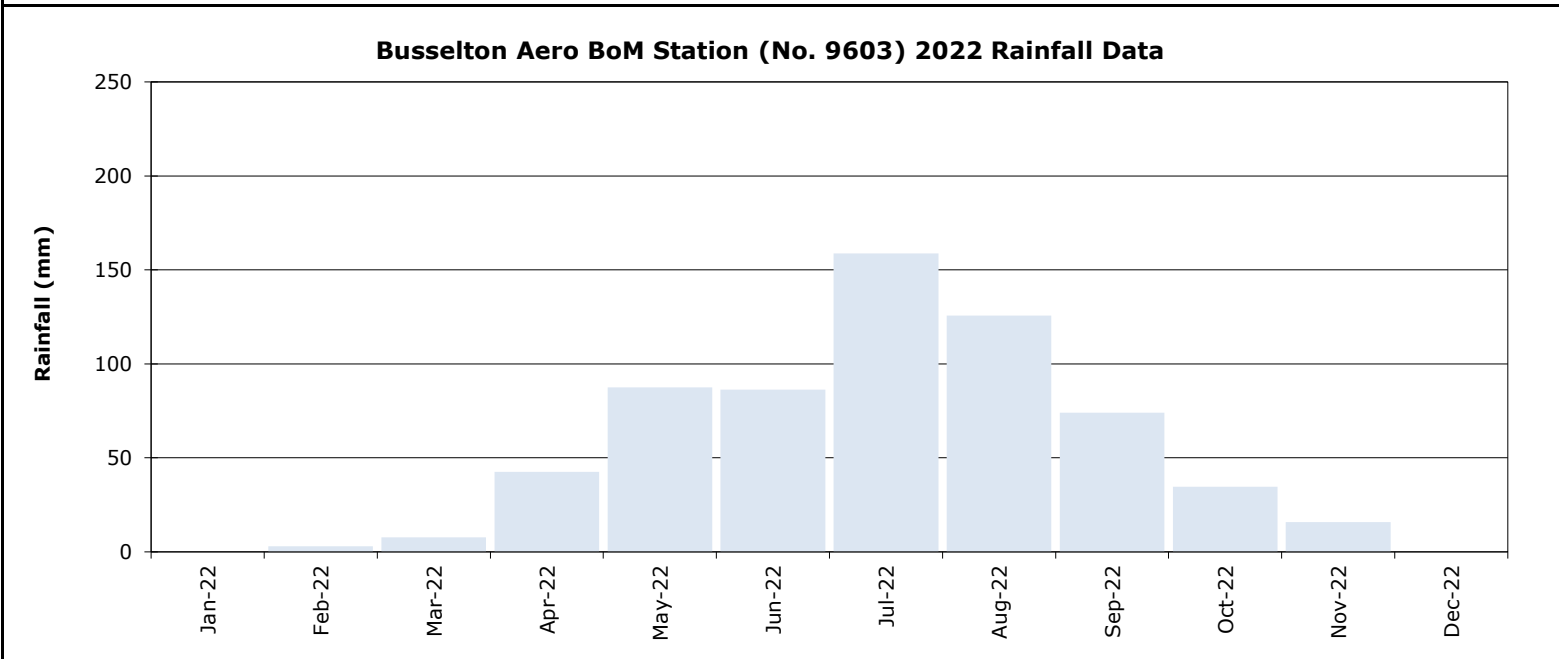
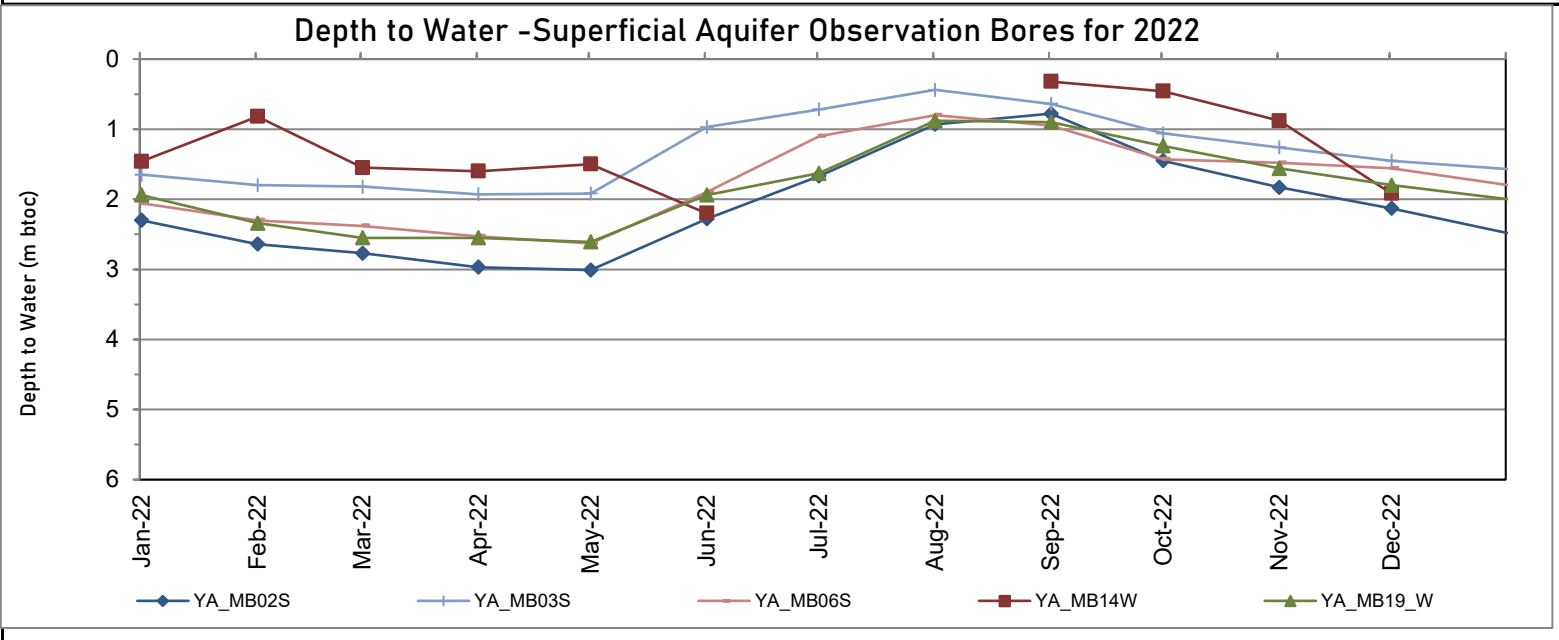
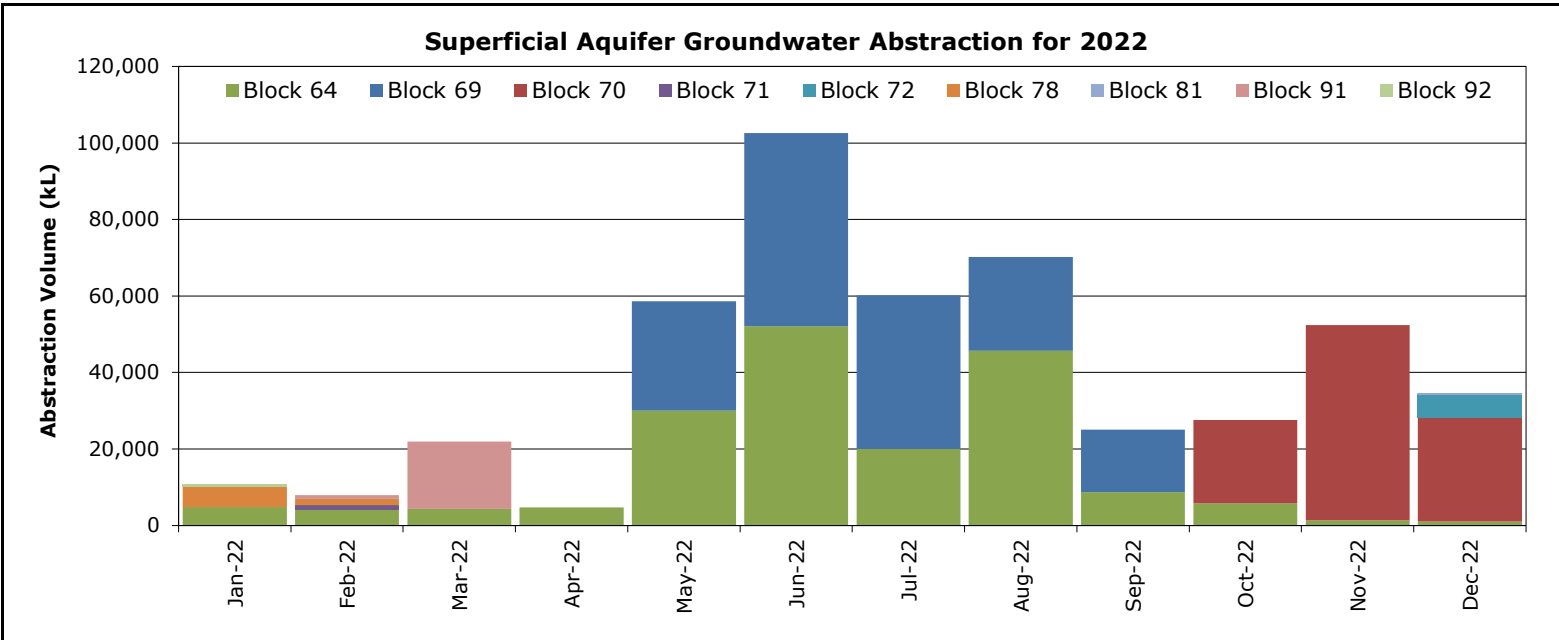
GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTION AND OFF SITE WATER DISCHARGE VOLUME DATA , JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 8



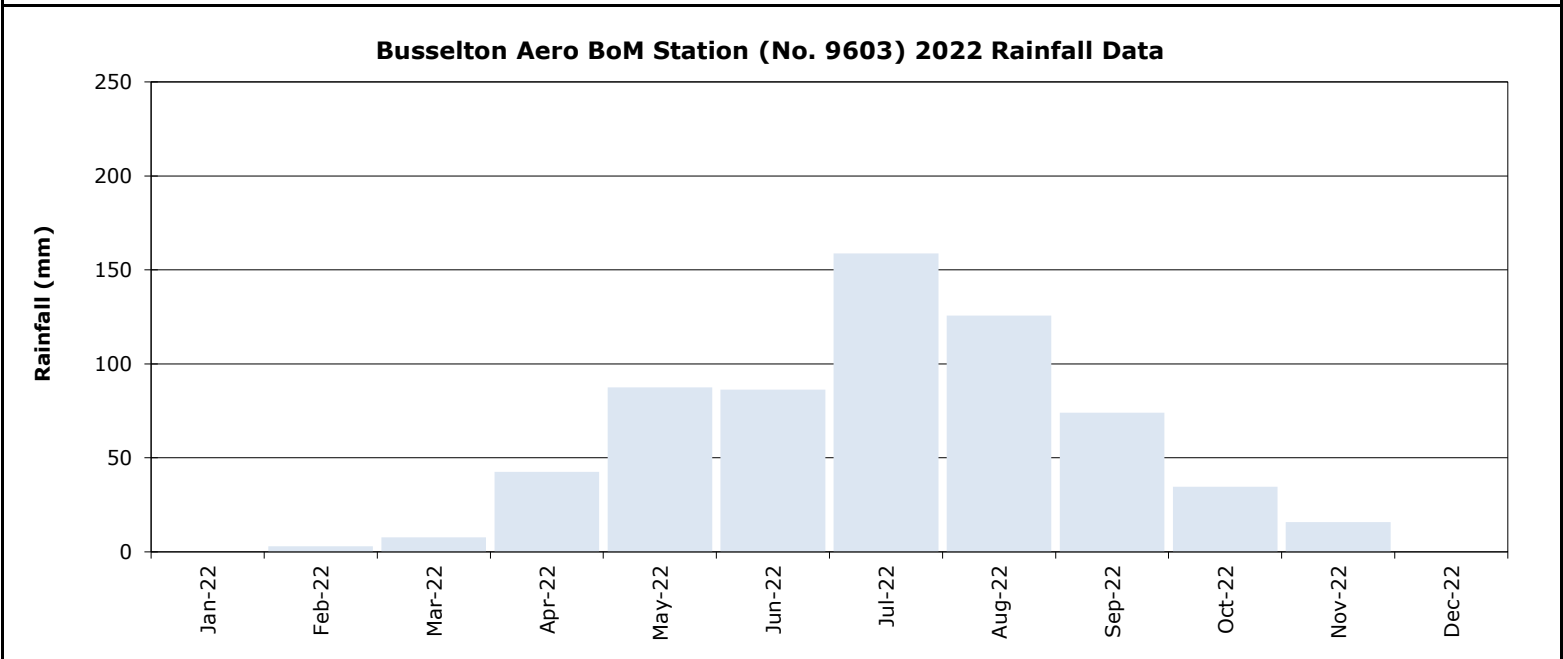
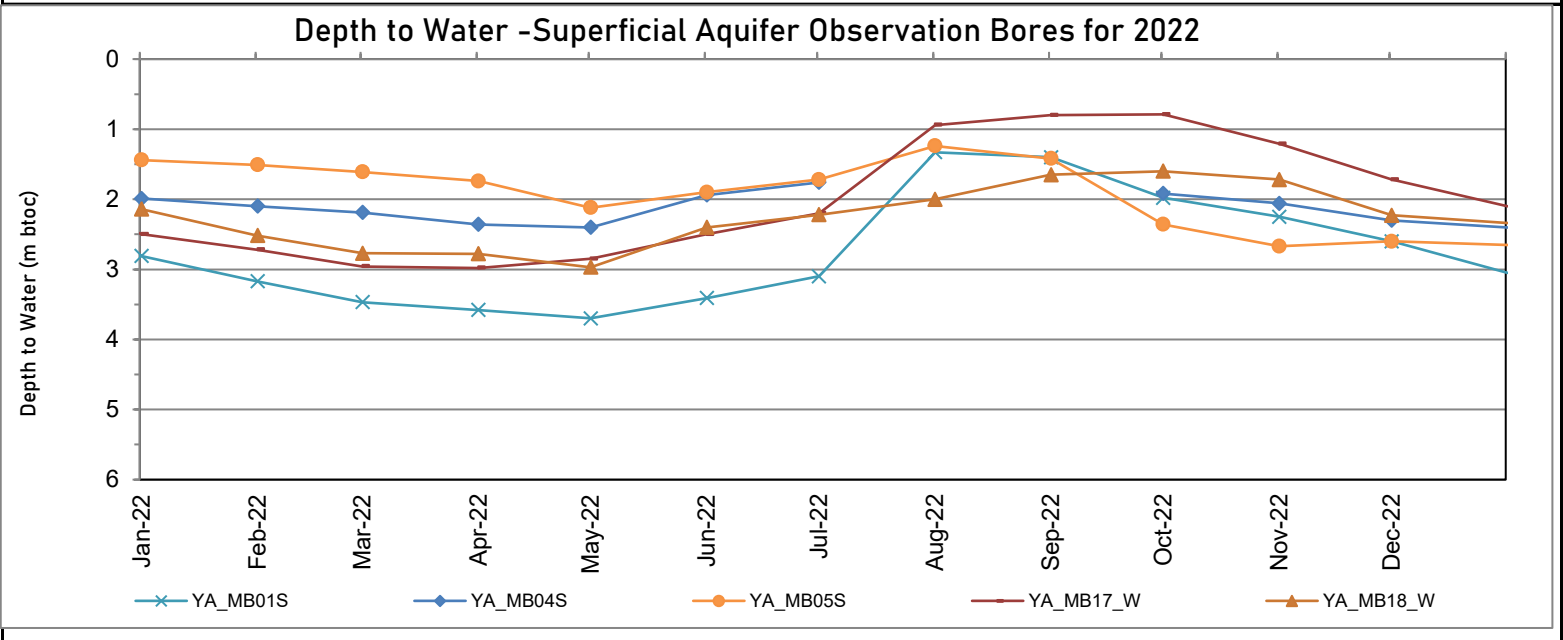
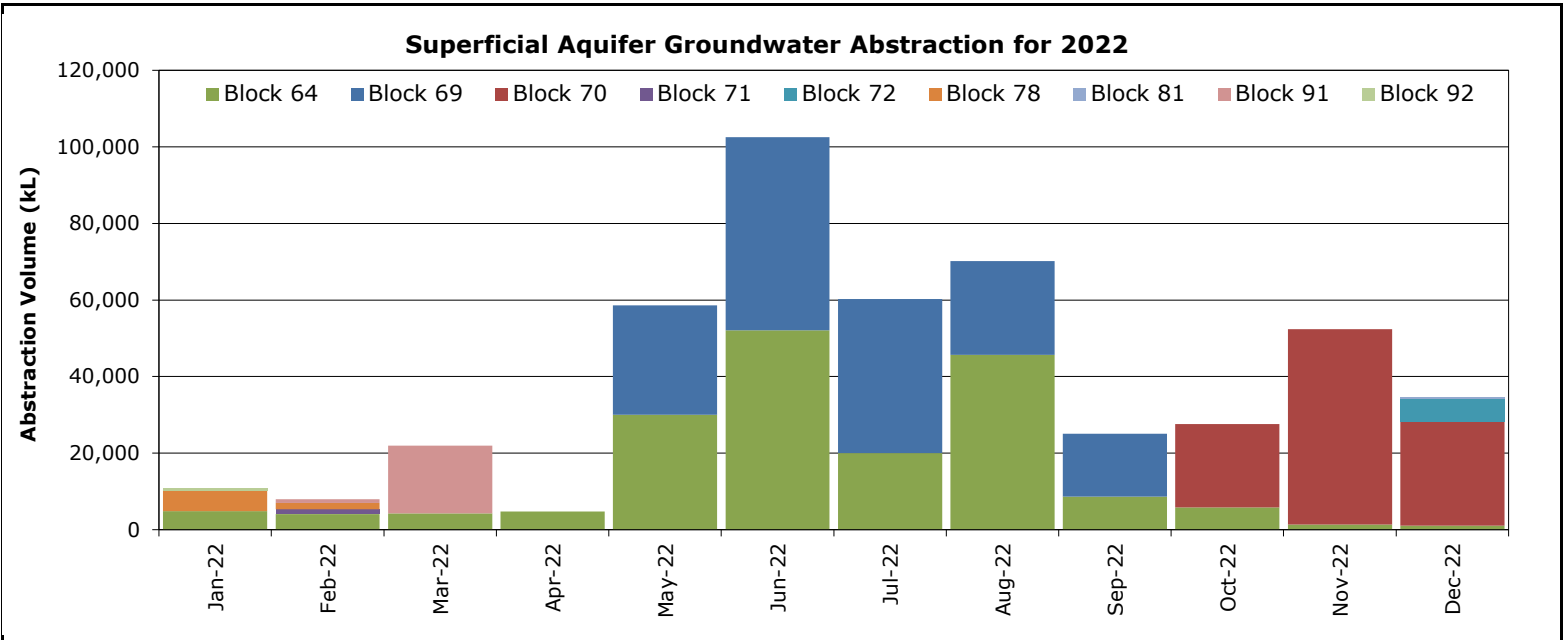


Monitoring Bore Water Level Elevations m AHD (Superficial Aquifer) FIGURE 9b

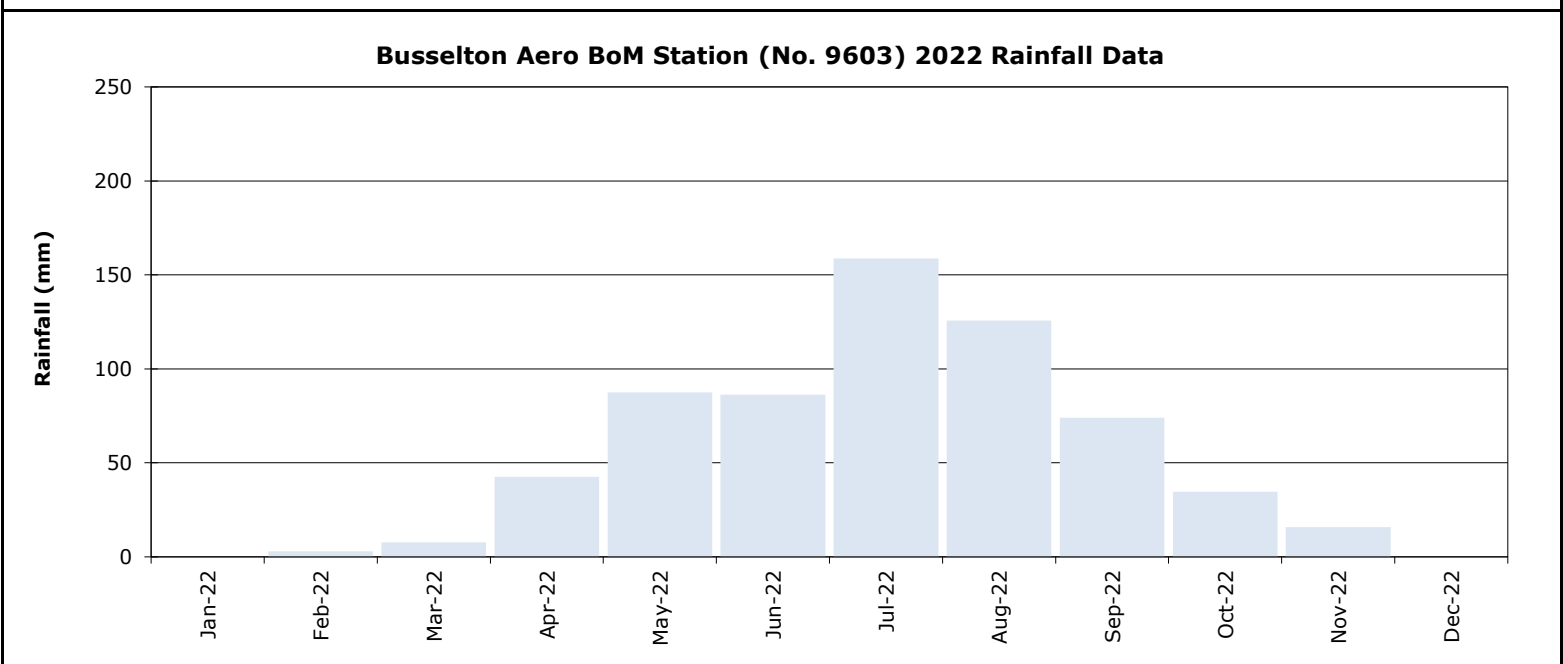
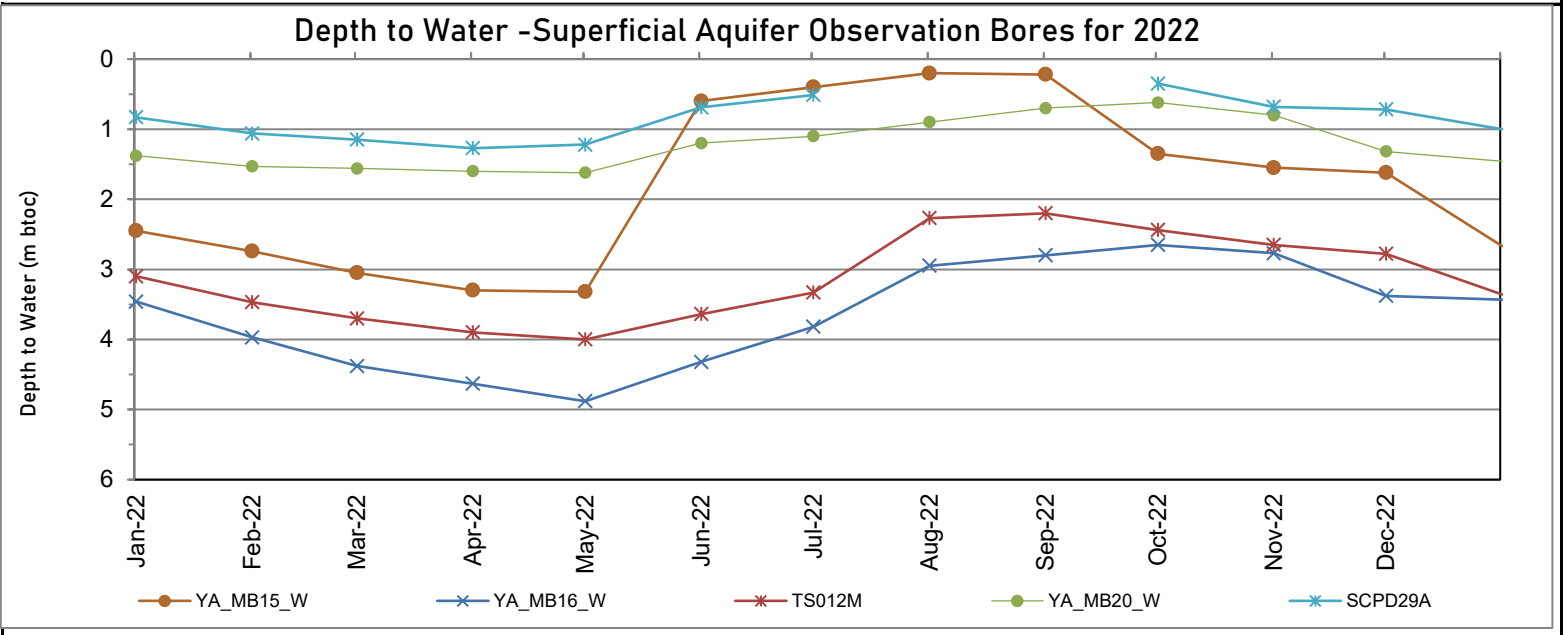
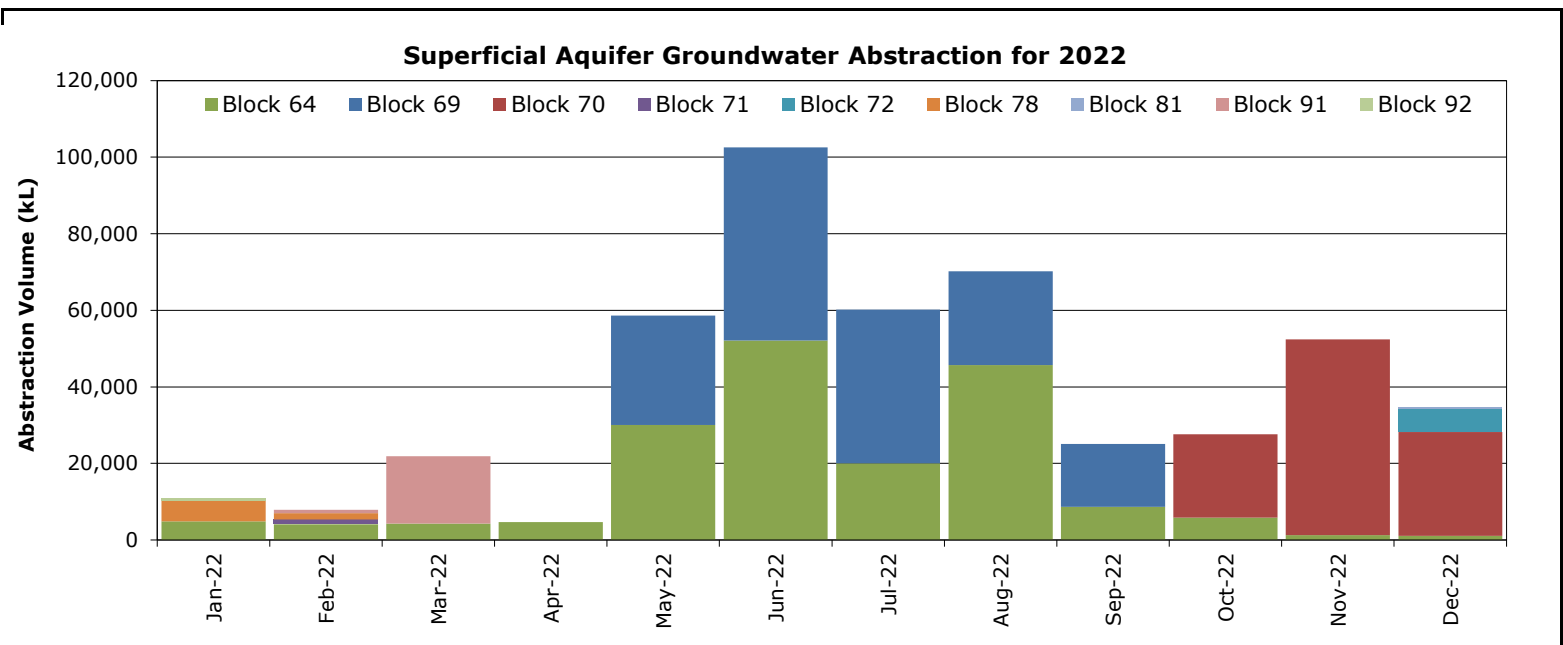




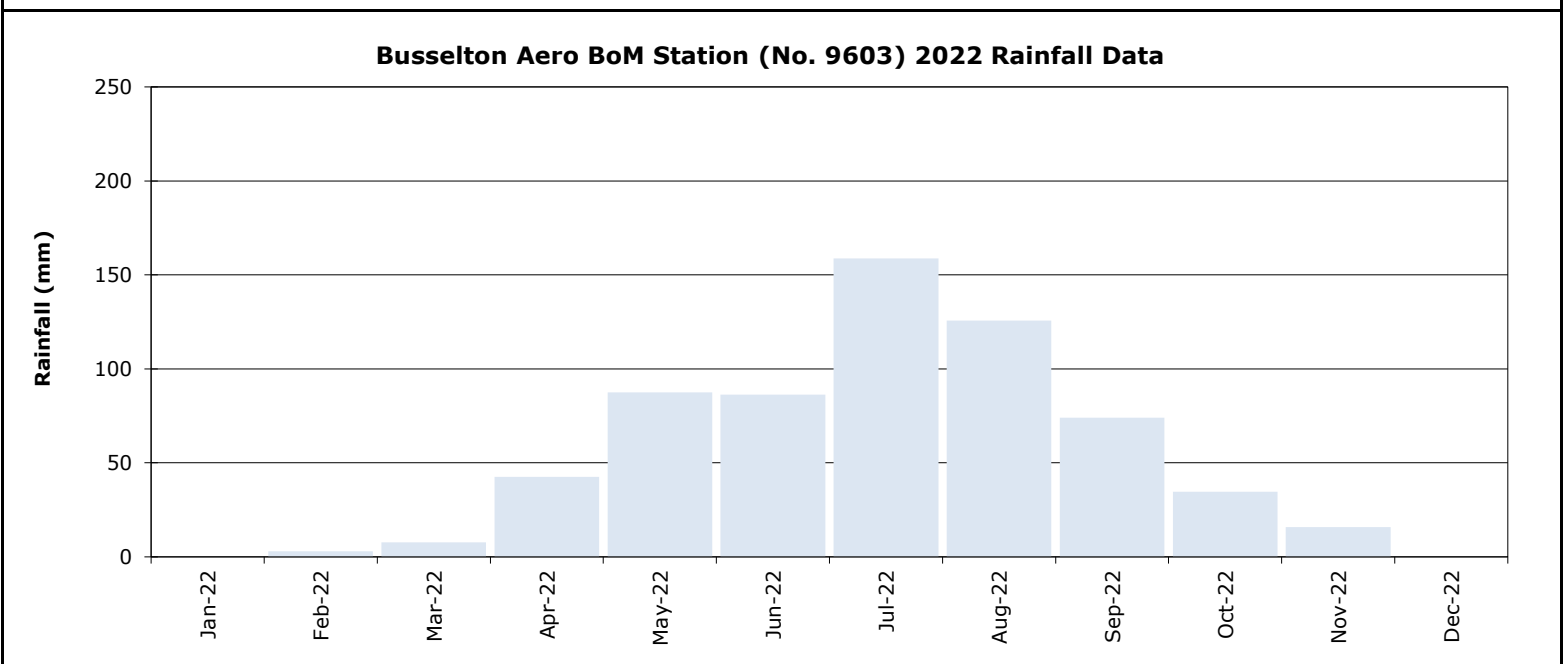
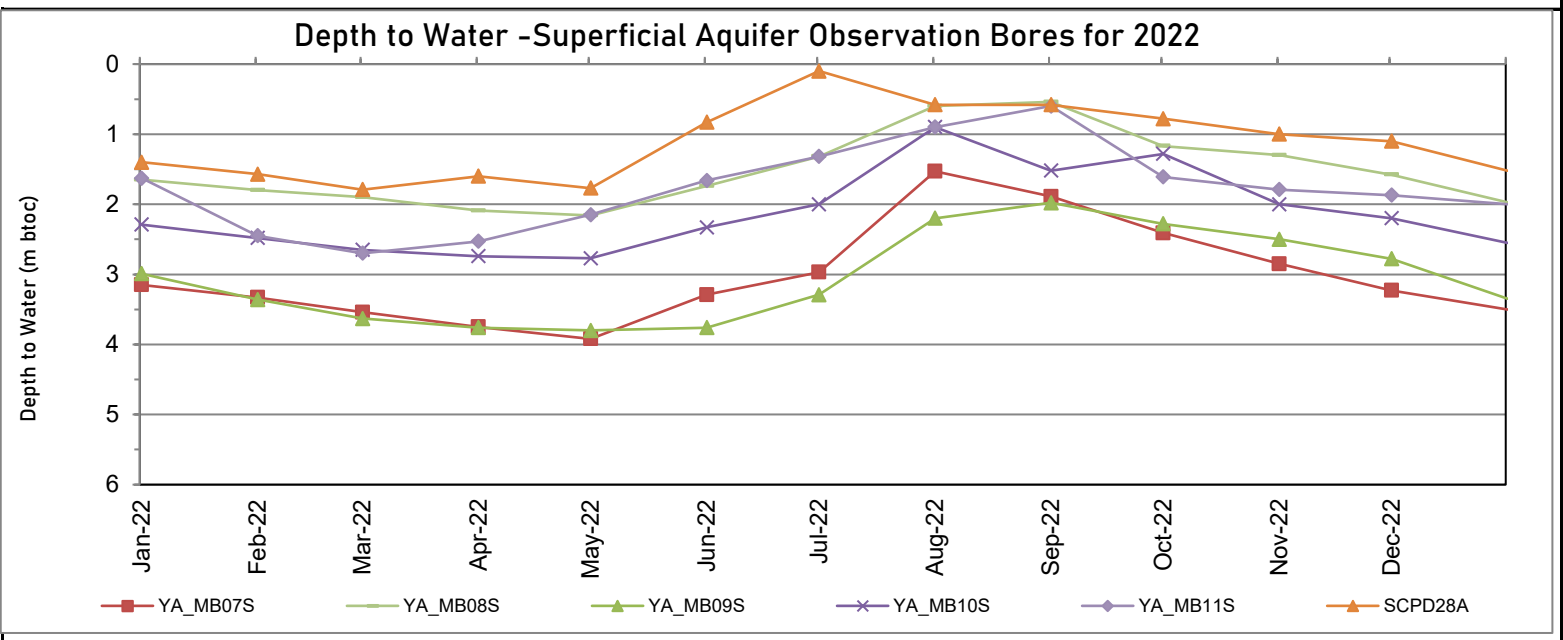
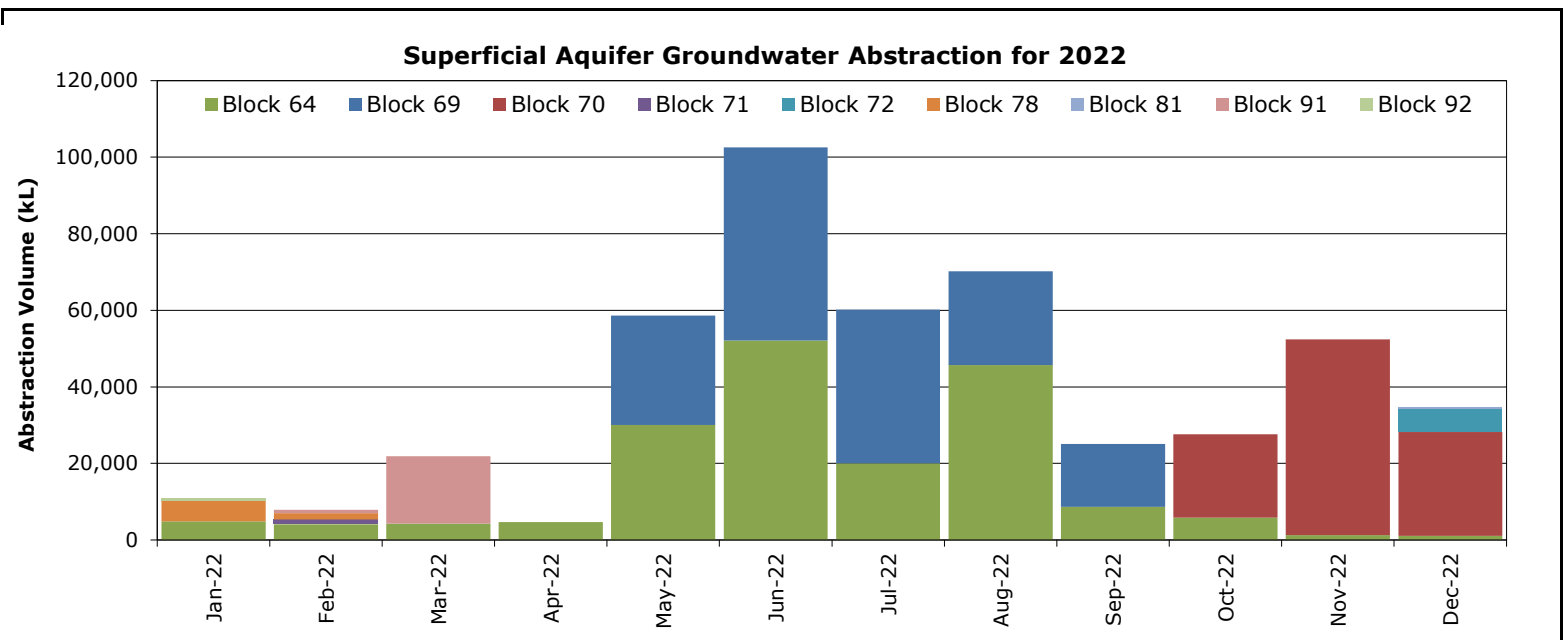
BOREFIELD DEWATERING AND WATER LEVEL DATA YAMB02S, YAMB03S, YAMB06S, YAMB14W AND YAMB19W, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 10a



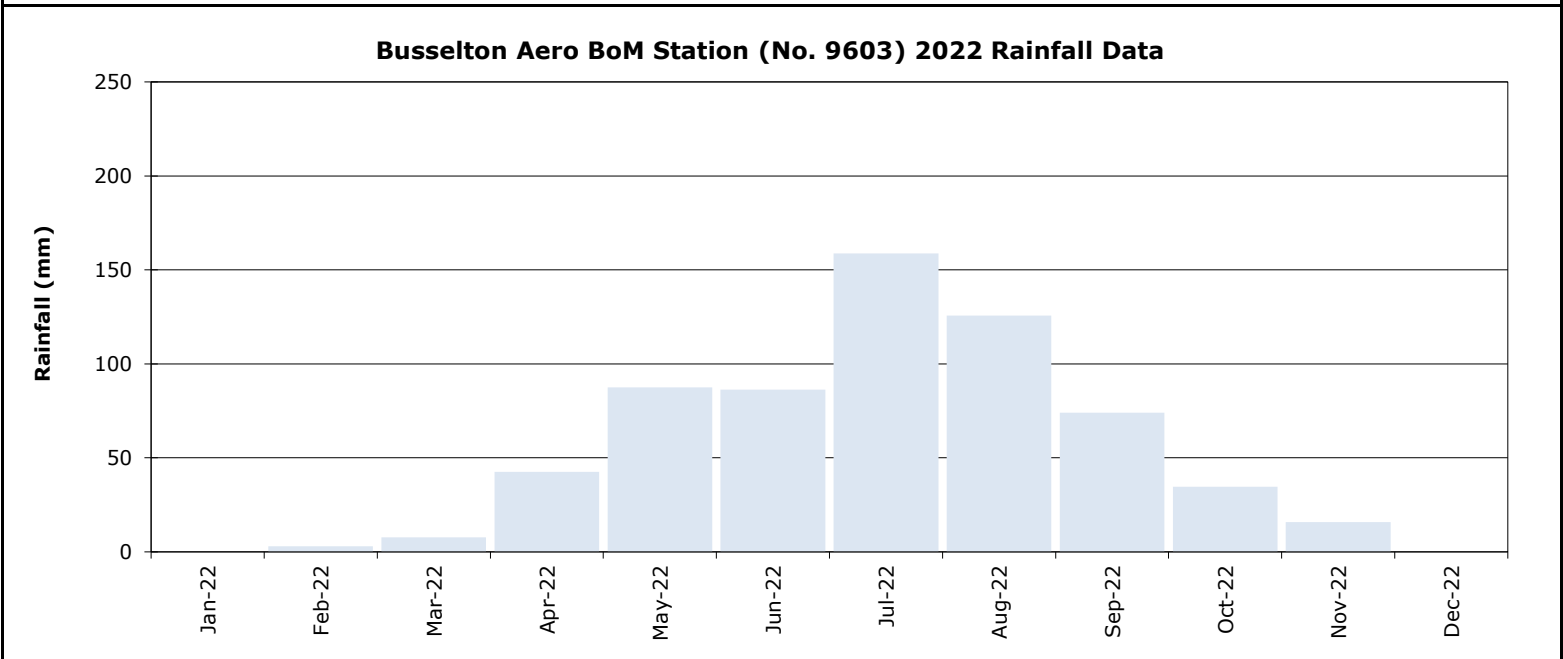
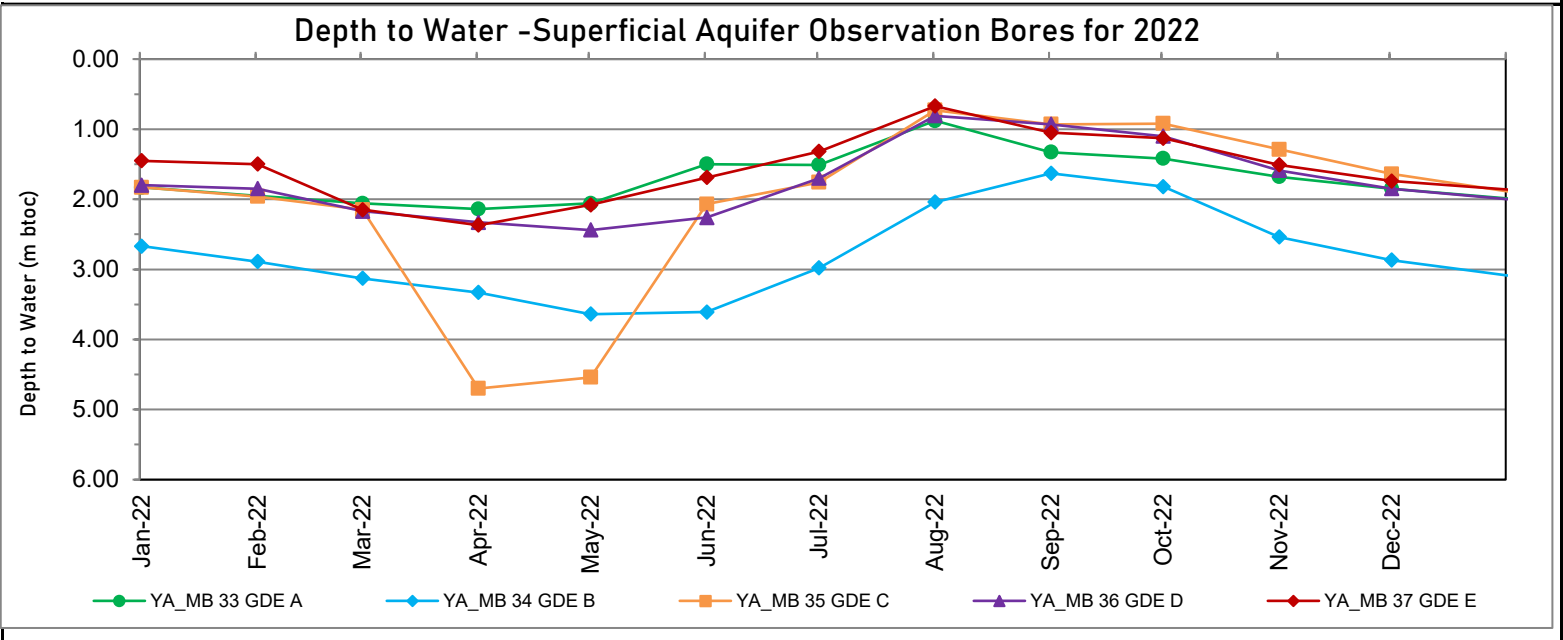
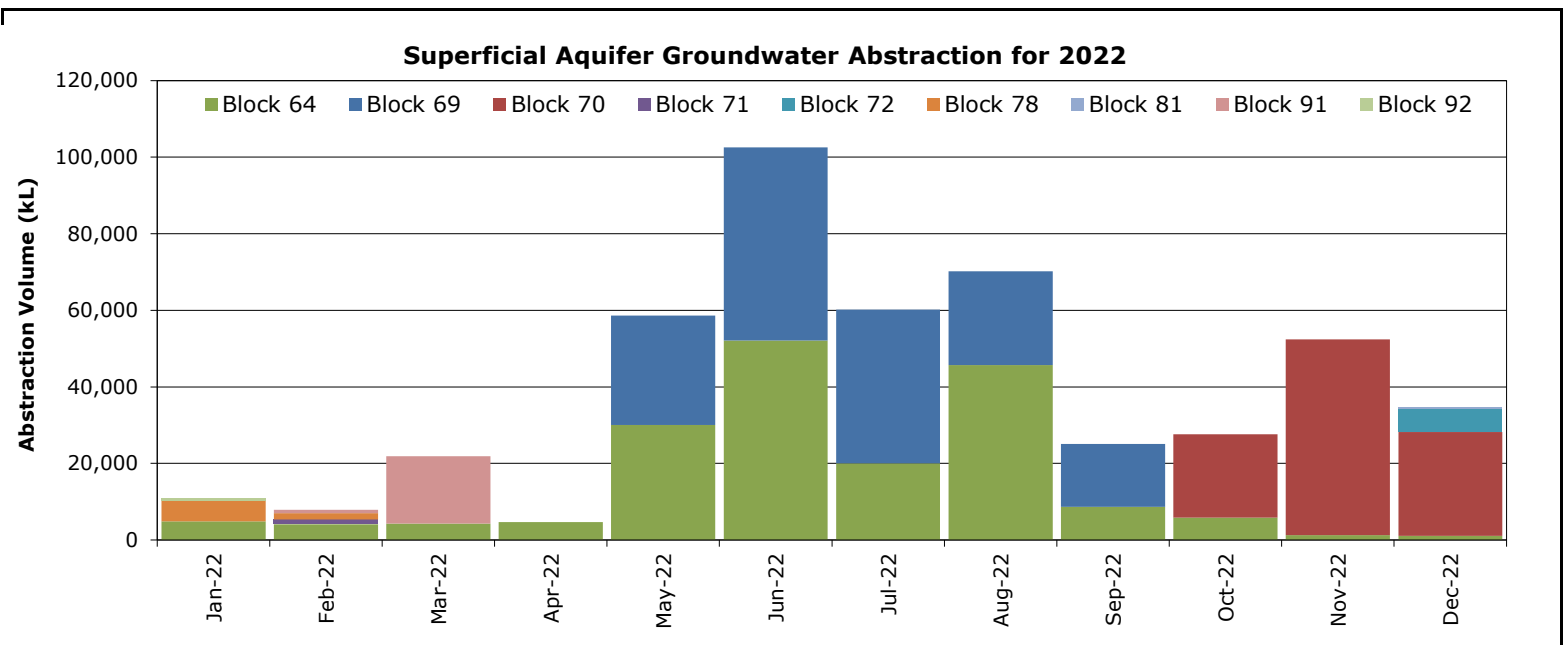
BOREFIELD DEWATERING AND WATER LEVEL DATA YAMB01S, YAMB04S, YAMB05S, YAMB17W AND YAMB18W, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 10b



BOREFIELD DEWATERING AND WATER LEVEL DATA YAMB15W, YAMB16W, TS012M, YAMB20W AND SCPD29A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 10c

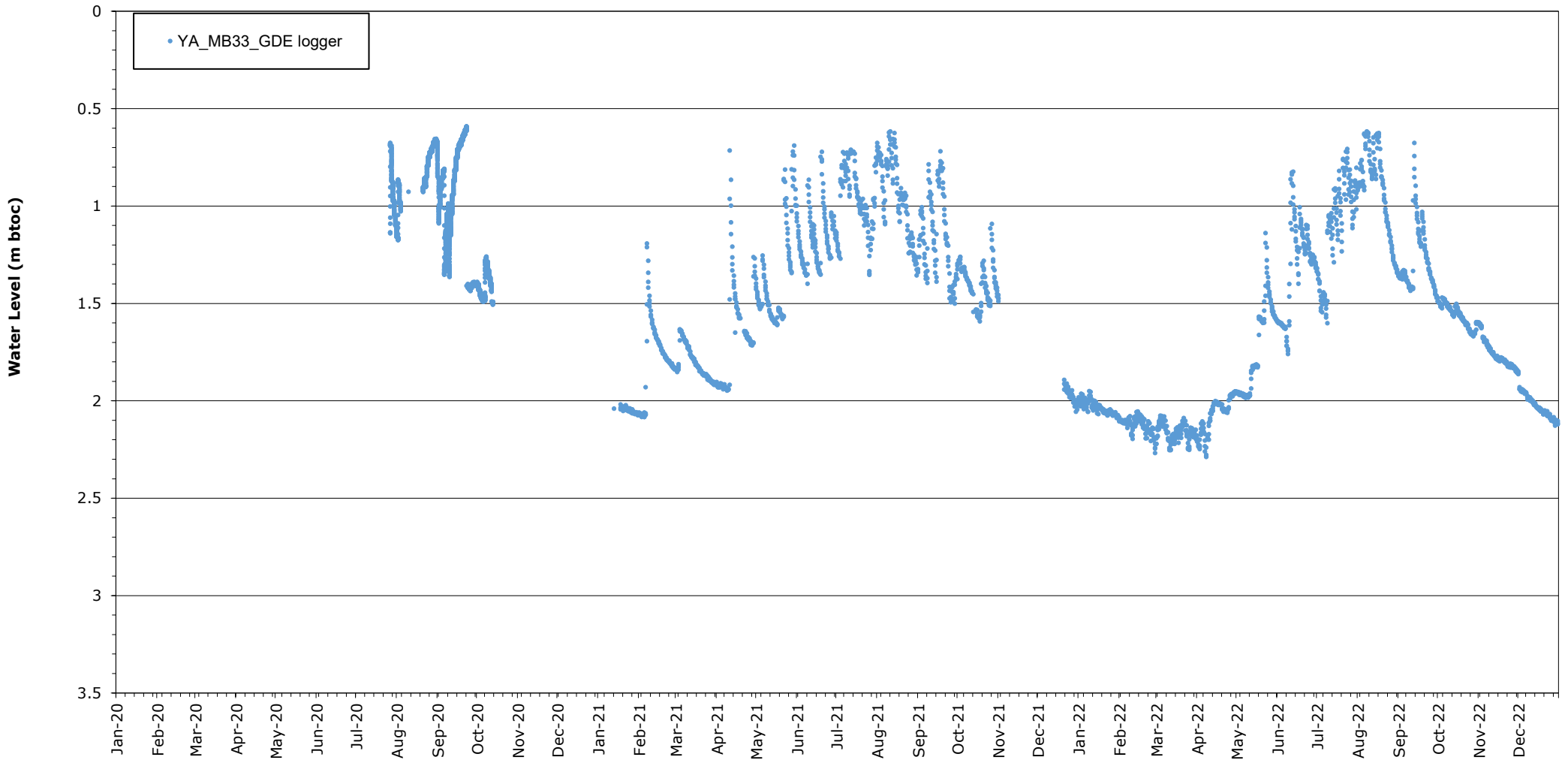


**BOREFIELD DEWATERING AND WATER LEVEL DATA YAMB07S, YAMB08S, YAMB09S YAMB10S
YAMB11S AND SCPD28A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022** FIGURE 10d



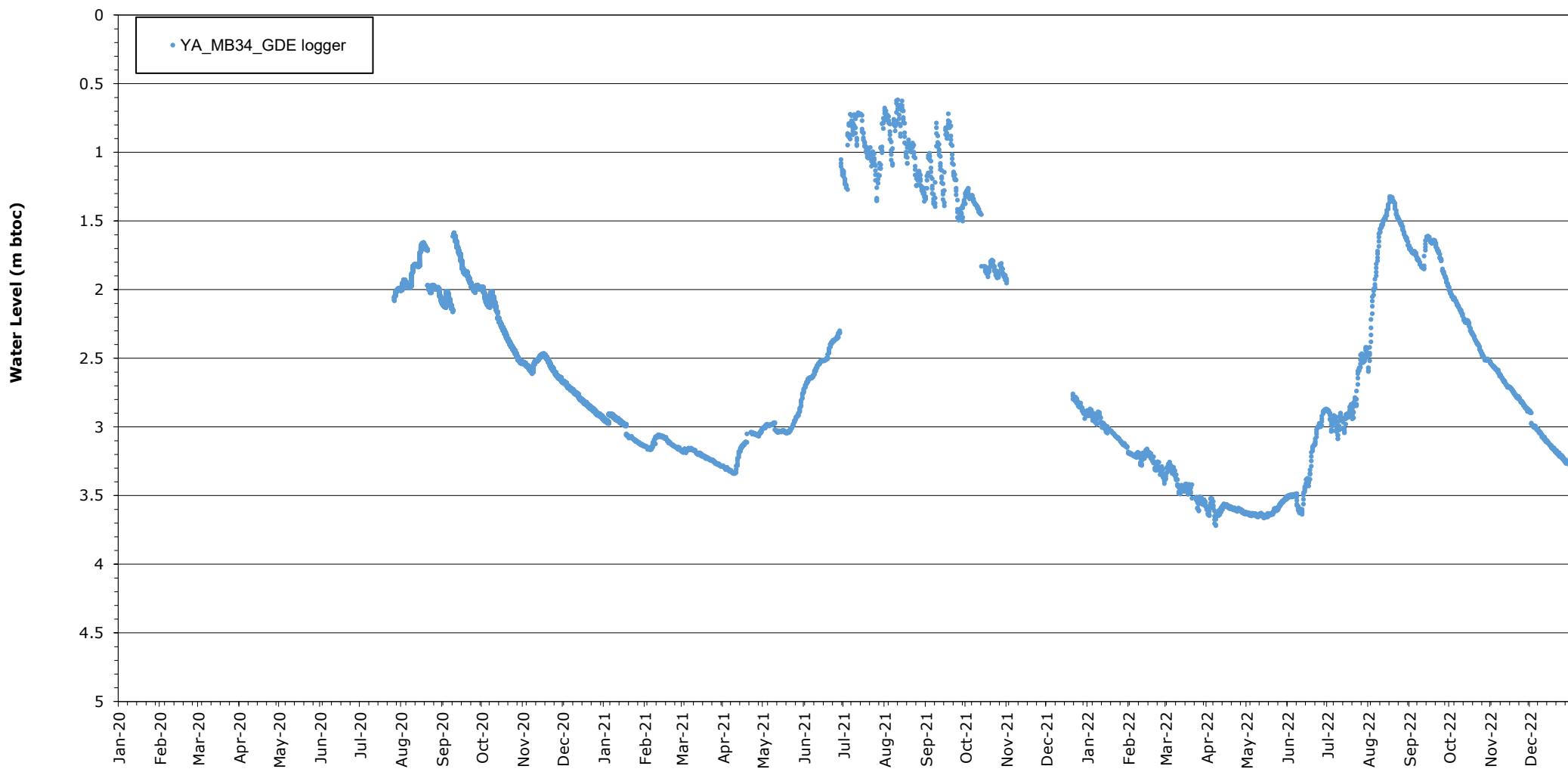
BOREFIELD DEWATERING AND WATER LEVEL DATA YAMB33 GDE A, YAMB34 GDE B, YAMB35 GDE C, YAMB36 GDE D AND YAMB37 GDE E, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 10e

YA_MB33_GDE



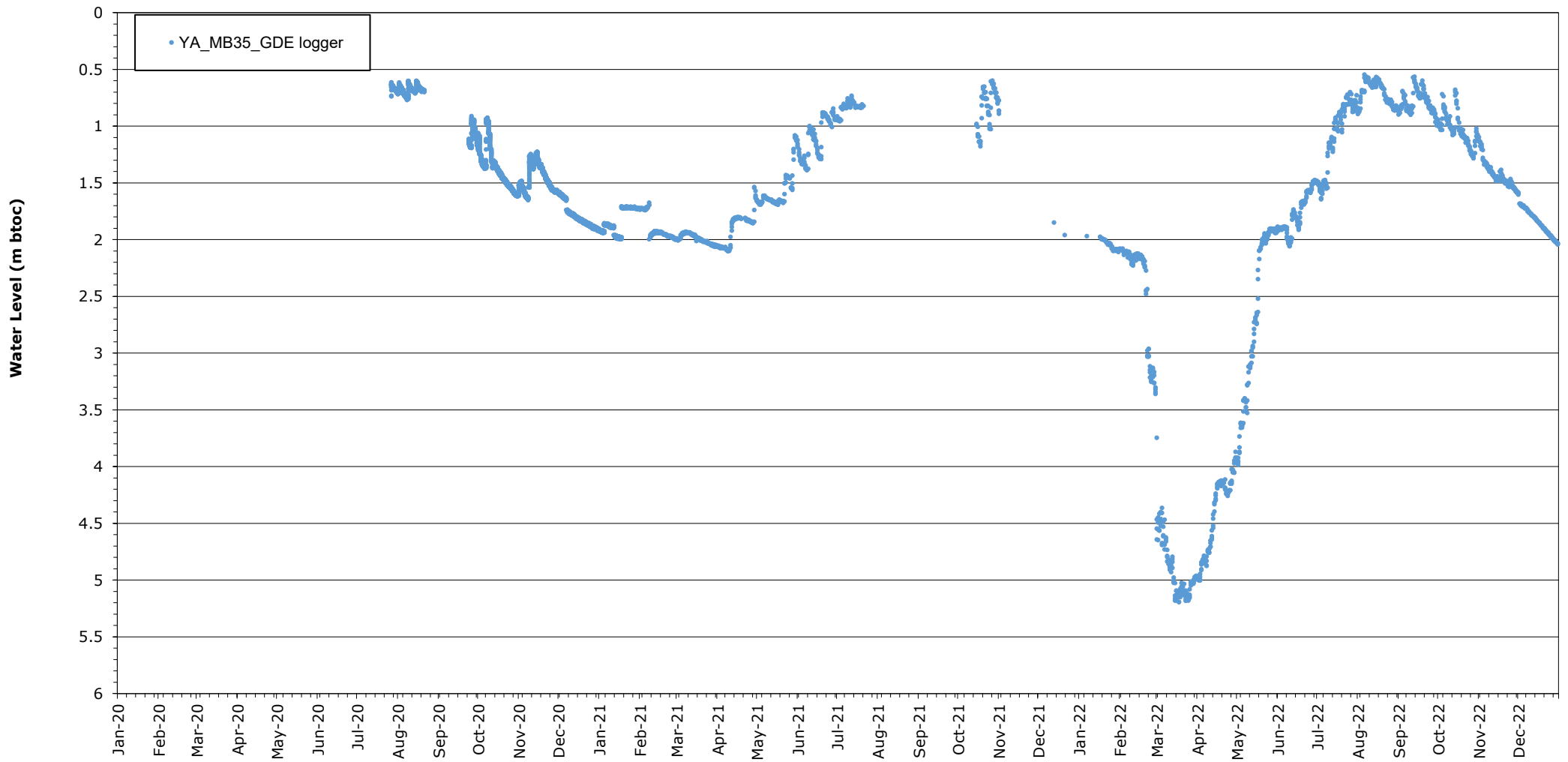
GDE MONITORING BORE YA_MB33_GDE WATER LEVELS (mbtoc)
Figure 11a

YA_MB34_GDE



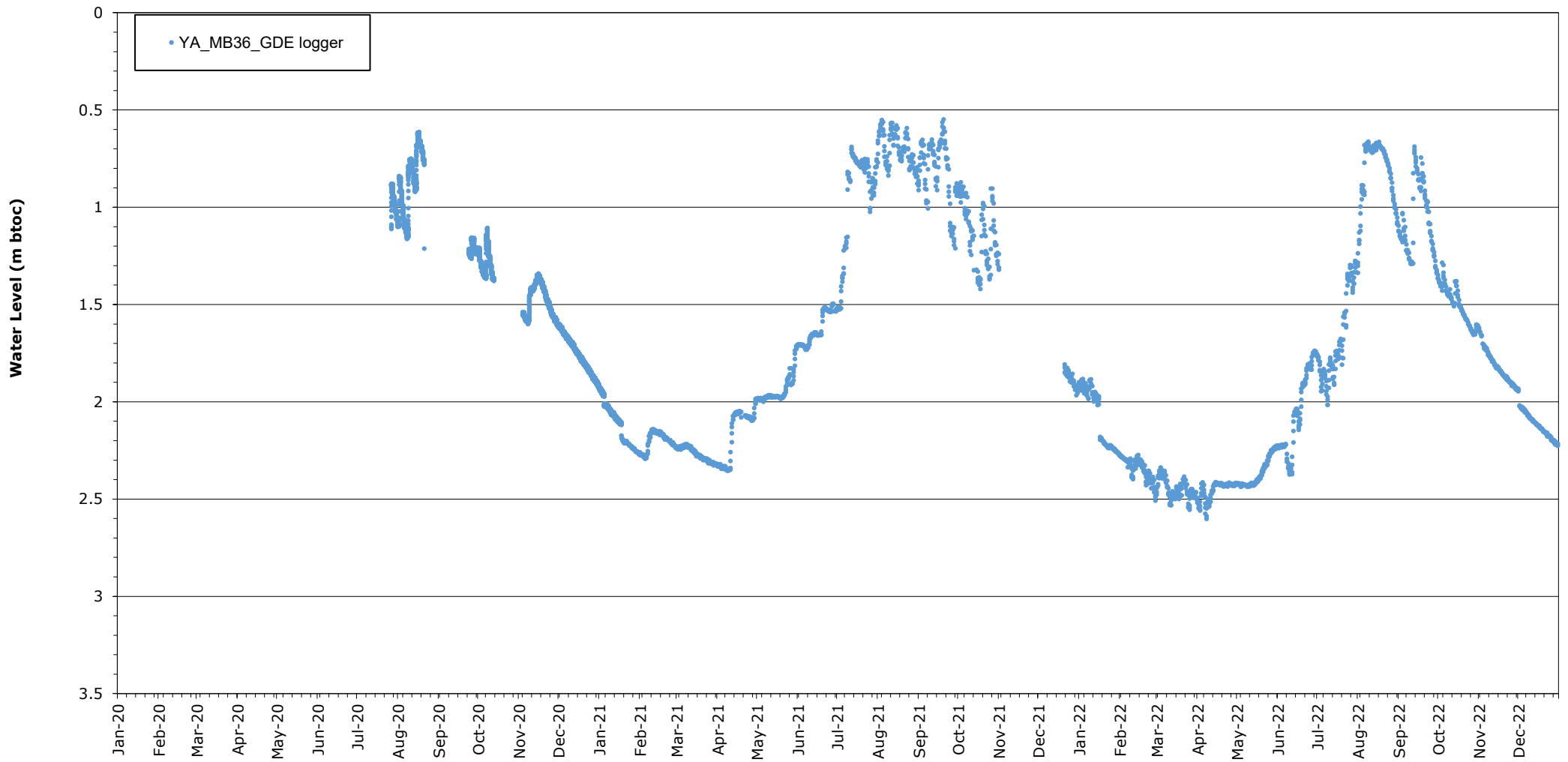
GDE MONITORING BORE YA_MB34_GDE WATER LEVELS (mbtoc)
Figure 11b

YA_MB35_GDE



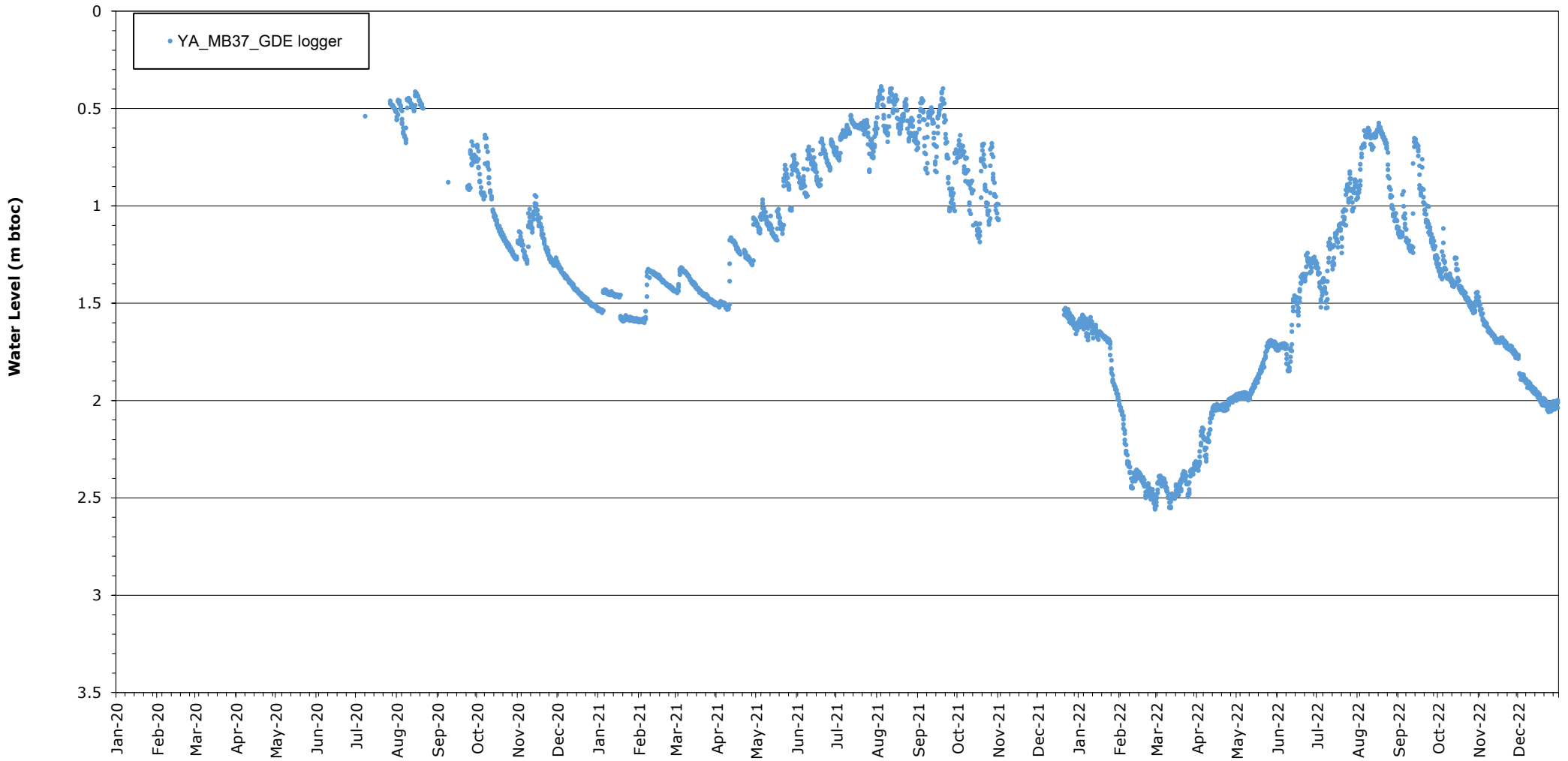
GDE MONITORING BORE YA_MB35_GDE WATER LEVELS (mbtoc)
Figure 11c

YA_MB36_GDE

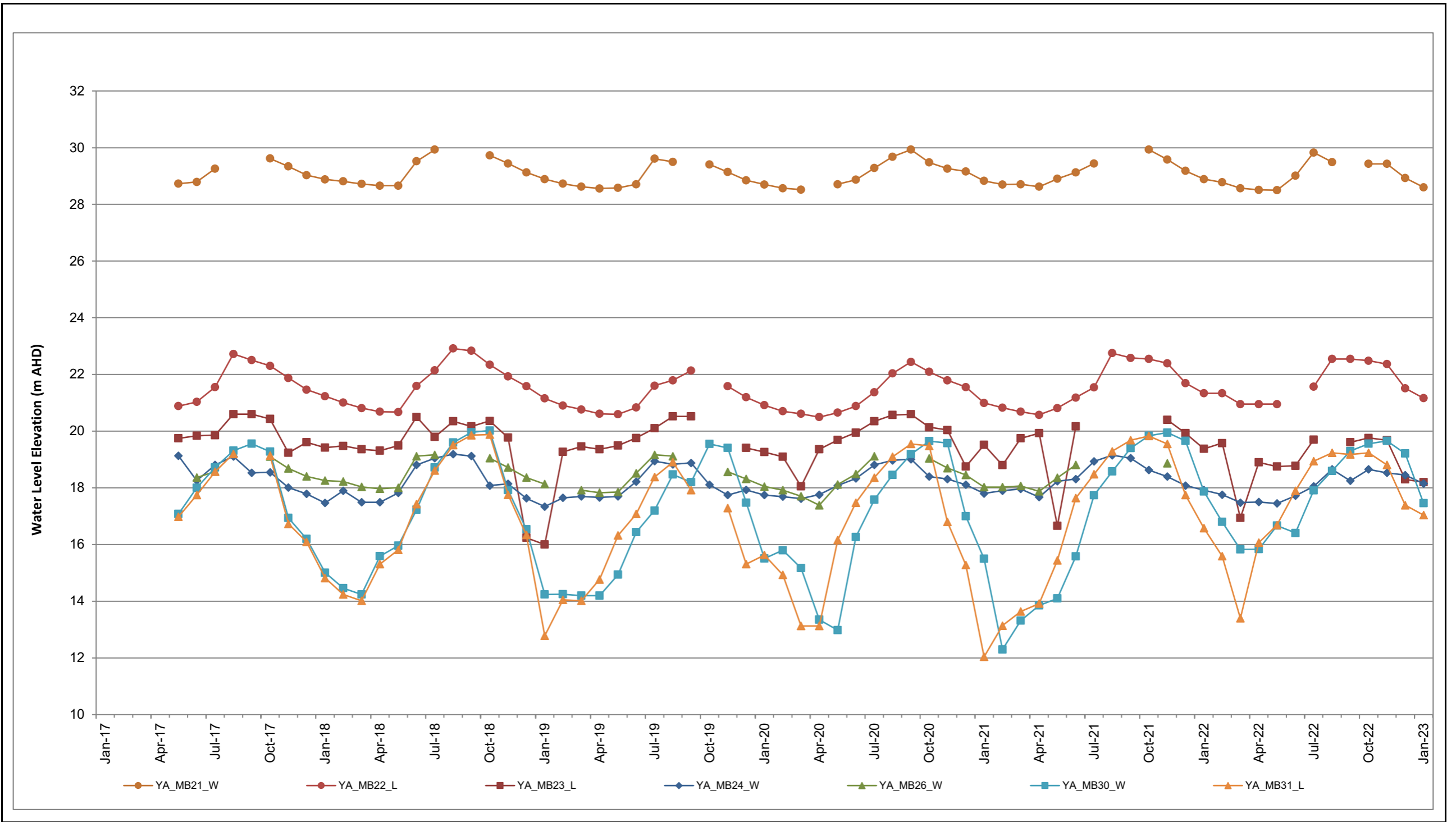


GDE MONITORING BORE YA_MB36_GDE WATER LEVELS (mbtoc)
Figure 11c

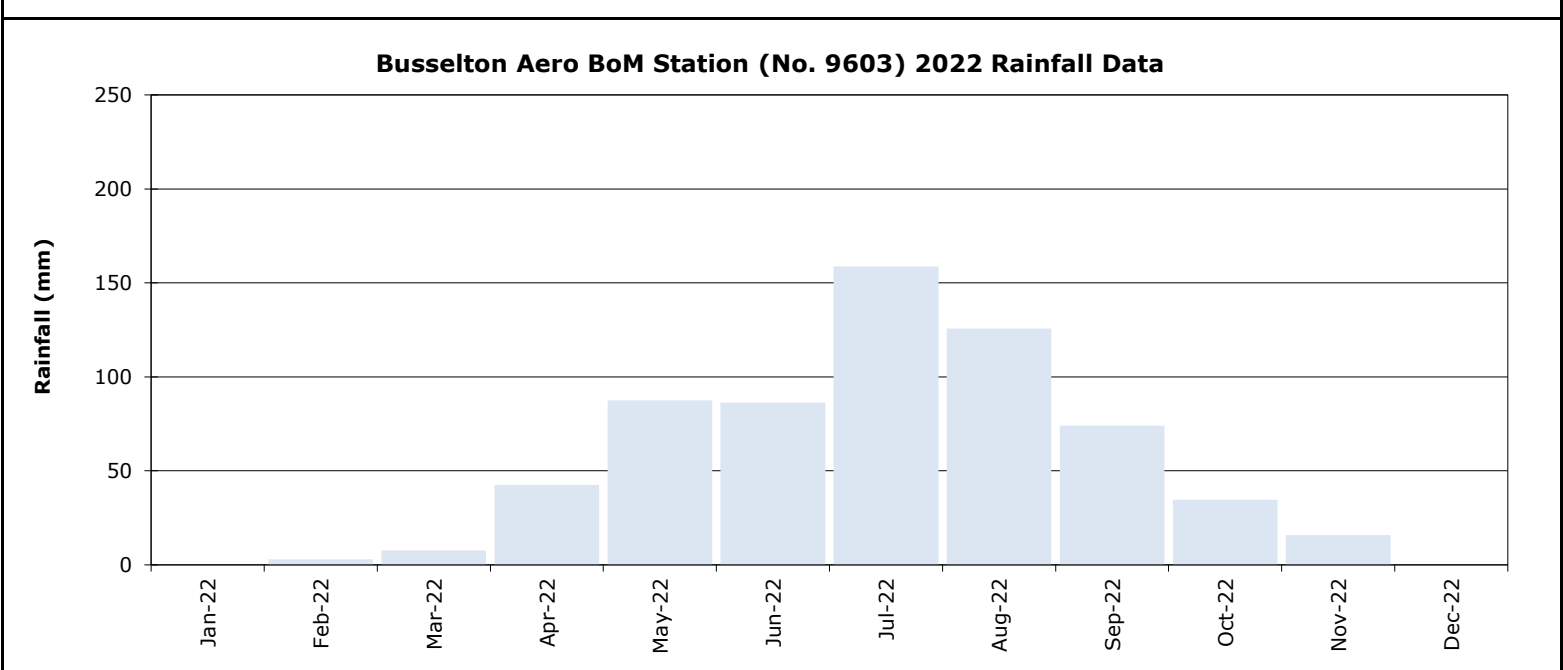
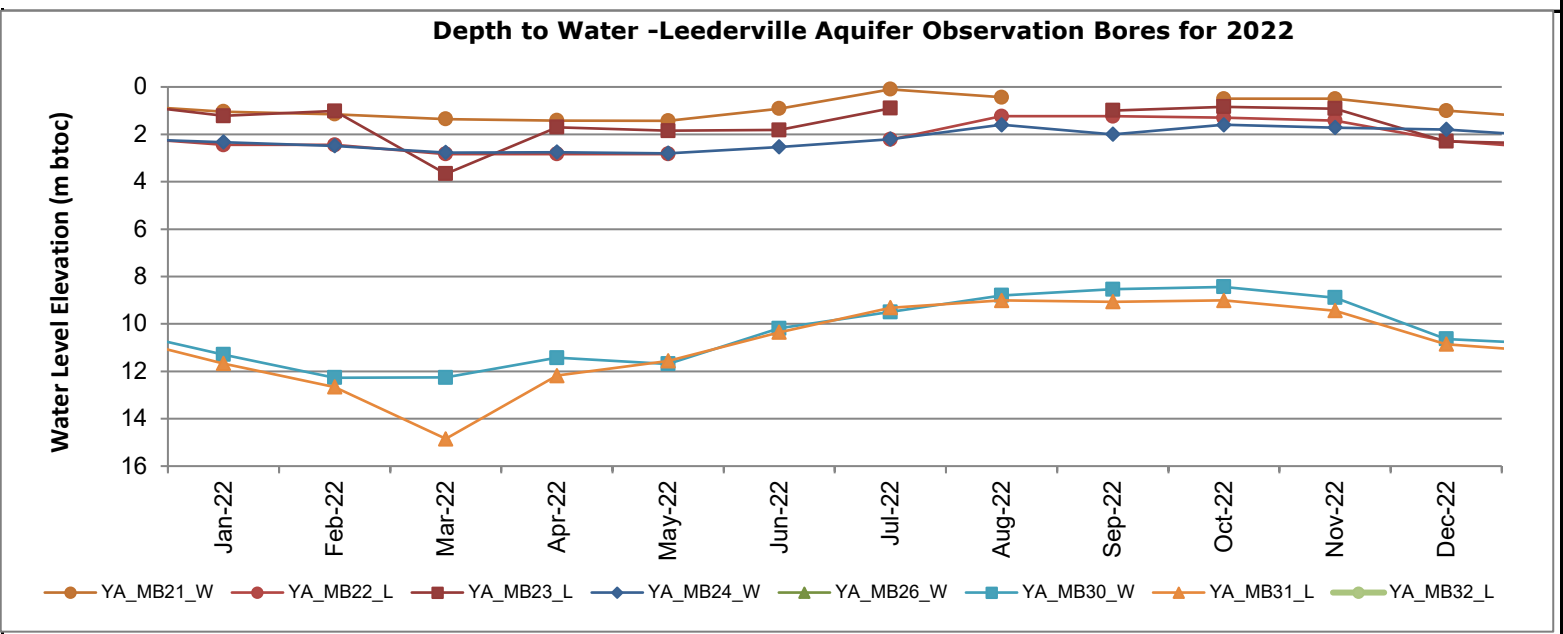
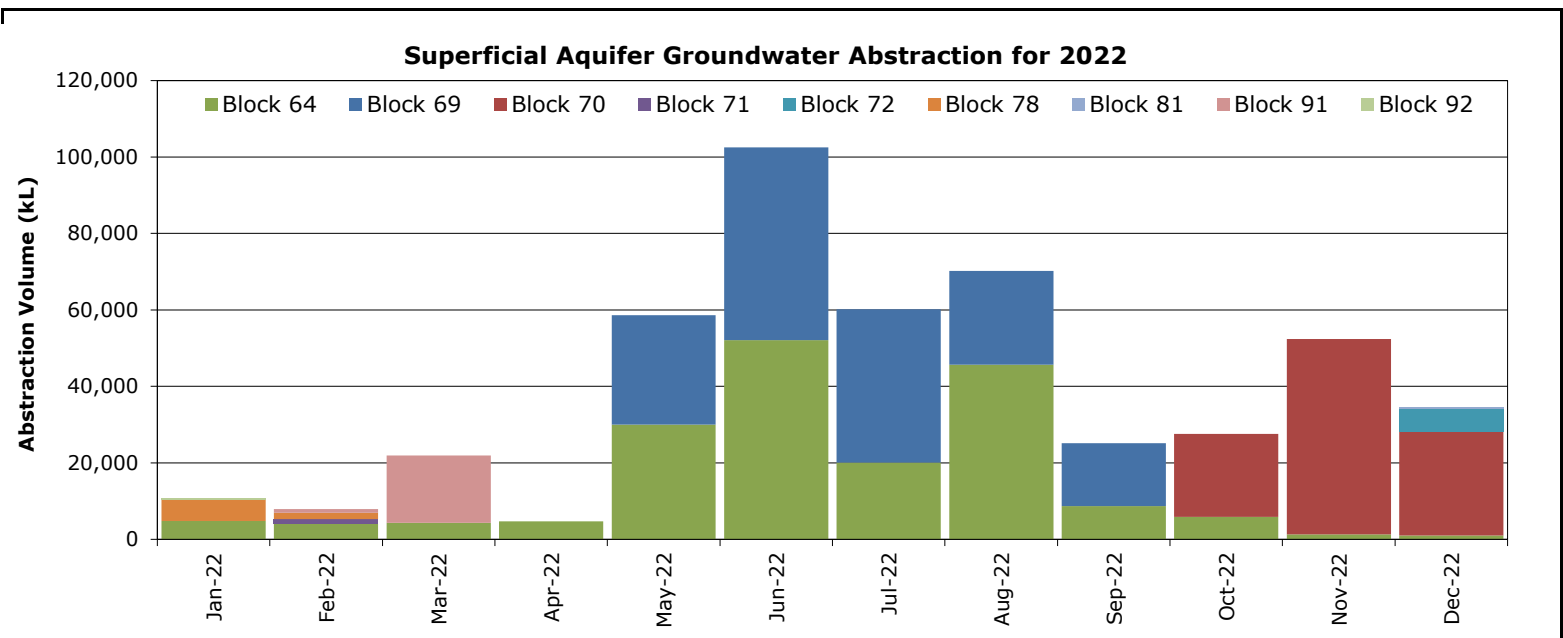
YA_MB37_GDE



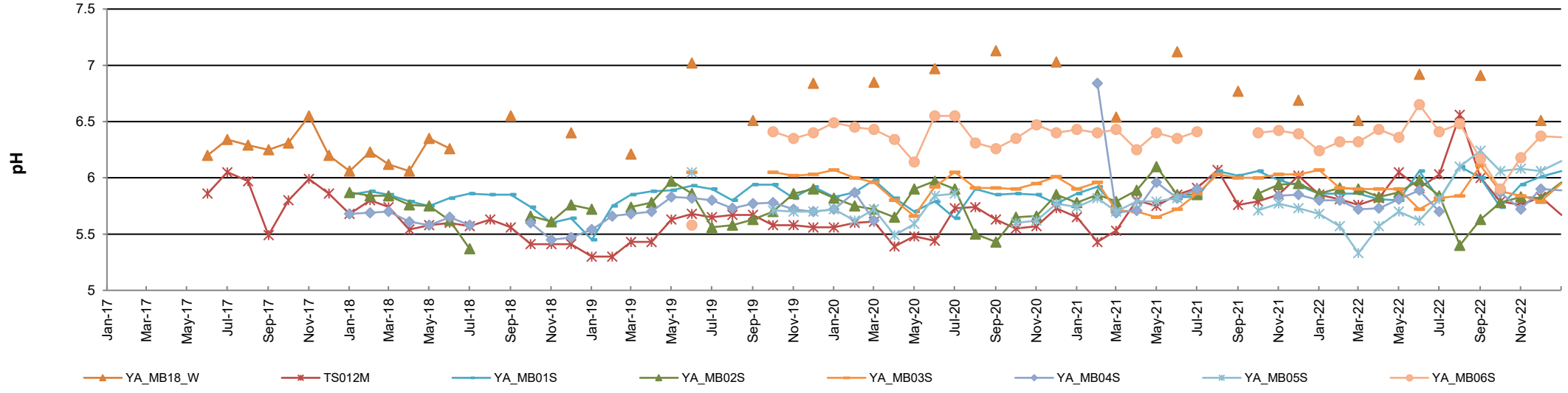
GDE MONITORING BORE YA_MB37_GDE WATER LEVELS (mbtoc)
Figure 11e



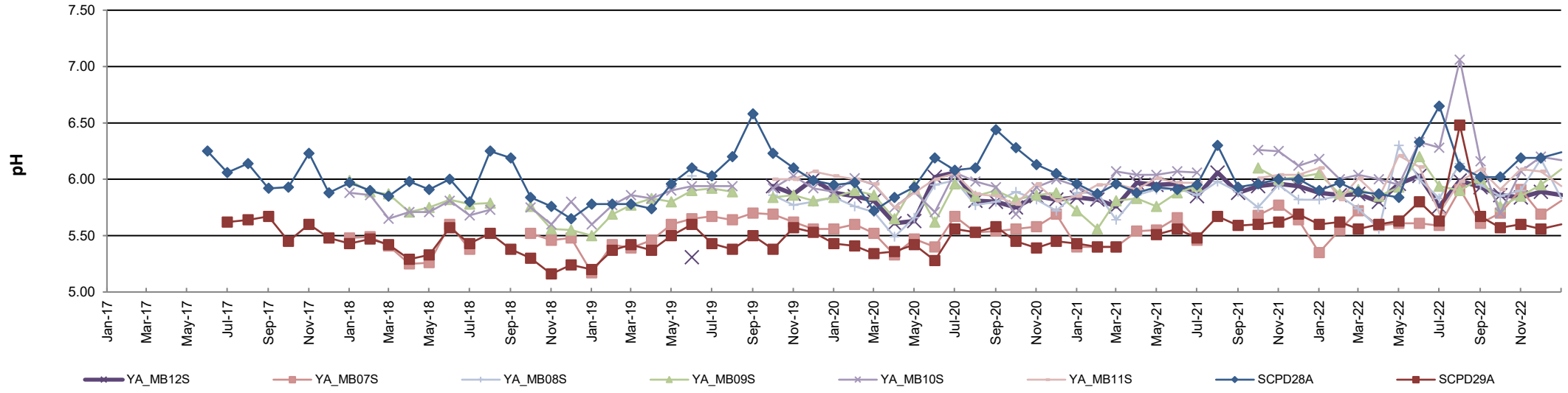
Monitoring Bore Water Level Elevations m AHD (Leederville Aquifer) FIGURE 12



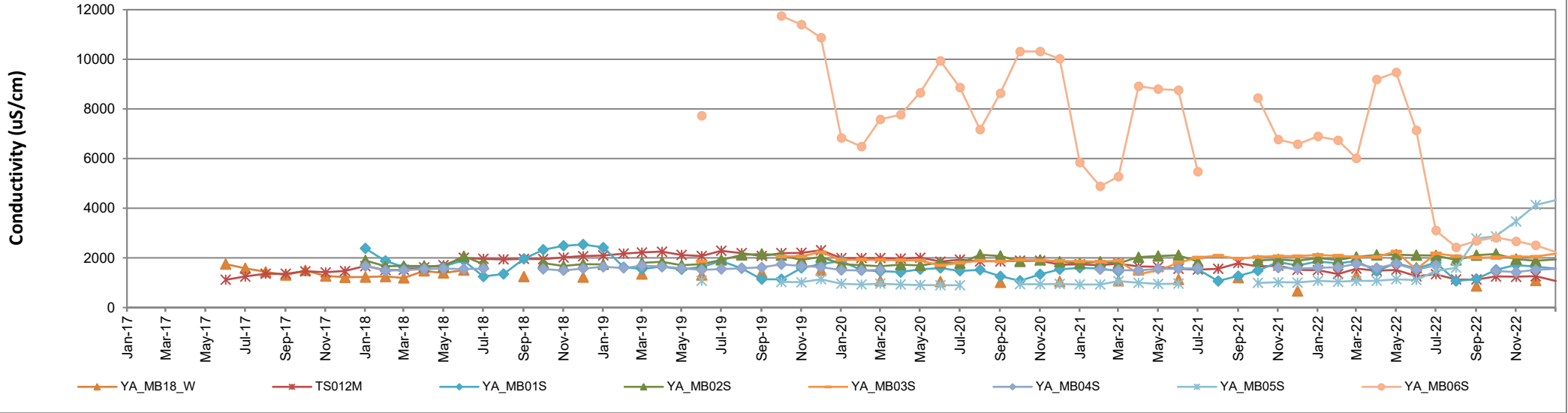
Historical Field pH Readings - Superficial Monitoring Bores



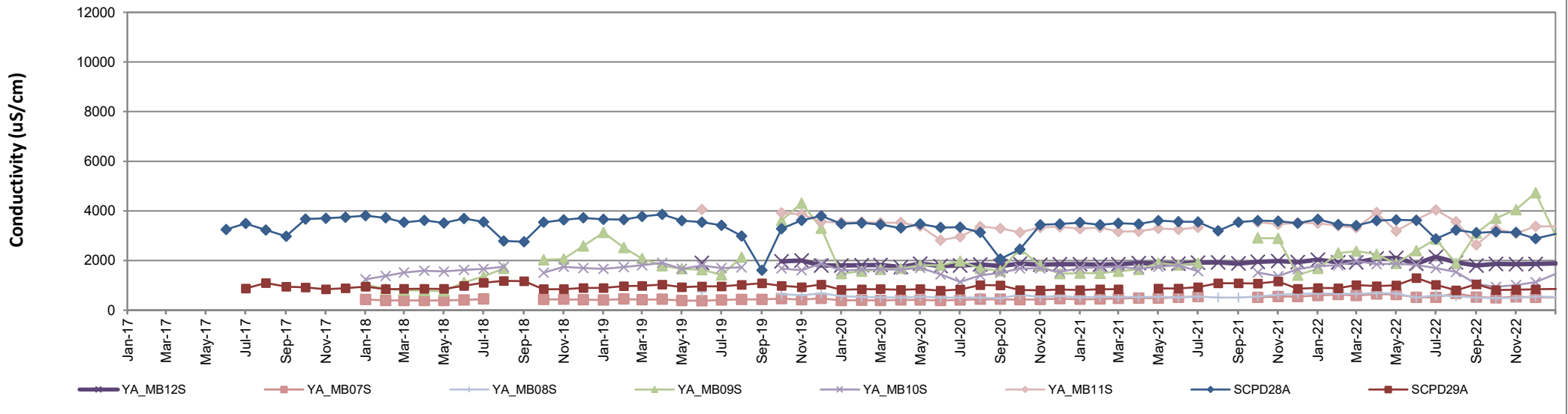
Historical Field pH Readings - Superficial Monitoring Bores



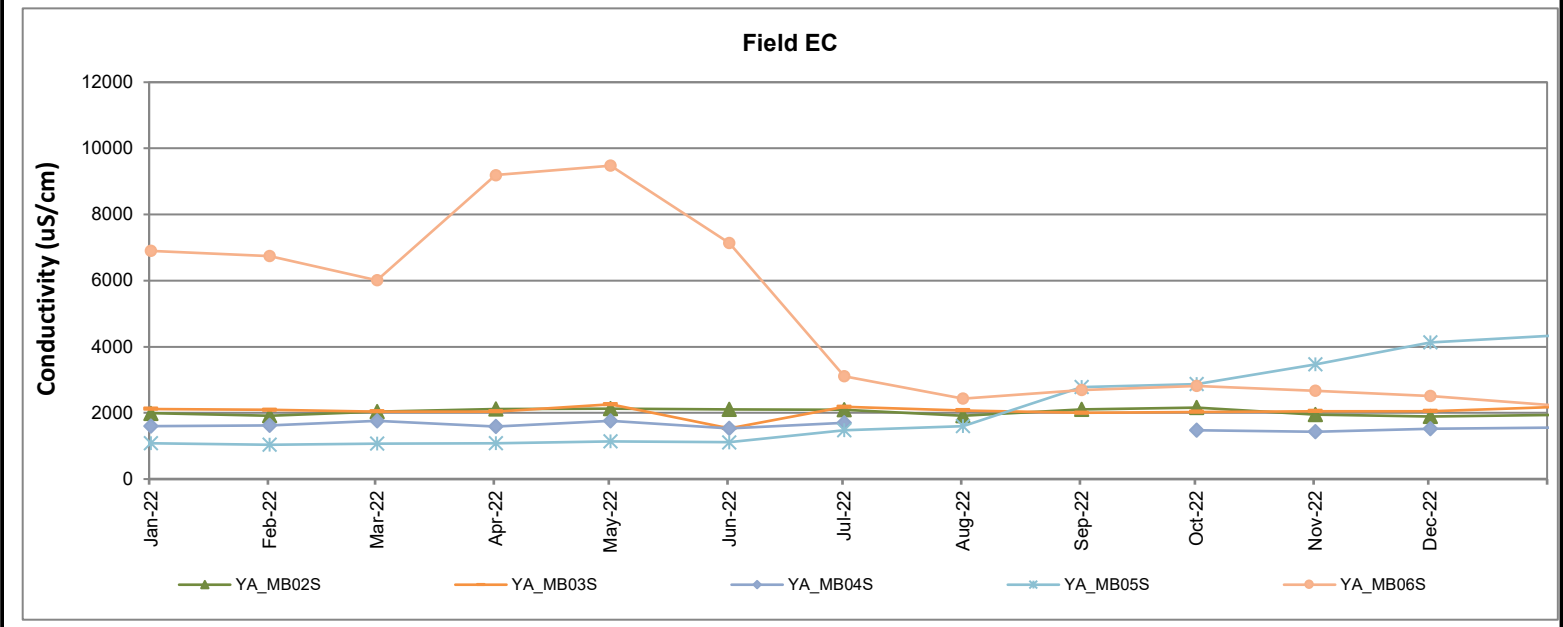
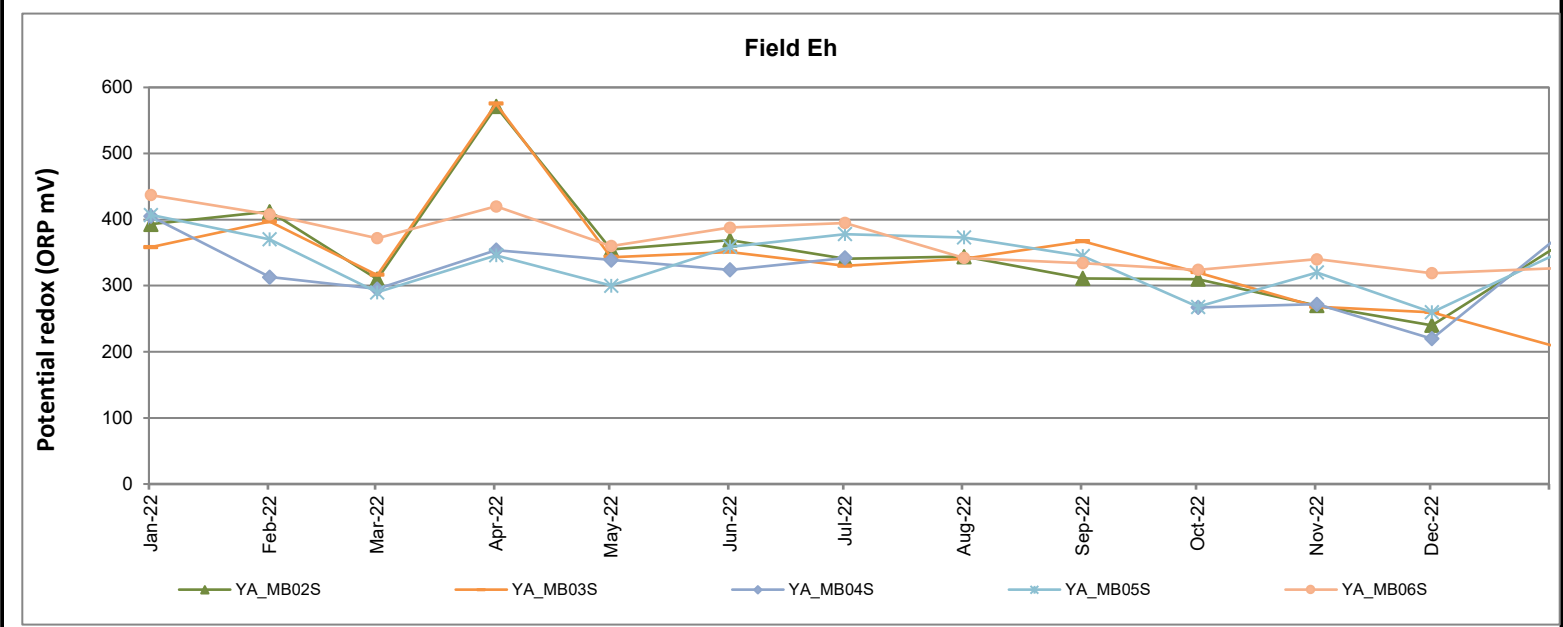
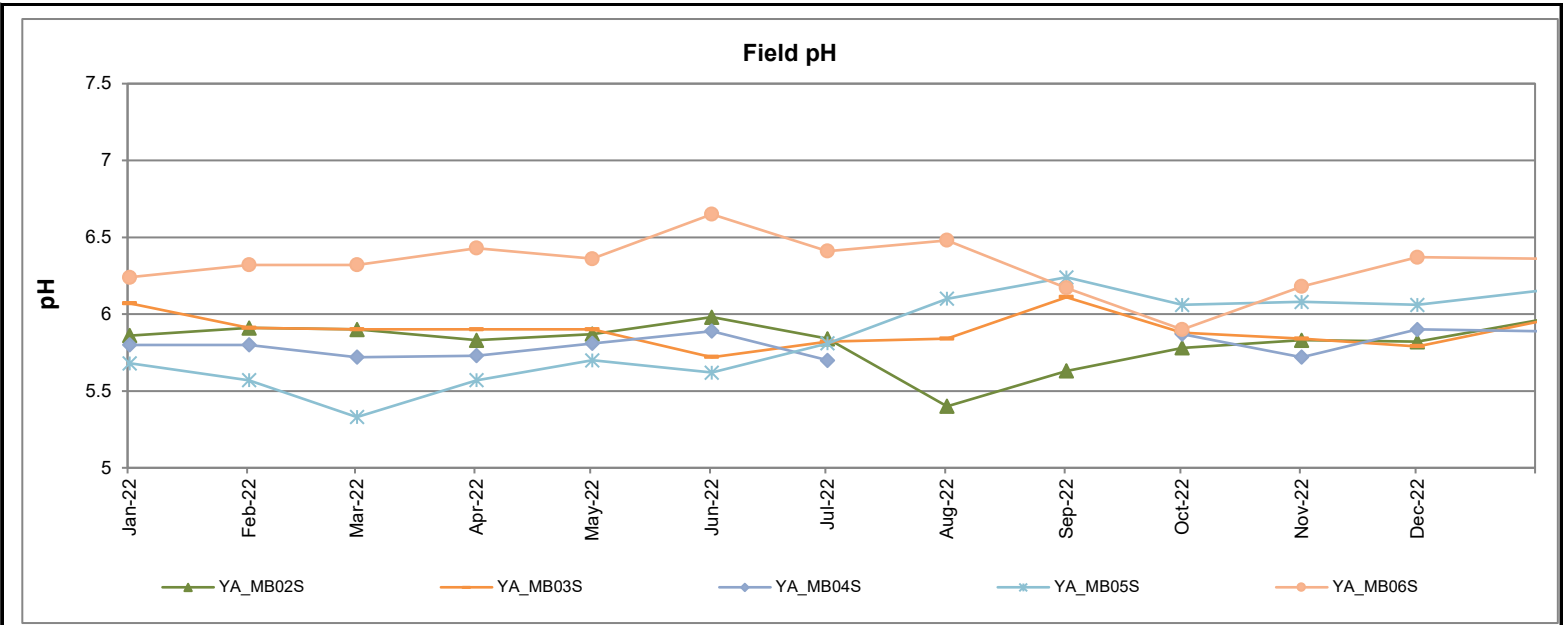
Historical Field EC Reading - Superficial Monitoring Bores



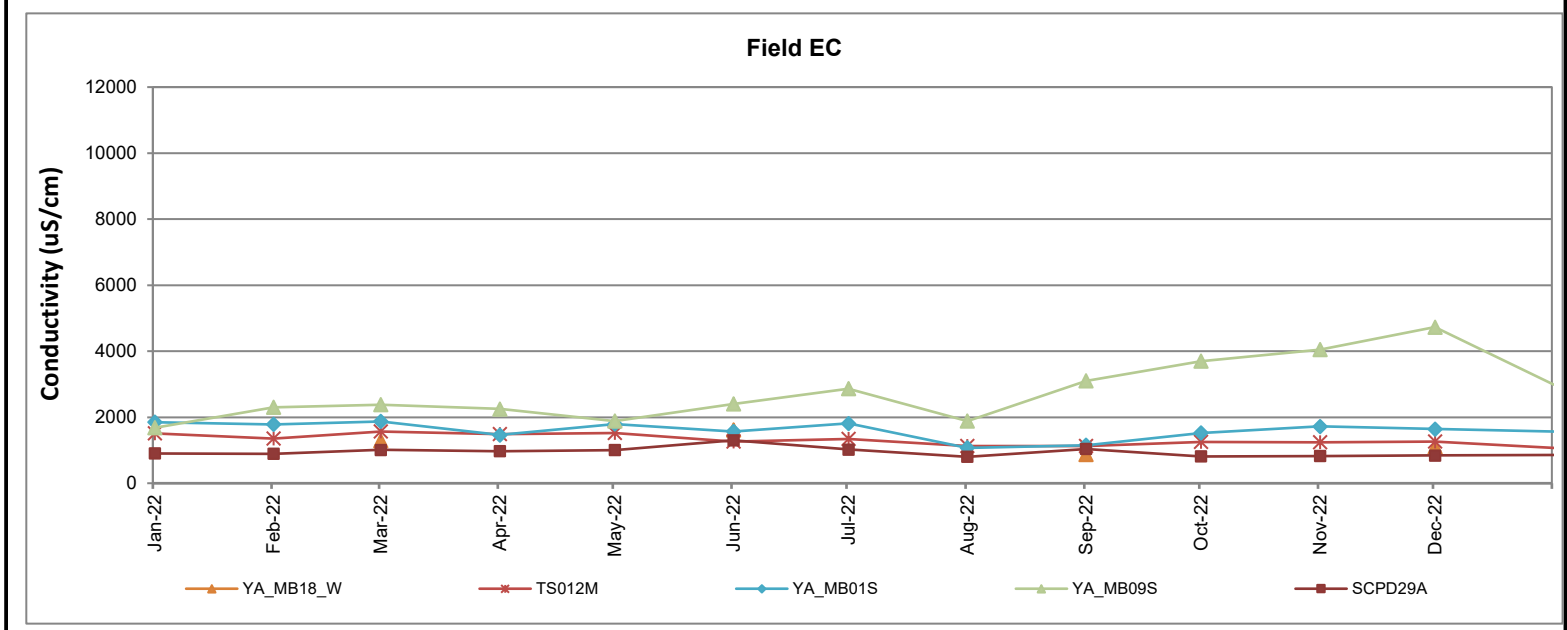
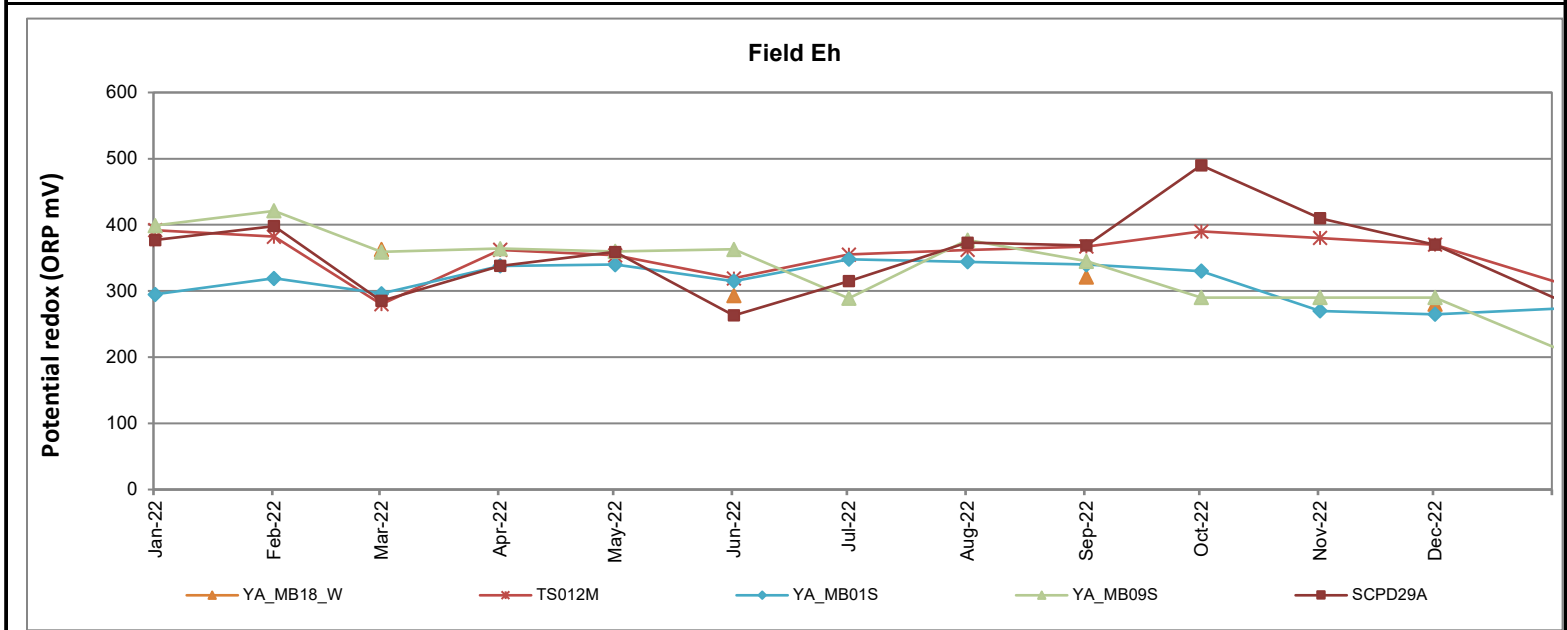
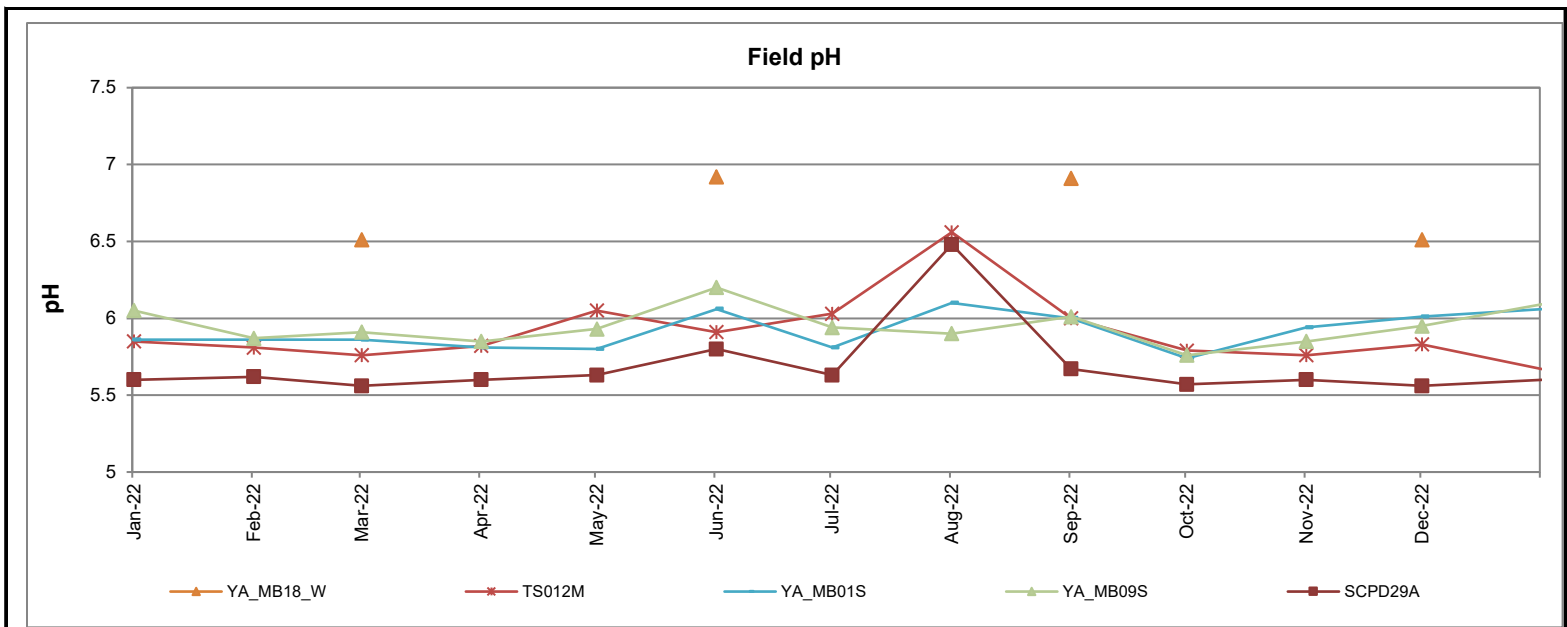
Historical Field EC Reading - Superficial Monitoring Bores



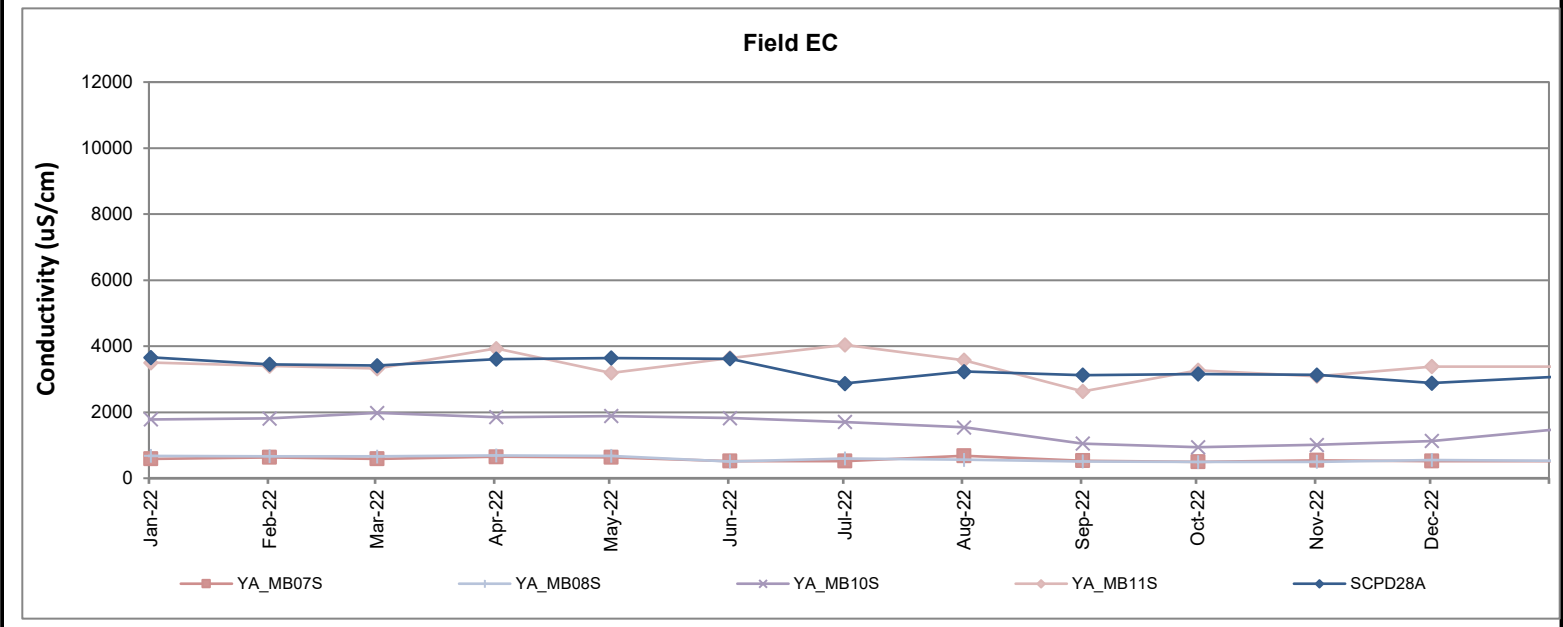
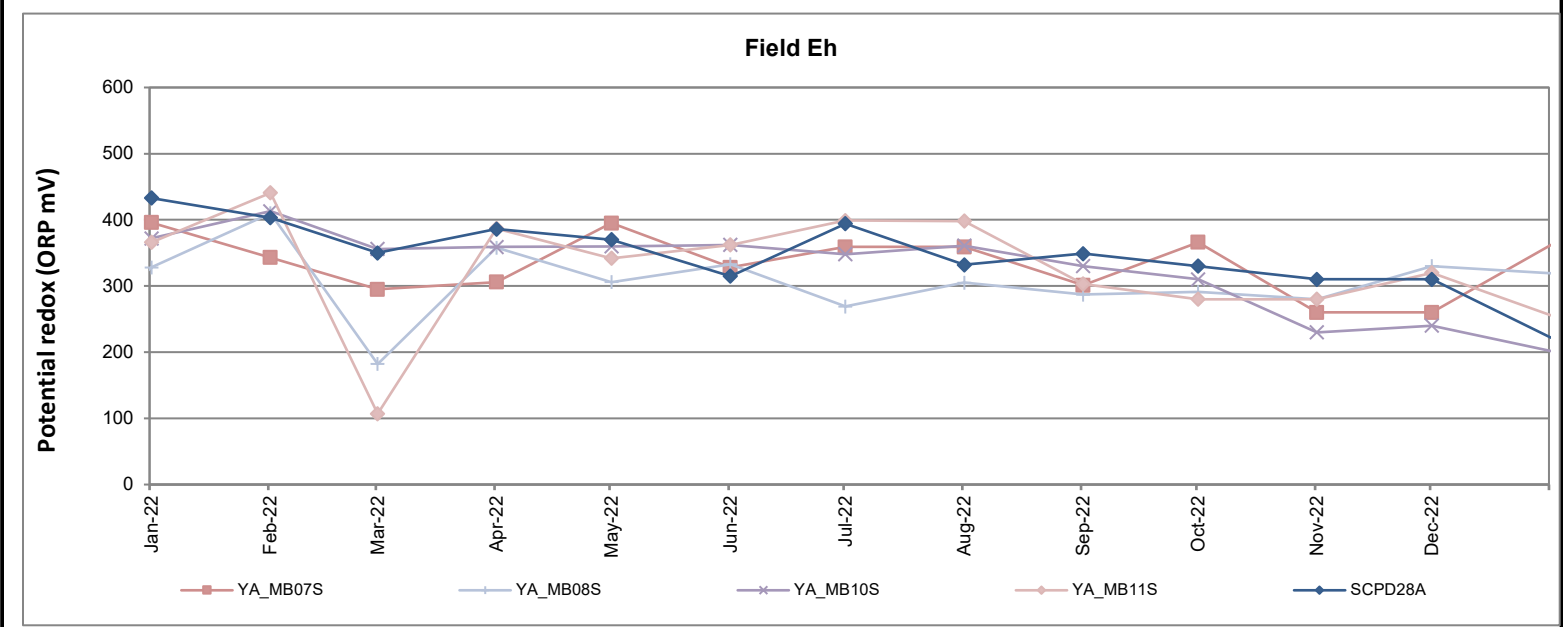
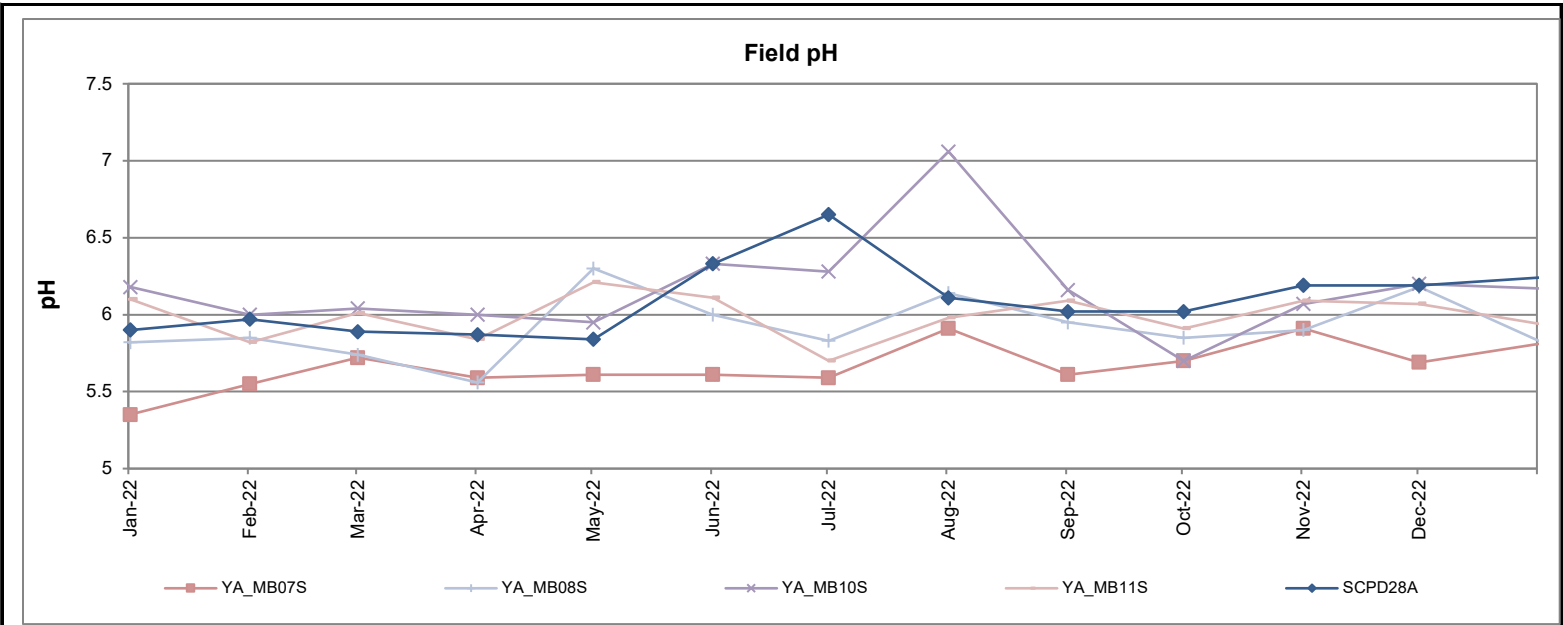
HISTORICAL FIELD CONDUCTIVITY (EC) DATA (SUPERFICIAL AQUIFER) FIGURE 15



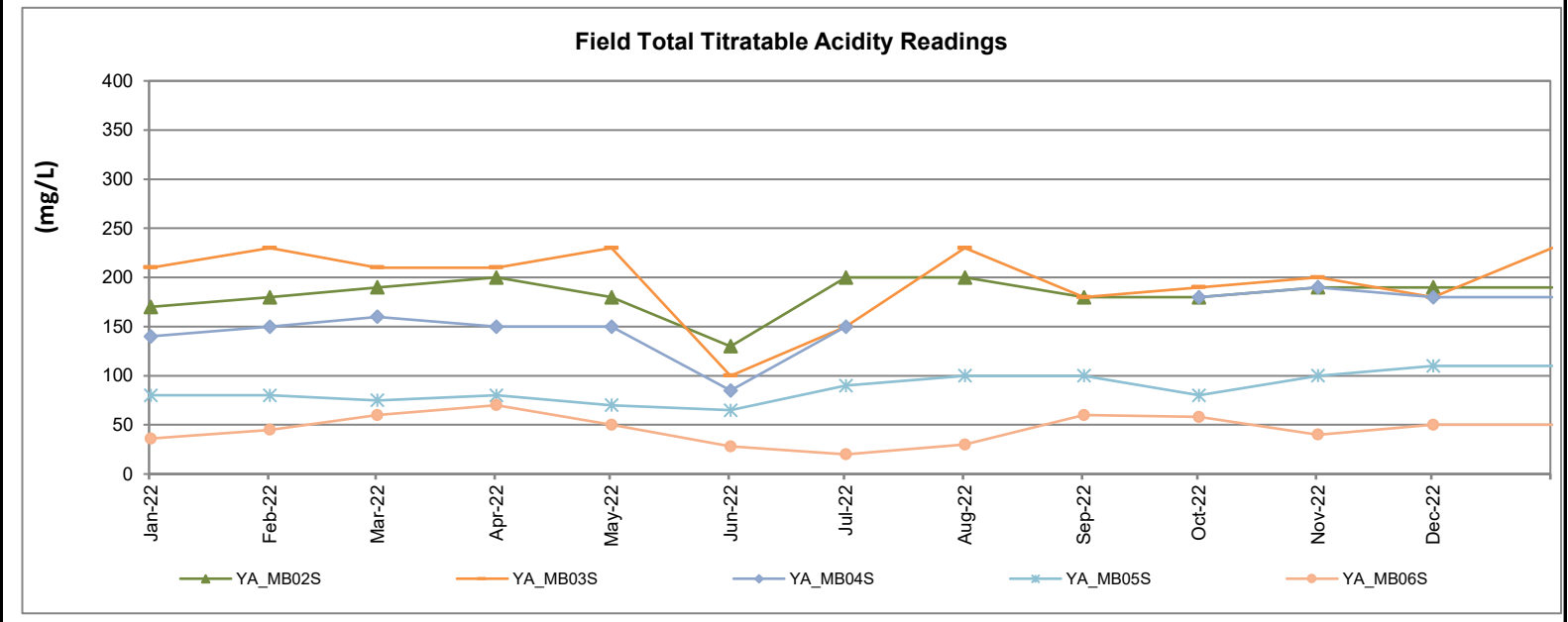
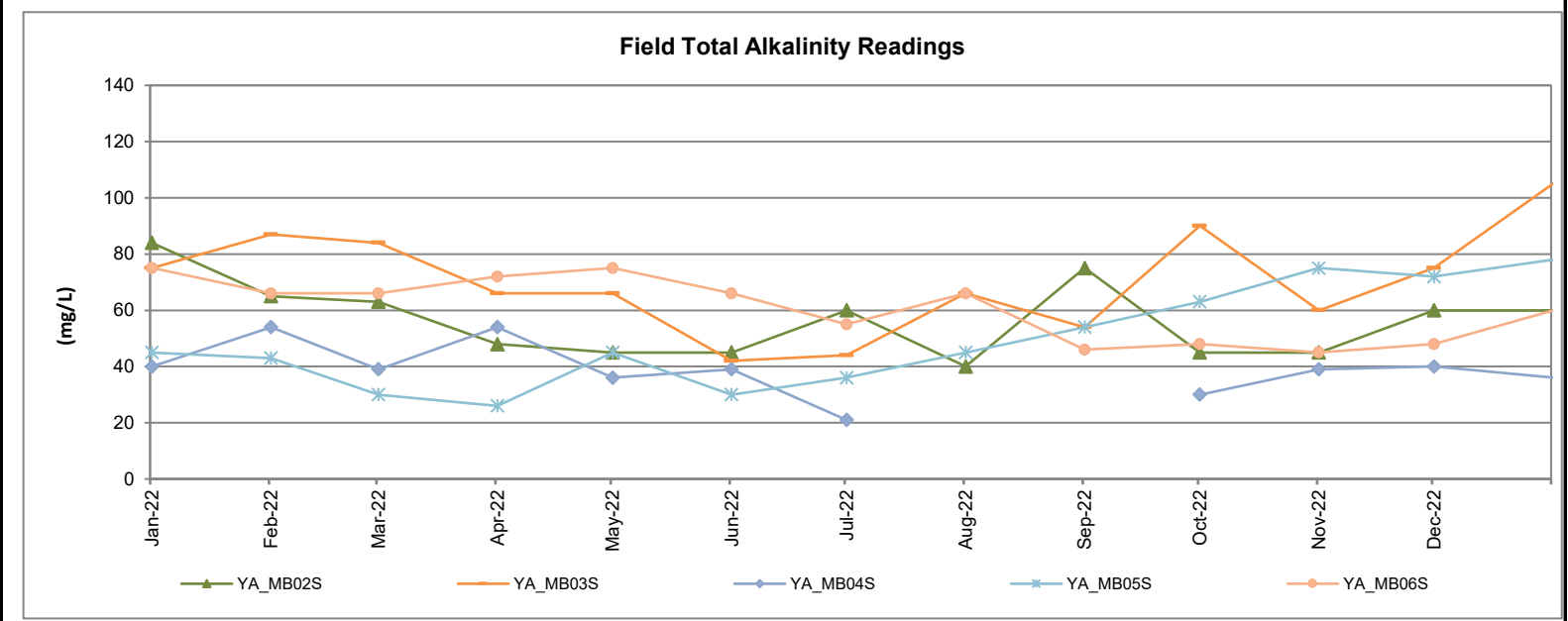
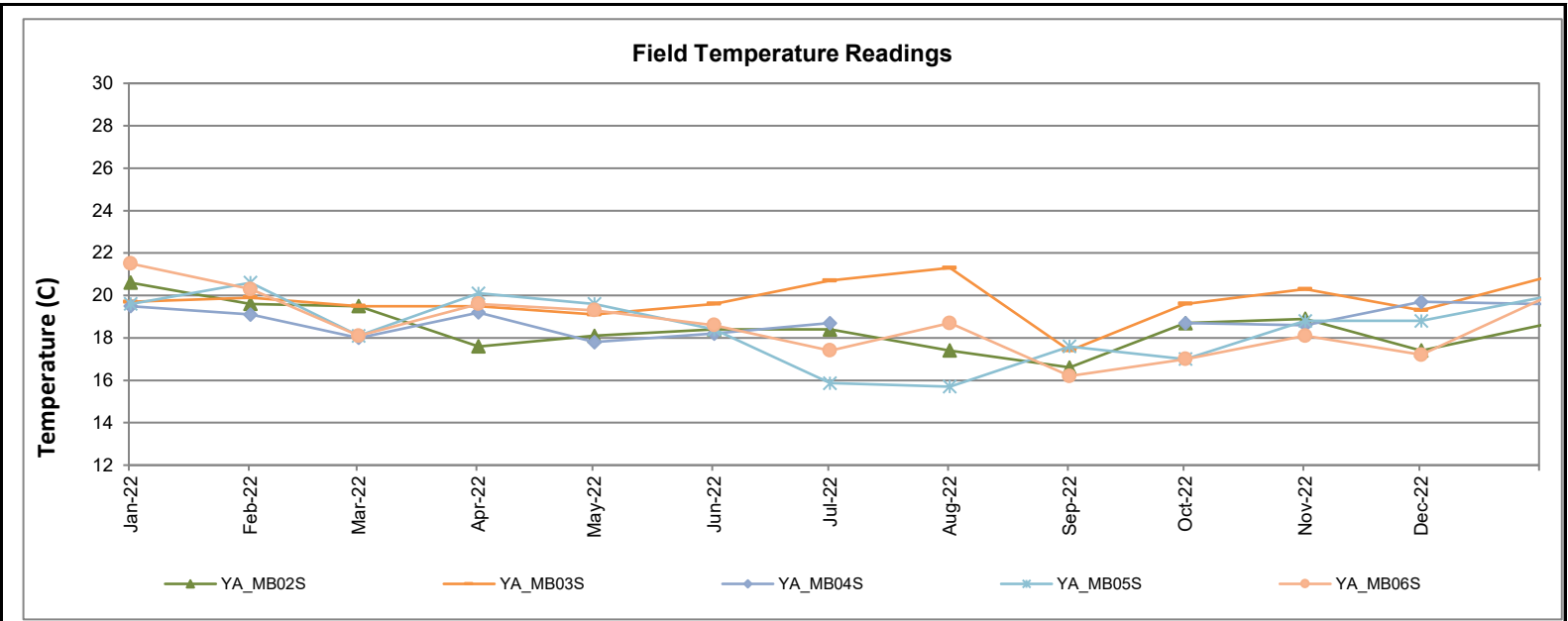
FIELD CHEMISTRY (pH, Eh, EC) YAMB02S, YAMB03S, YAMB04S, YAMB05S AND YAMB06S, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 16a



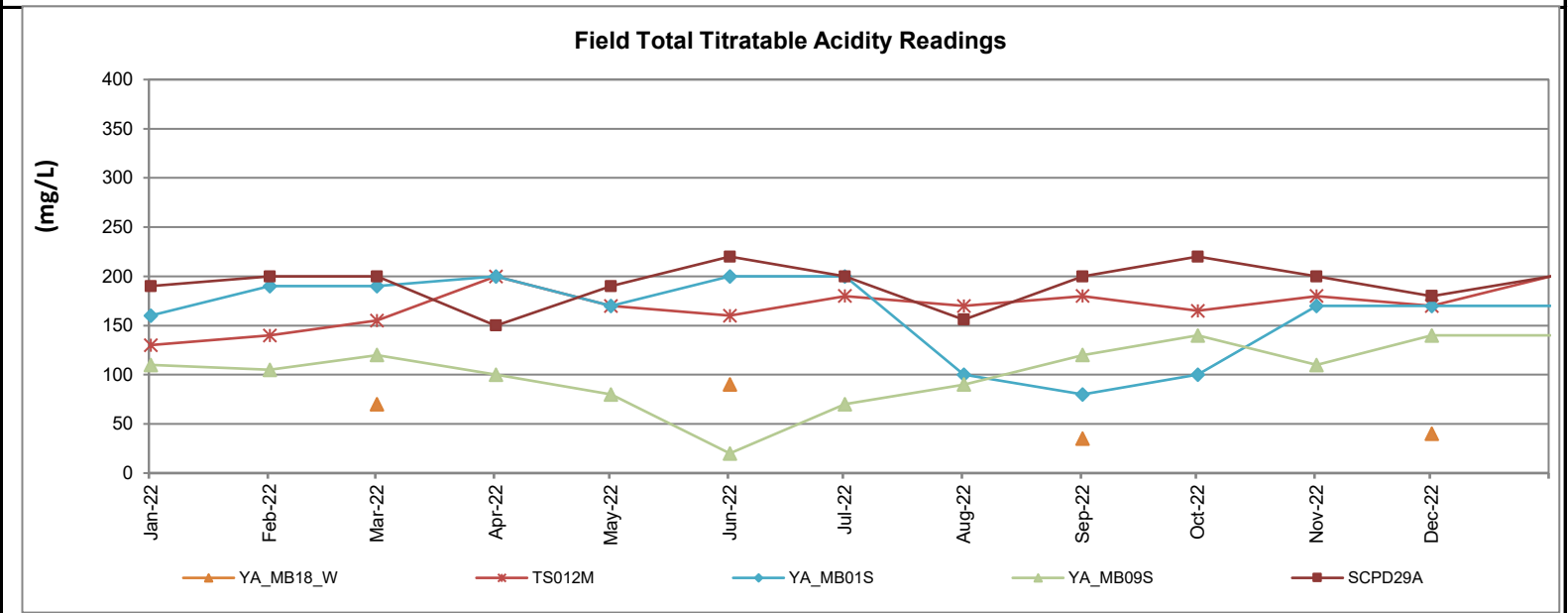
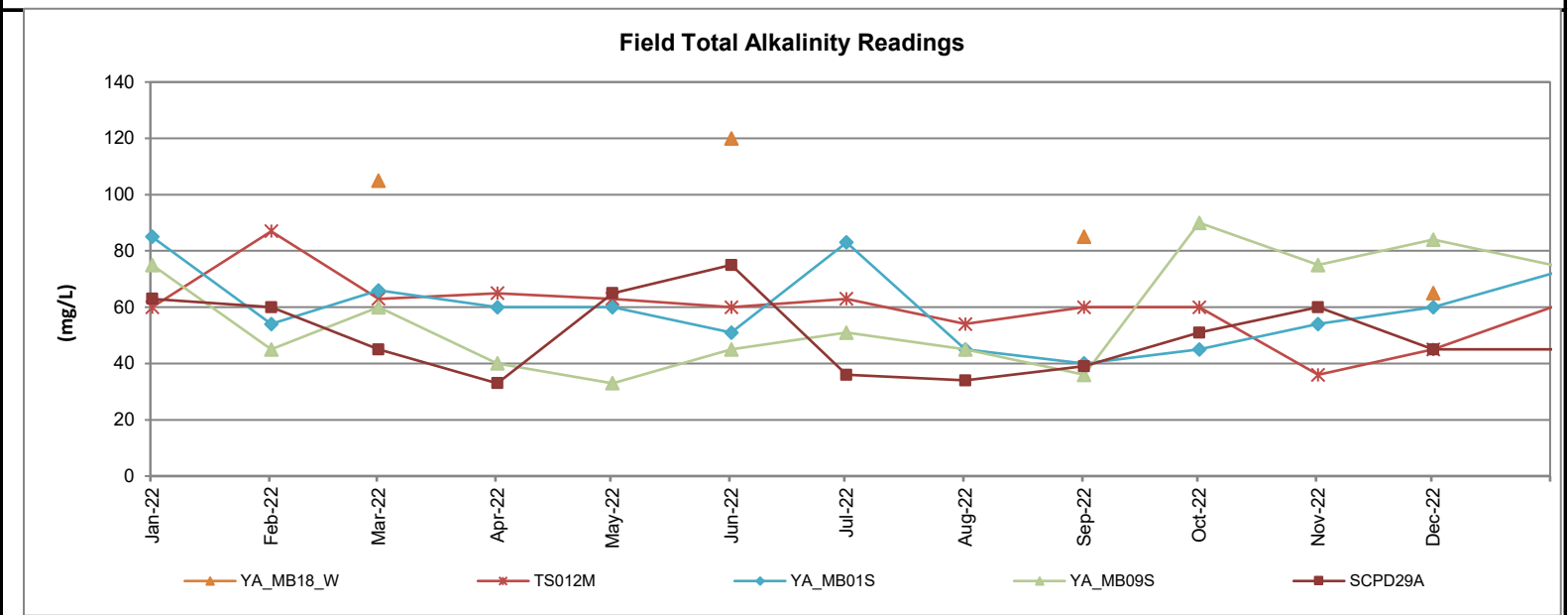
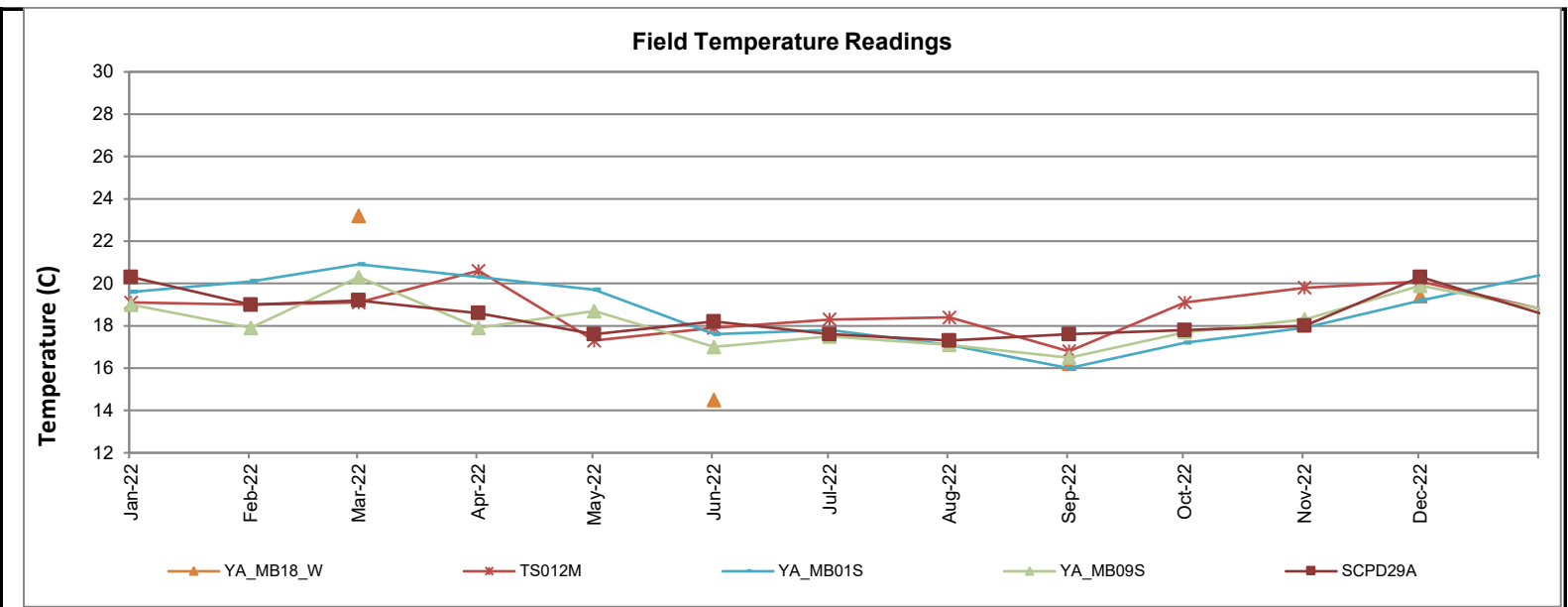
FIELD CHEMISTRY (pH, Eh, EC) YAMB18W, TS01M, YAMB01S, YAMB09S AND SCPD29A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 16b



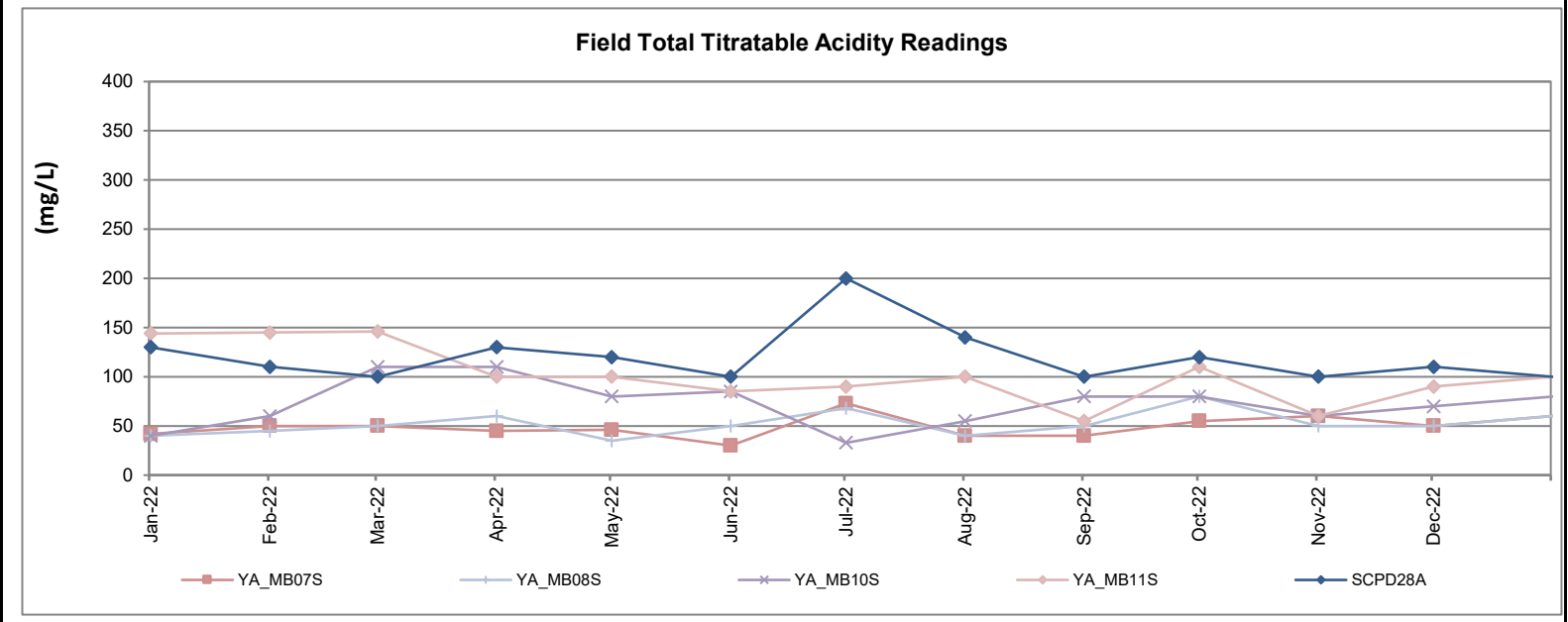
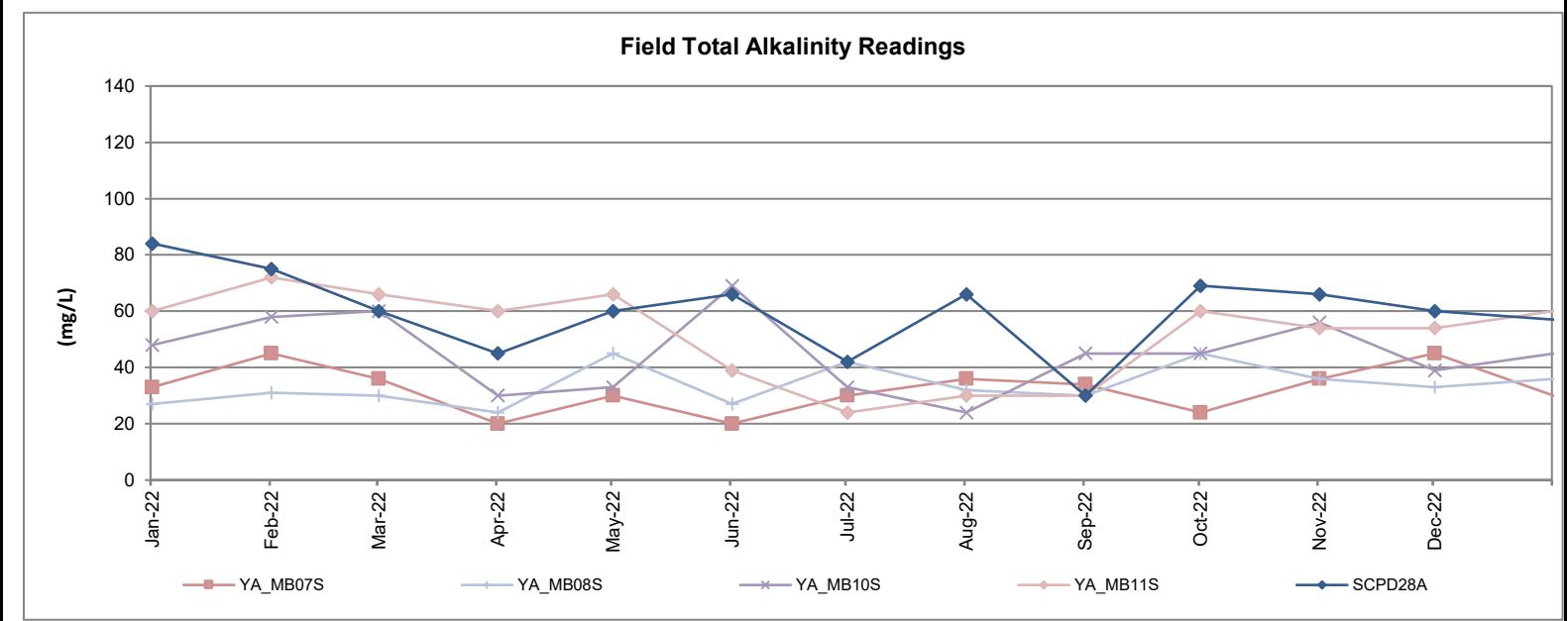
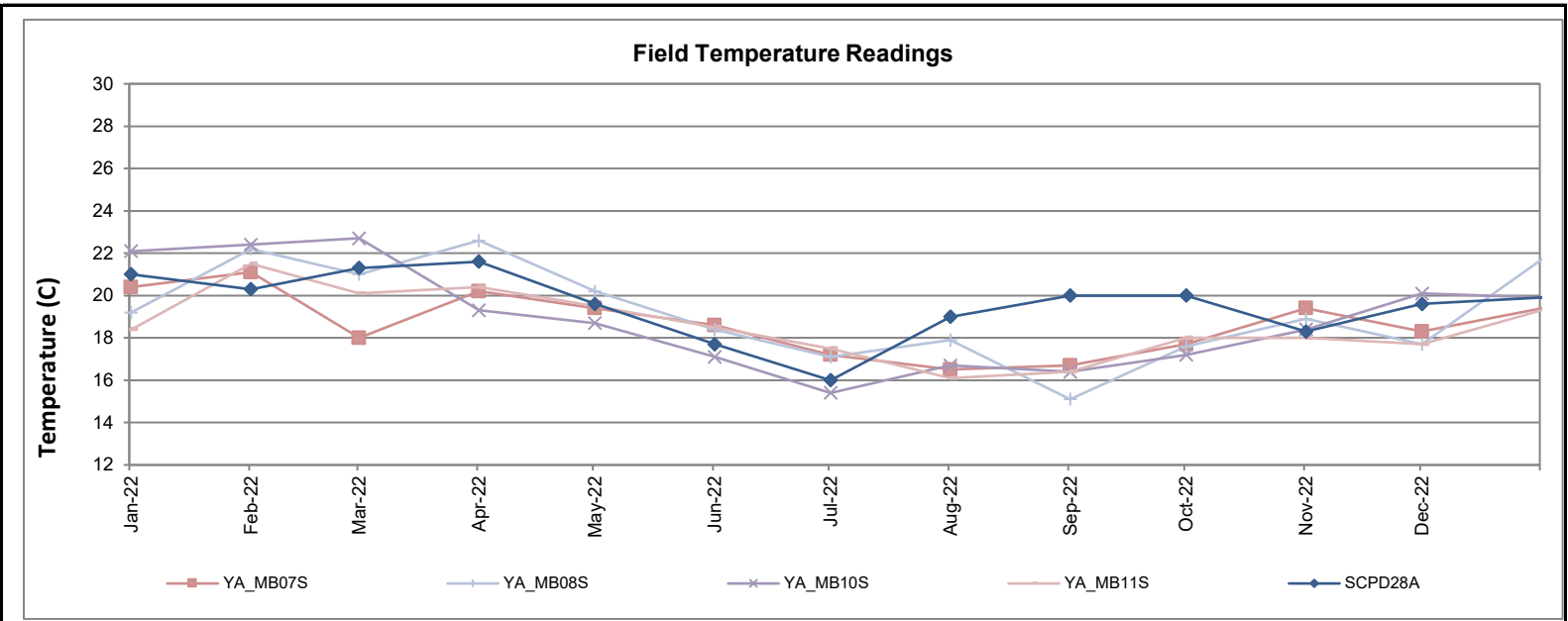
FIELD CHEMISTRY (pH, Eh, EC) YAMB07S, YAMB08S, YAMB10S, YAMB11S AND SCPD28A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 16c



FIELD CHEMISTRY (TEMP, TOTAL TITRATABLE ACIDITY , TOTAL ALKALITY) YAMB02S, YAMB03S, YAMB04S, YAMB05S AND YAMB06S, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 17a

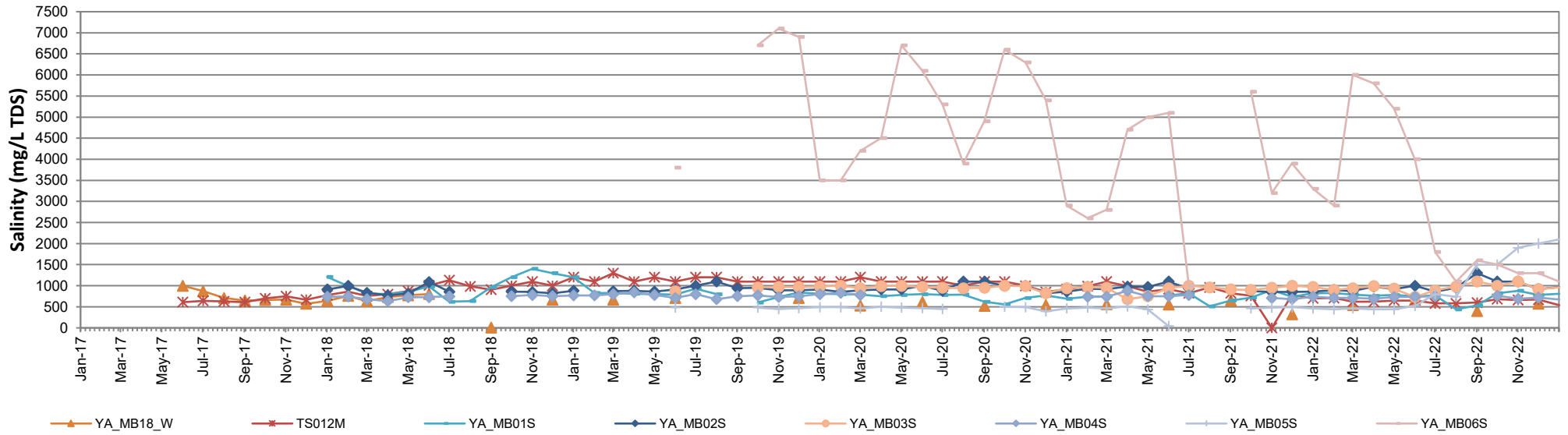


FIELD CHEMISTRY (TEMP, TOTAL TITRATABLE ACIDITY , TOTAL ALKALITYYAMB09S AND SCPD29A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 17b

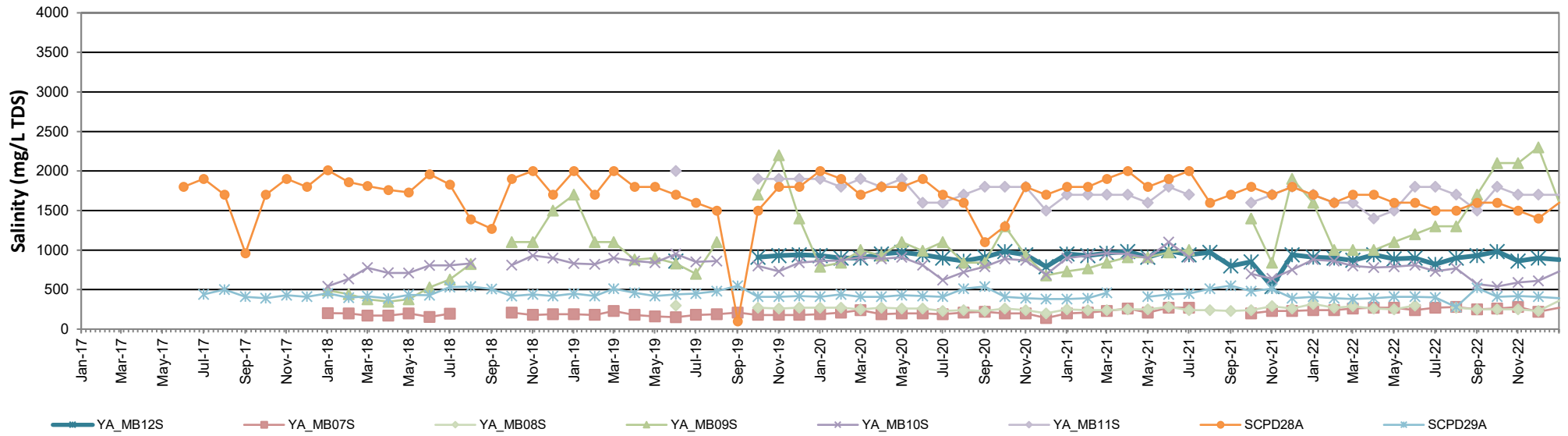


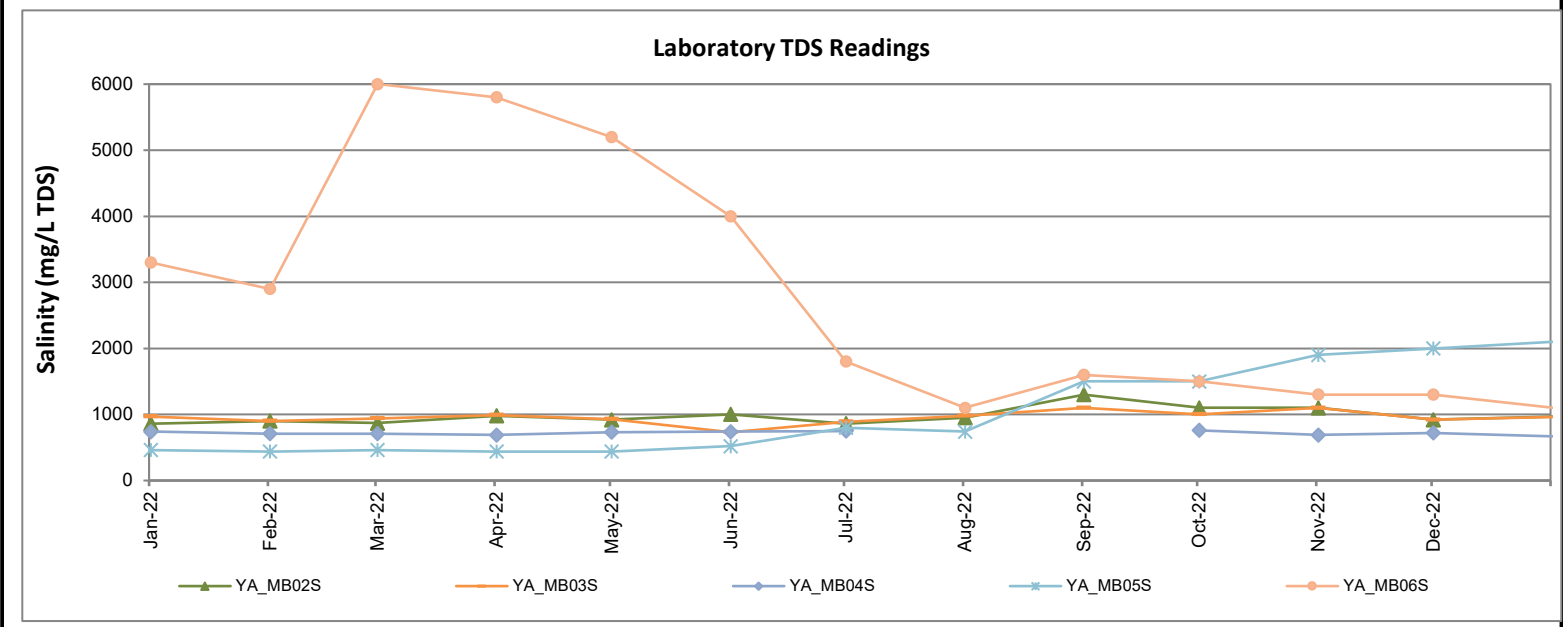
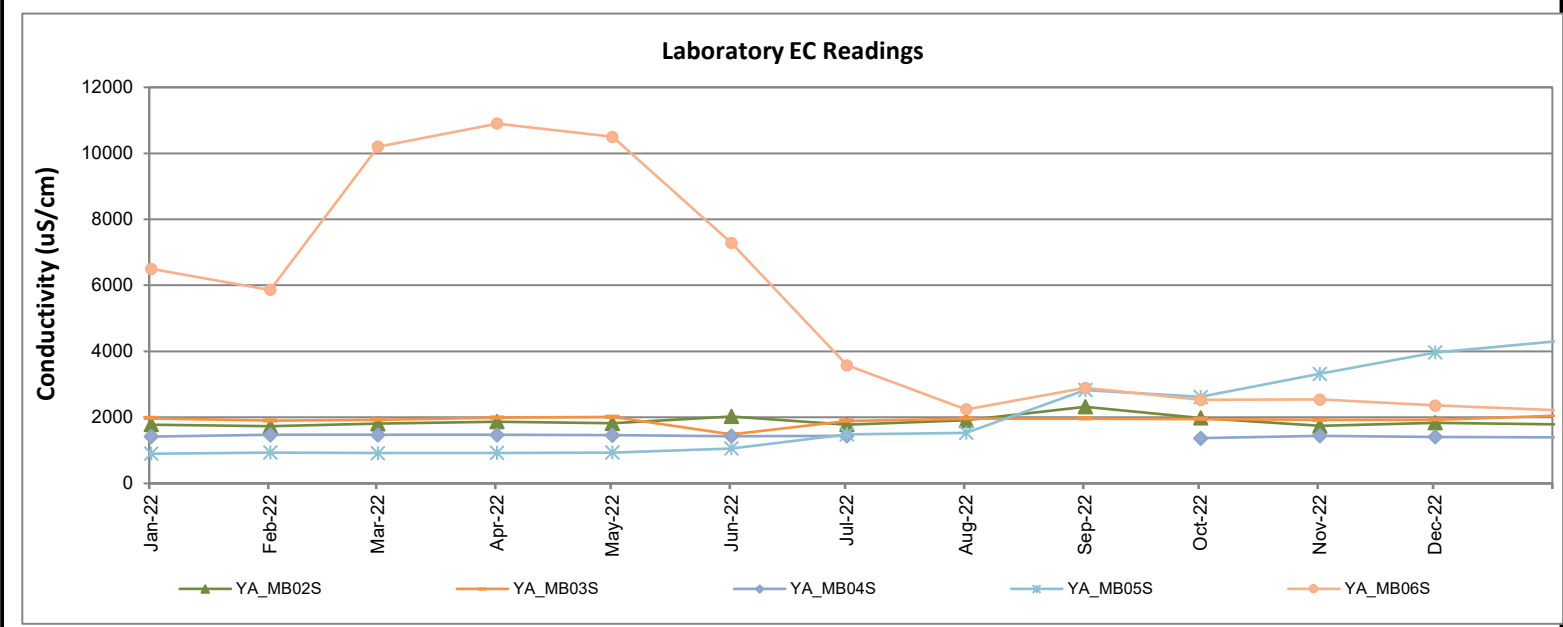
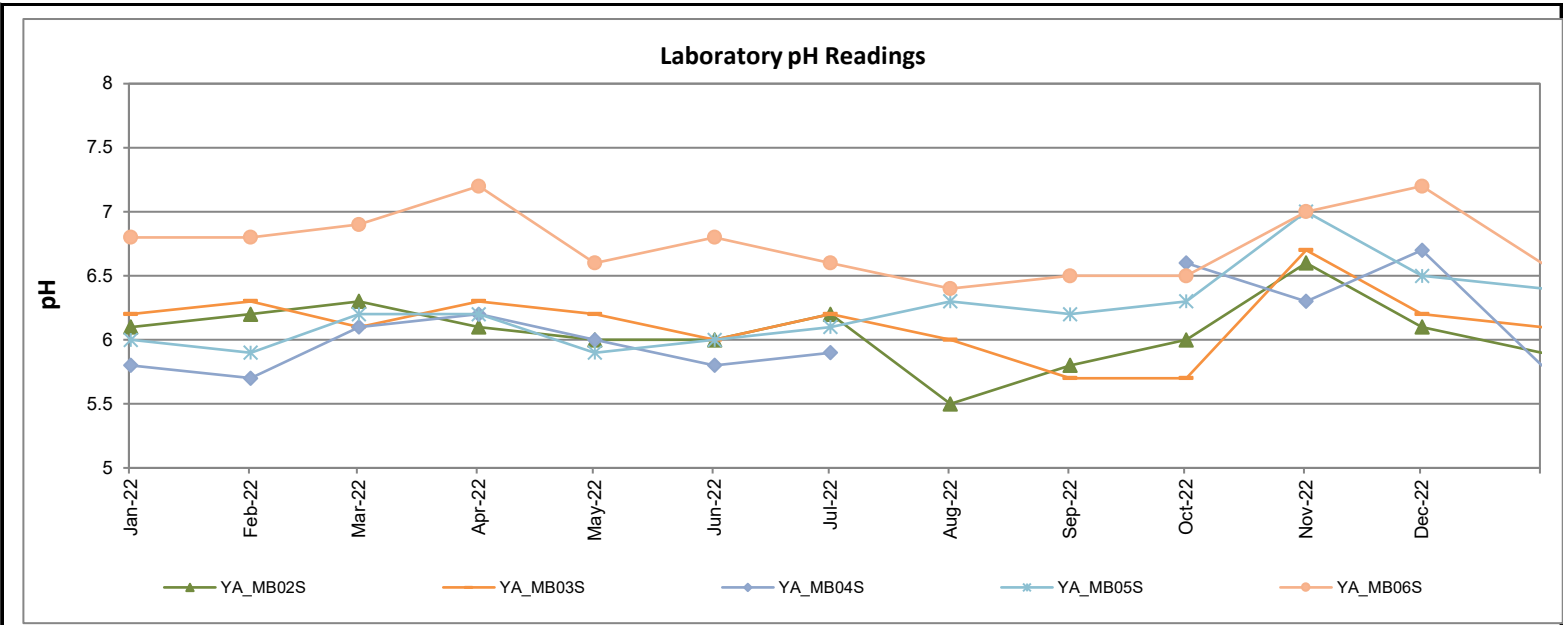
FIELD CHEMISTRY (TEMP, TOTAL TITRATABLE ACIDITY , TOTAL ALKALITY) YAMB07S, YAMB08S, YAMB10S, YAMB11S AND SCPD28A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 17c

Historical Lab TDS Readings - Superficial Monitoring Bores

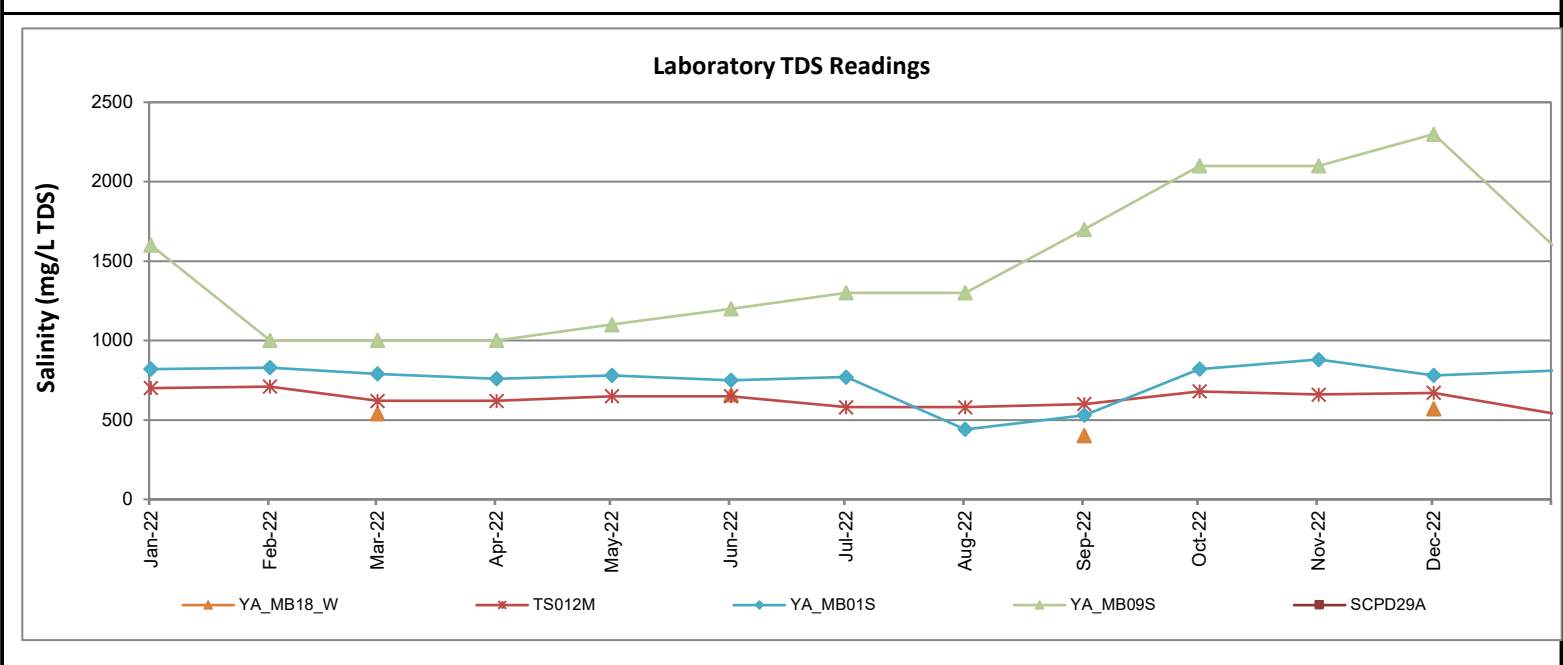
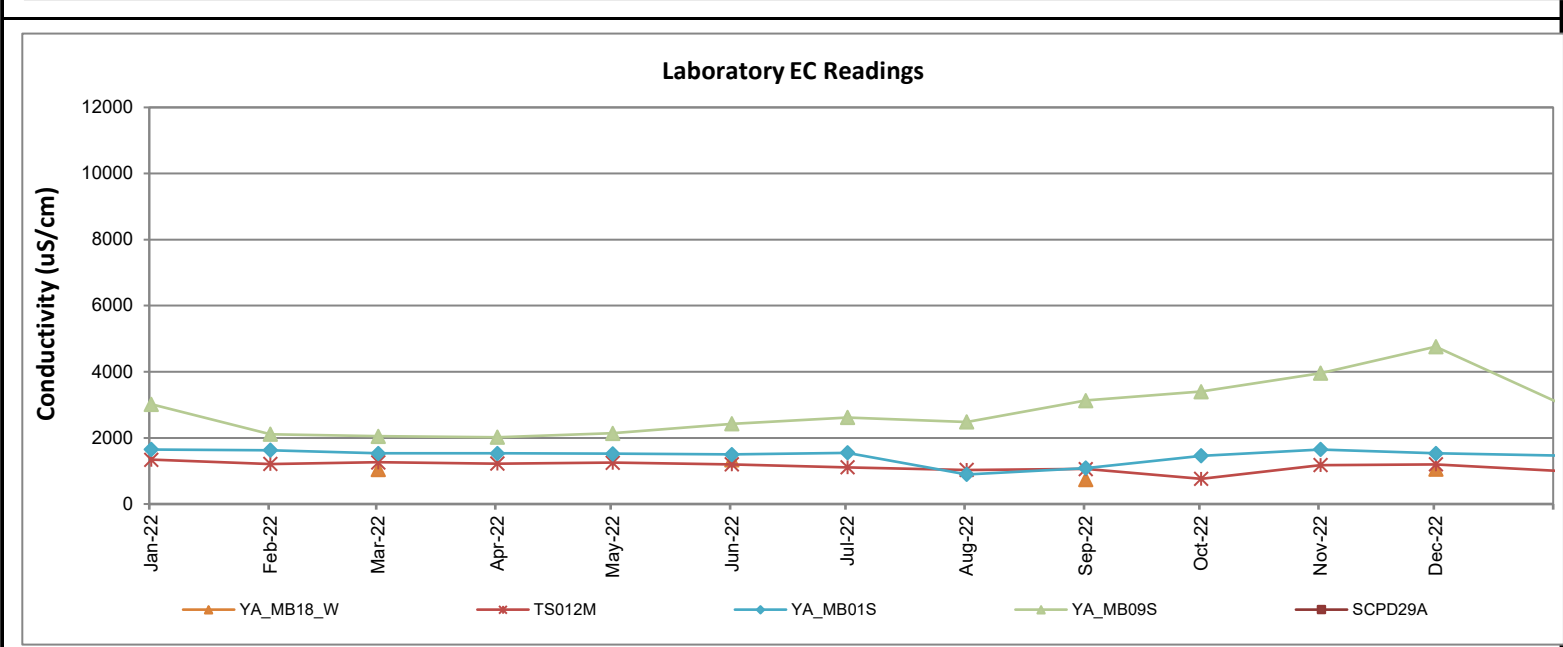
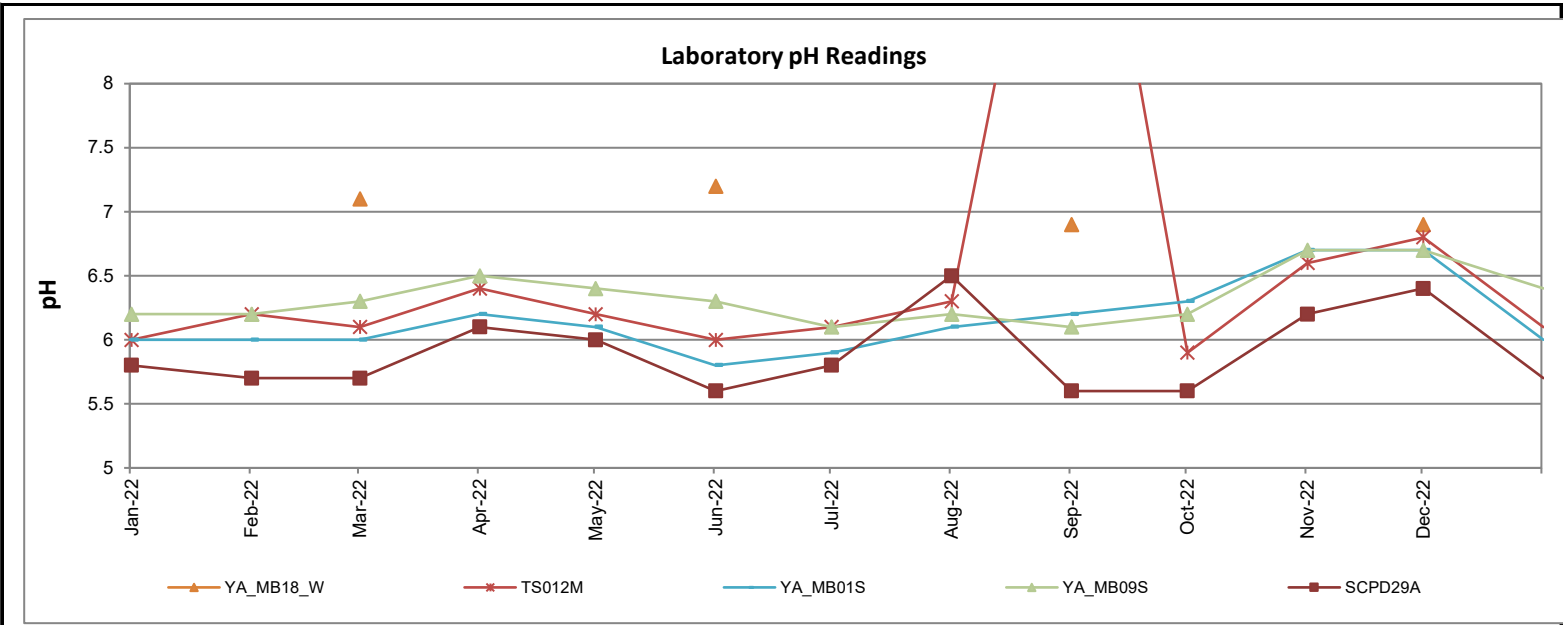


Historical Lab TDS Readings - Superficial Monitoring Bores

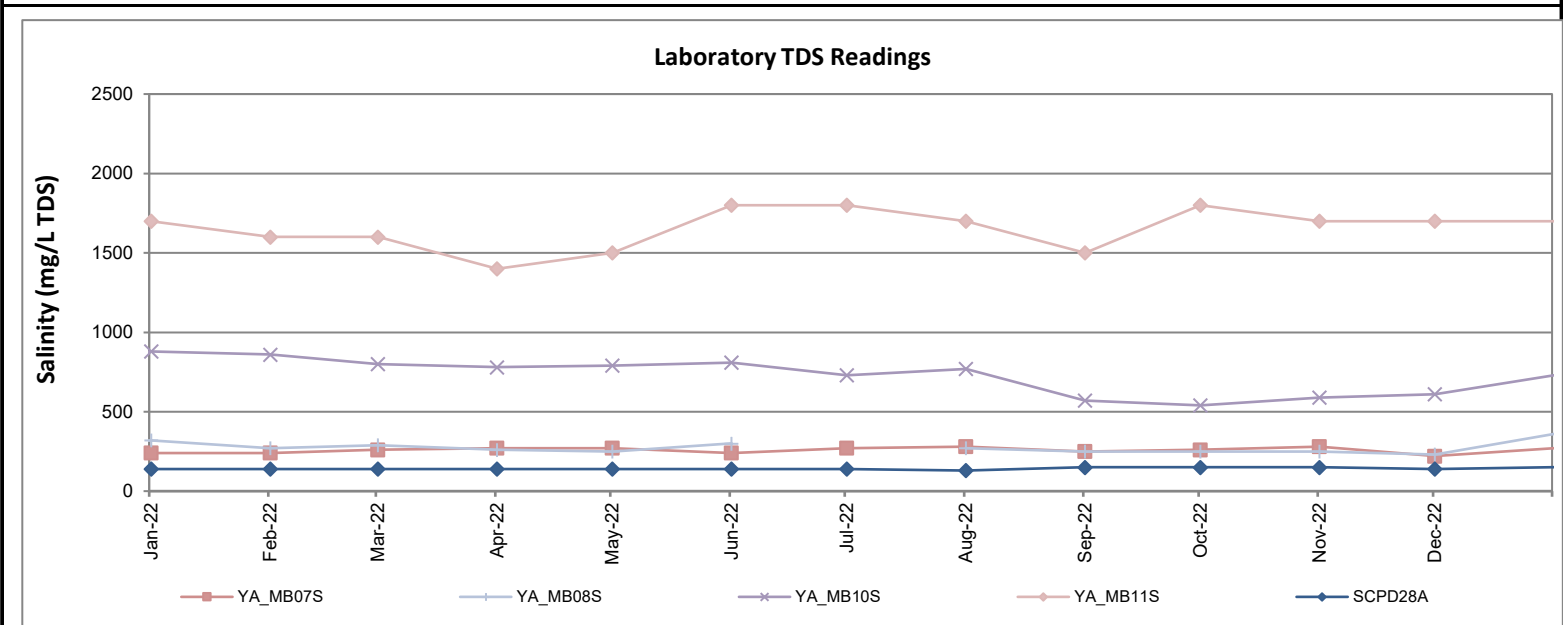
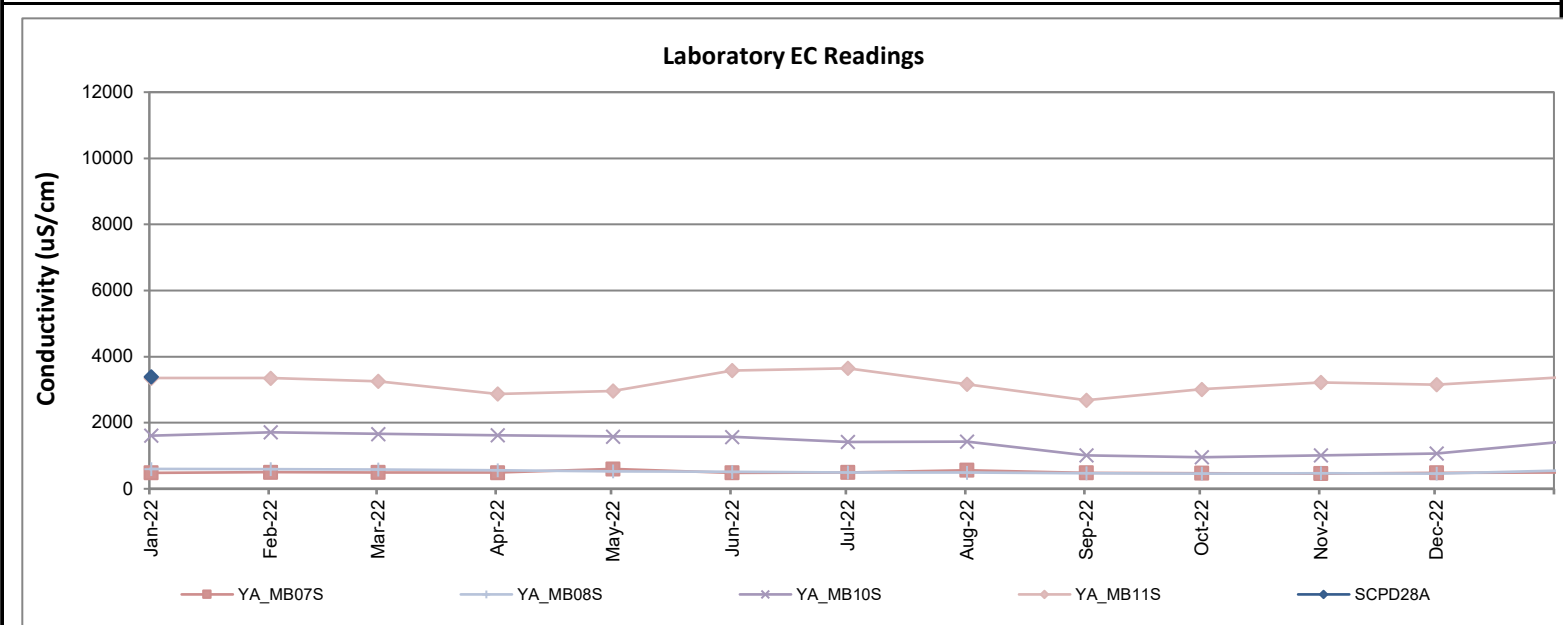
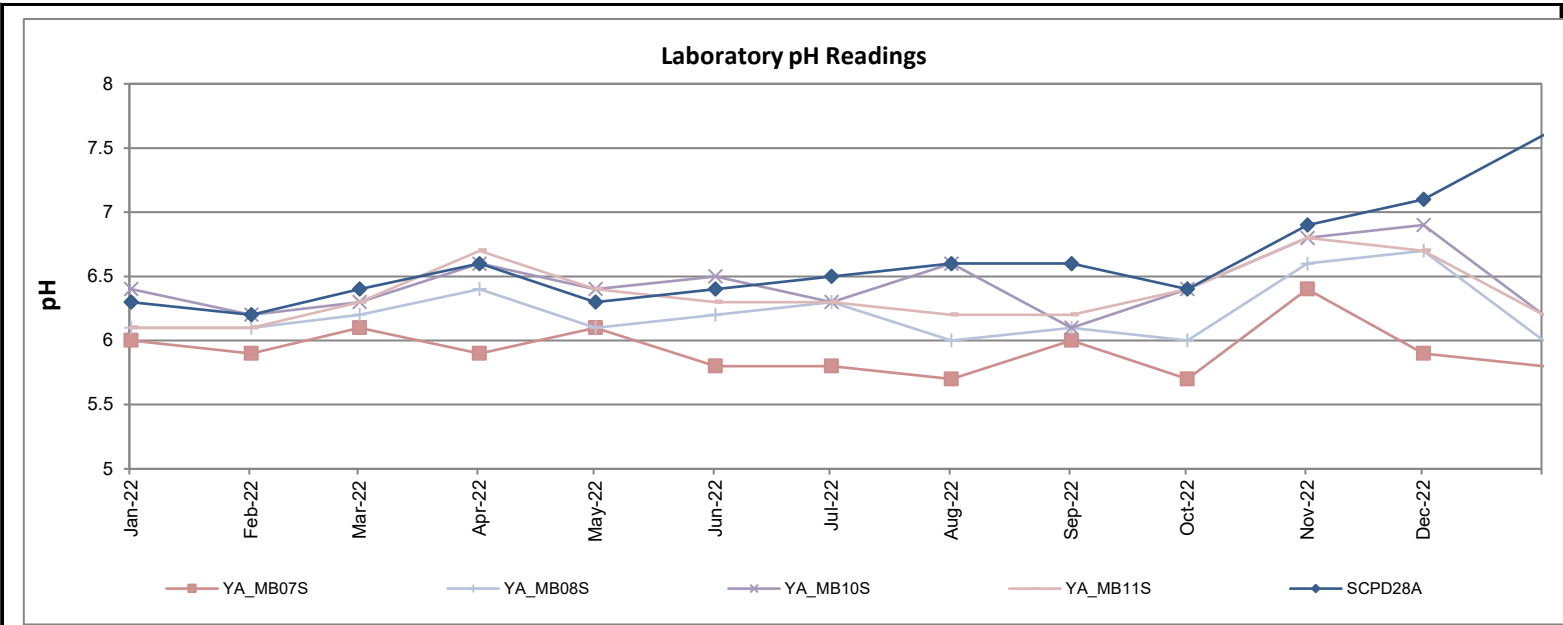




LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (pH, EC, TDS) YAMB02S, YAMB03S, YAMB04S, YAMB05S AND YAMB06S, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE19a

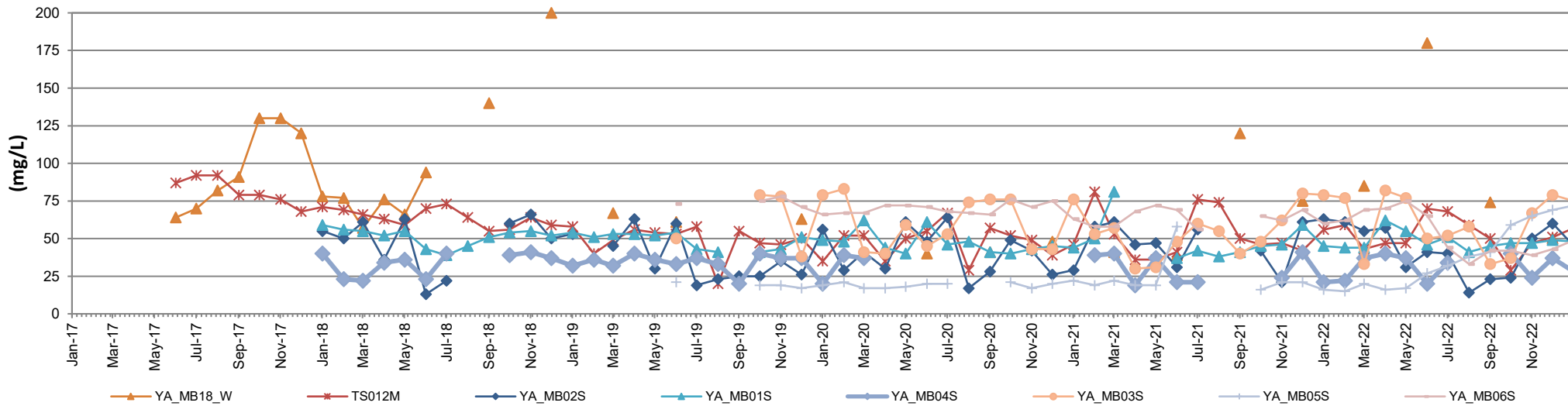


LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (pH, EC, TDS) YAMB18W, TS01M, YAMB01S, YAMB09S AND SCPD29A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 19b

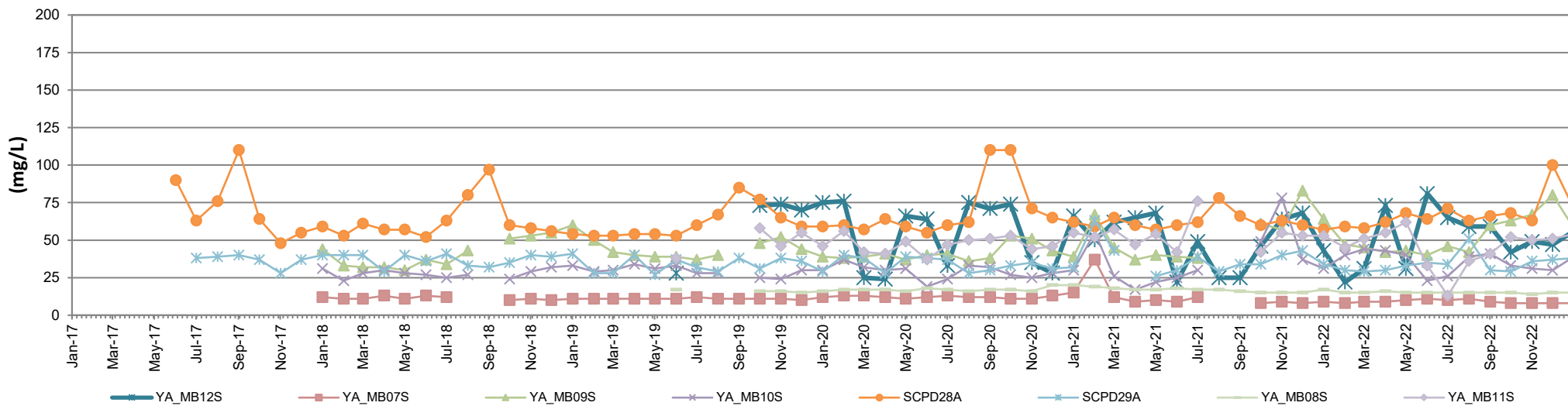


LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (pH, EC, TDS) YAMB07S, YAMB08S, YAMB10S, YAMB11S AND SCPD28A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 19c

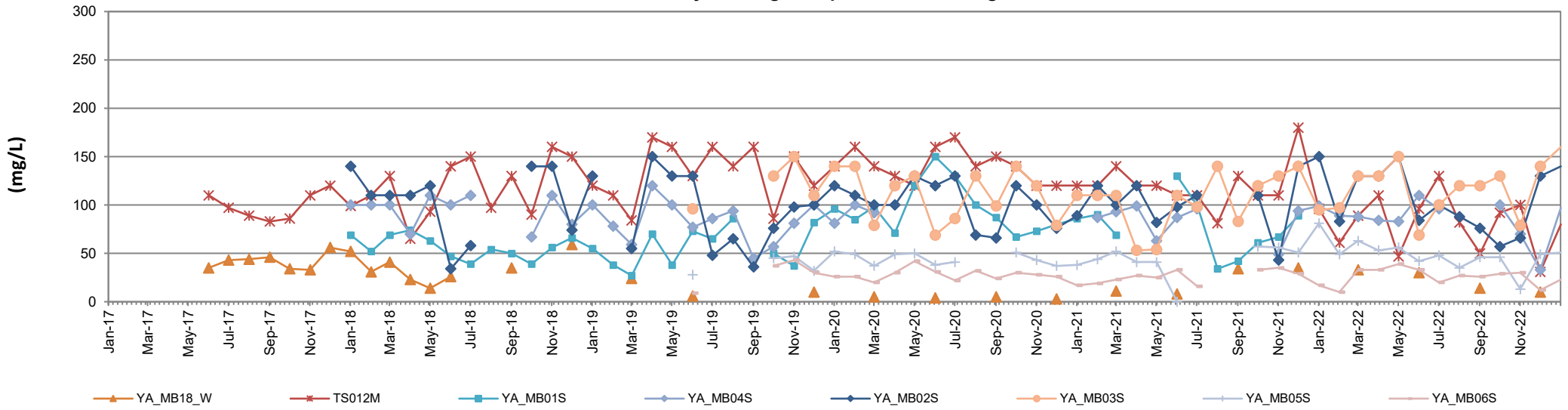
Historical Total Alkalinity Readings - Superficial Monitoring Bores



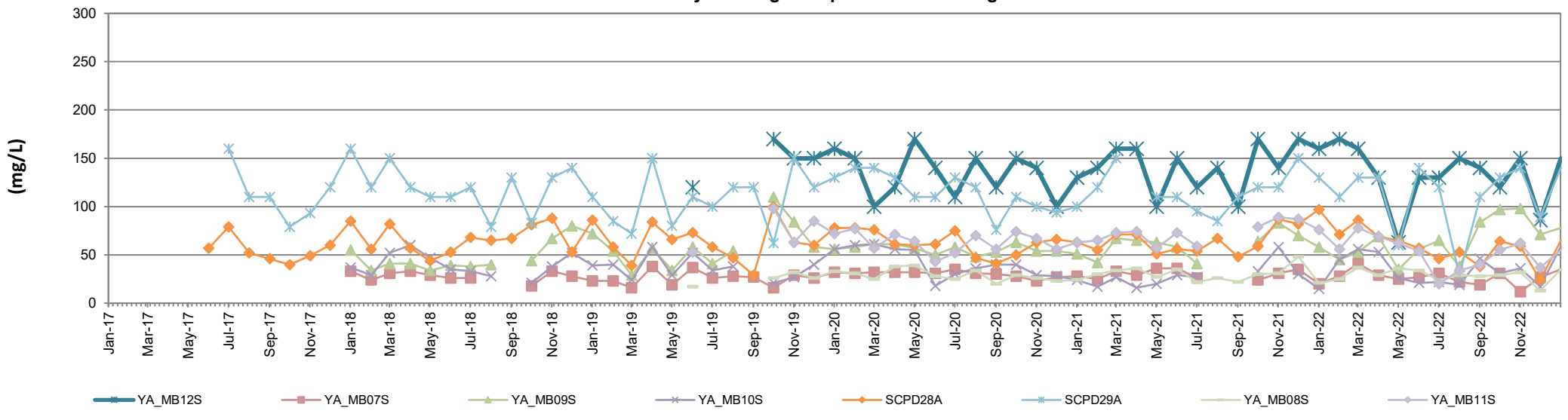
Historical Total Alkalinity Readings - Superficial Monitoring Bores

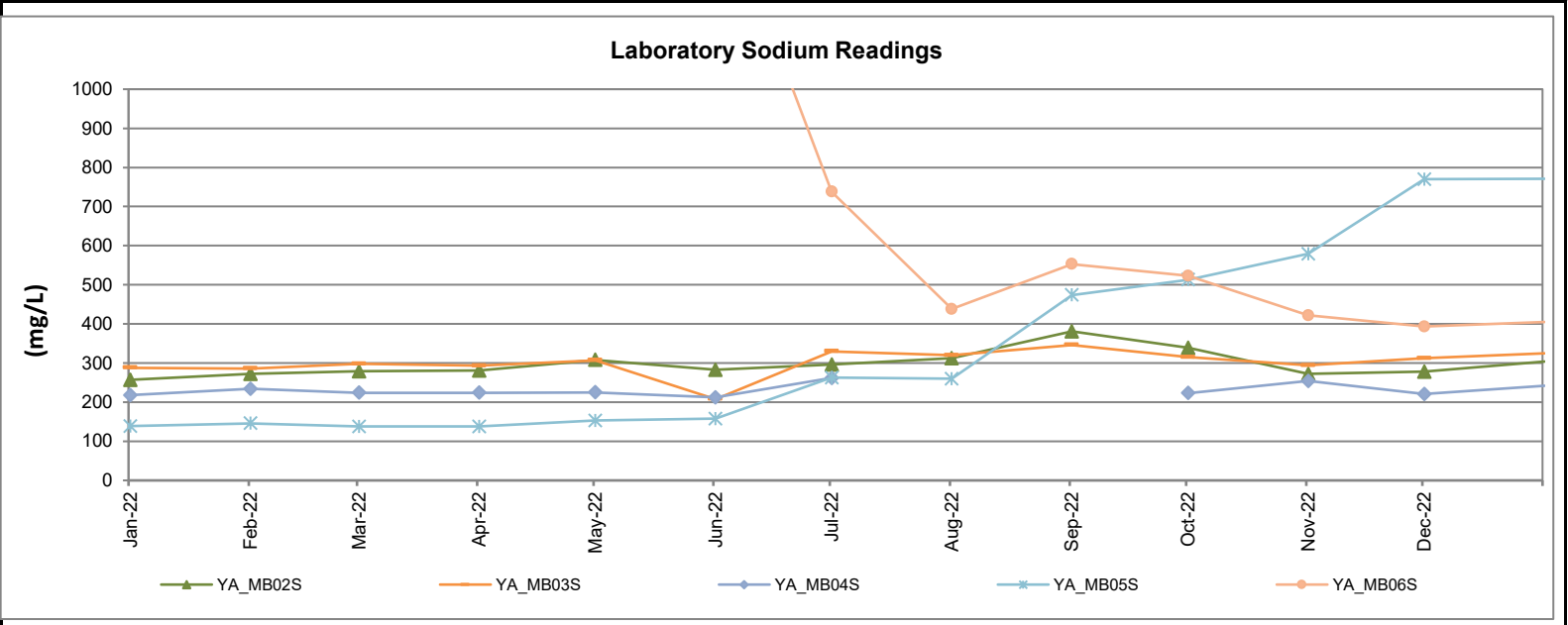
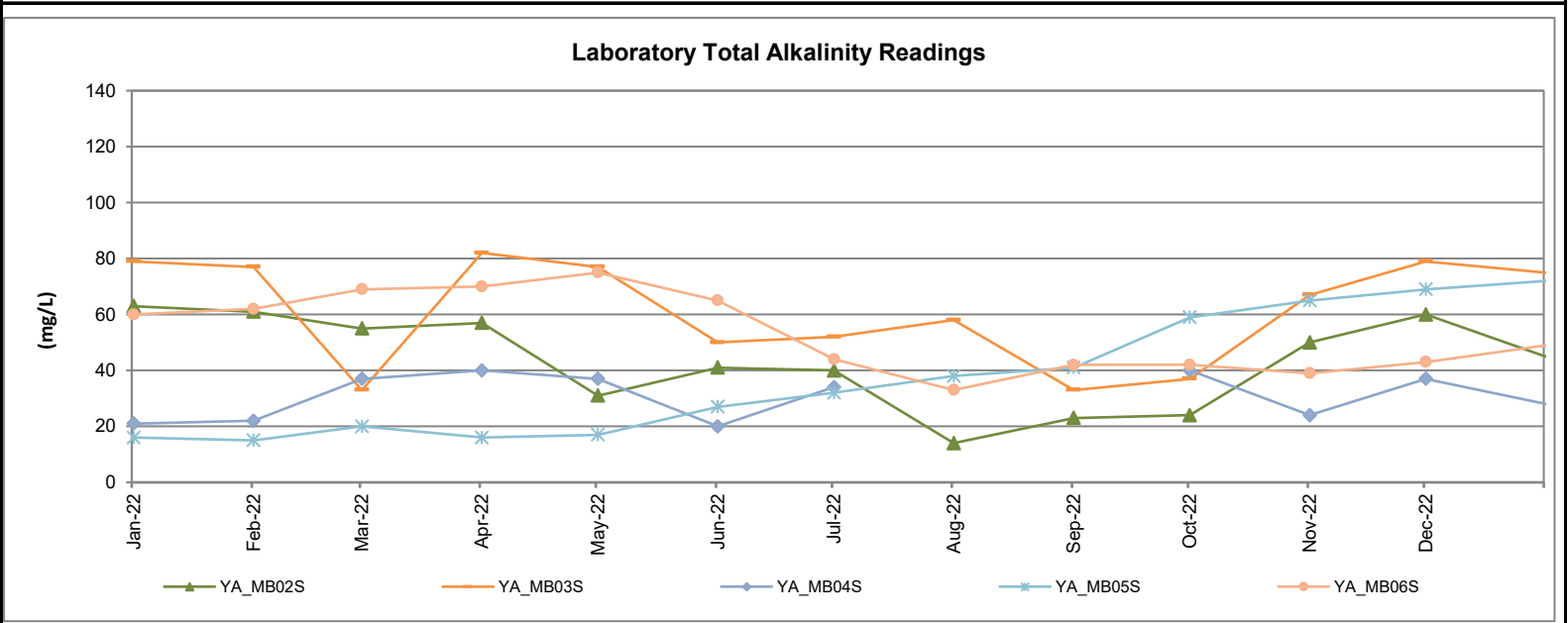
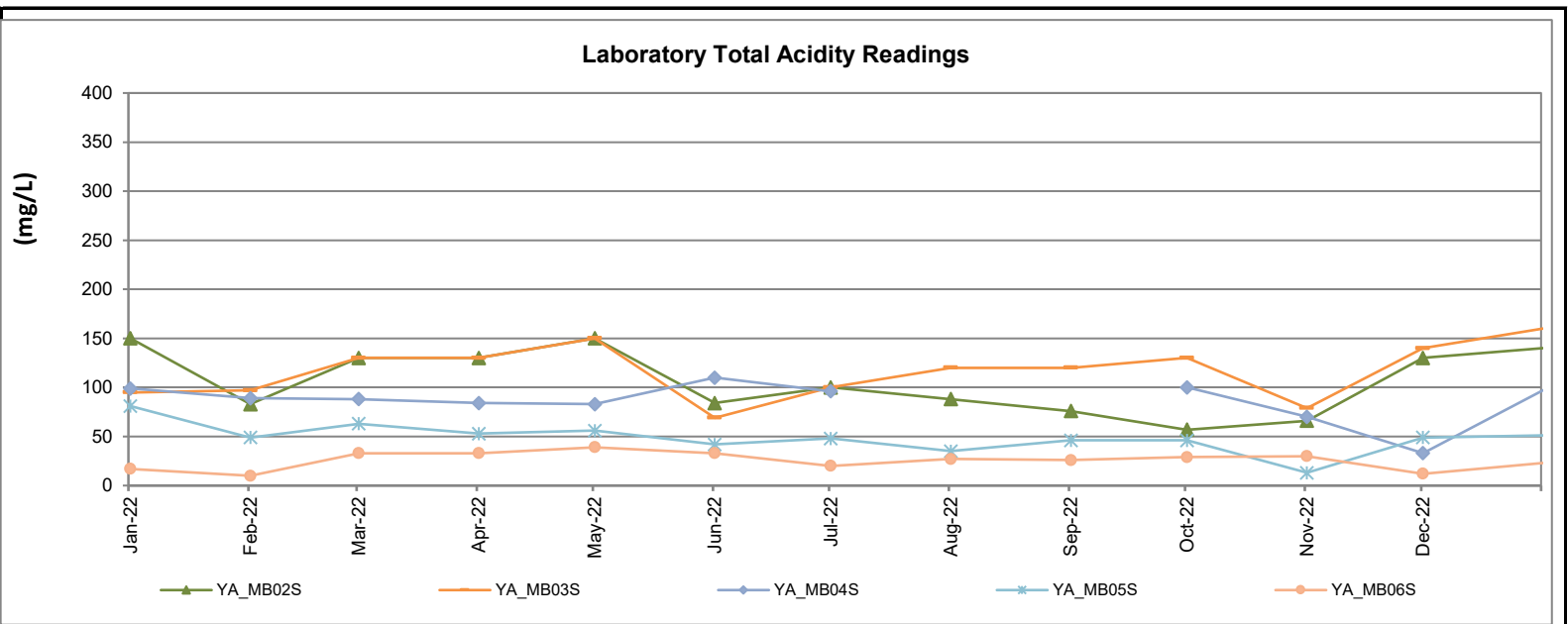


Historical Total Acidity Readings - Superficial Monitoring Bores

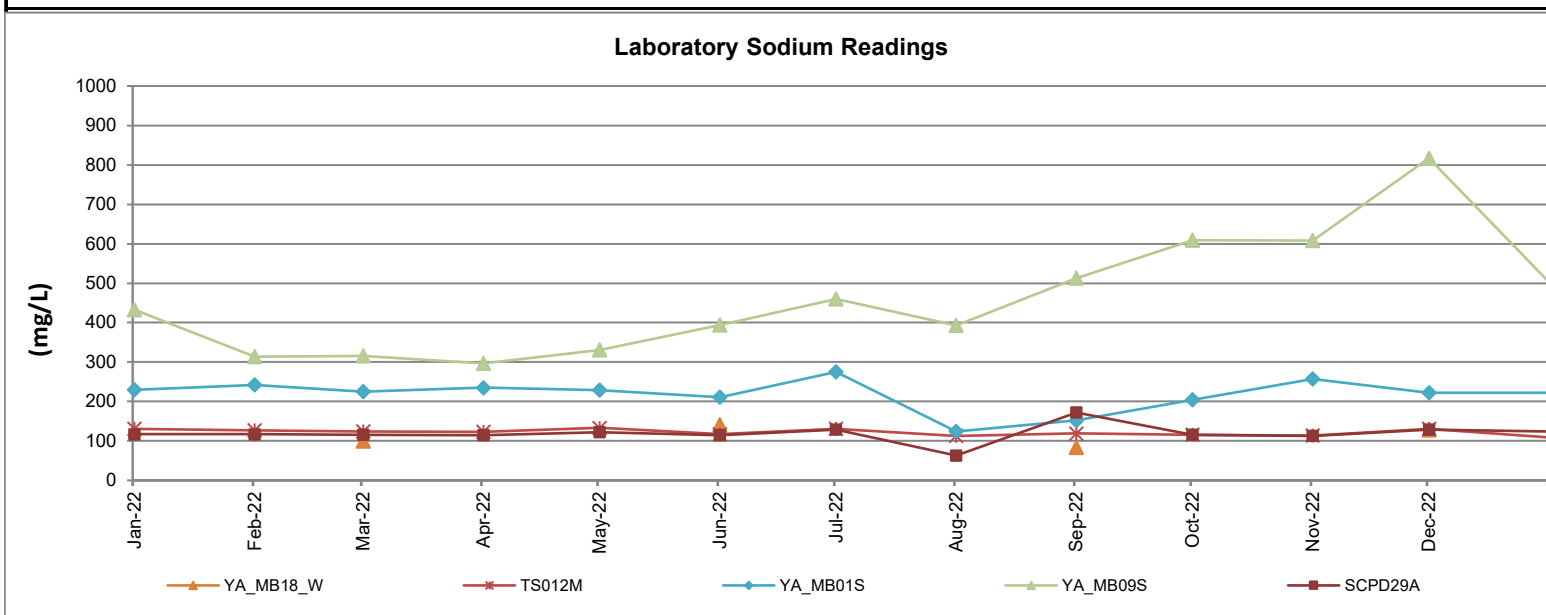
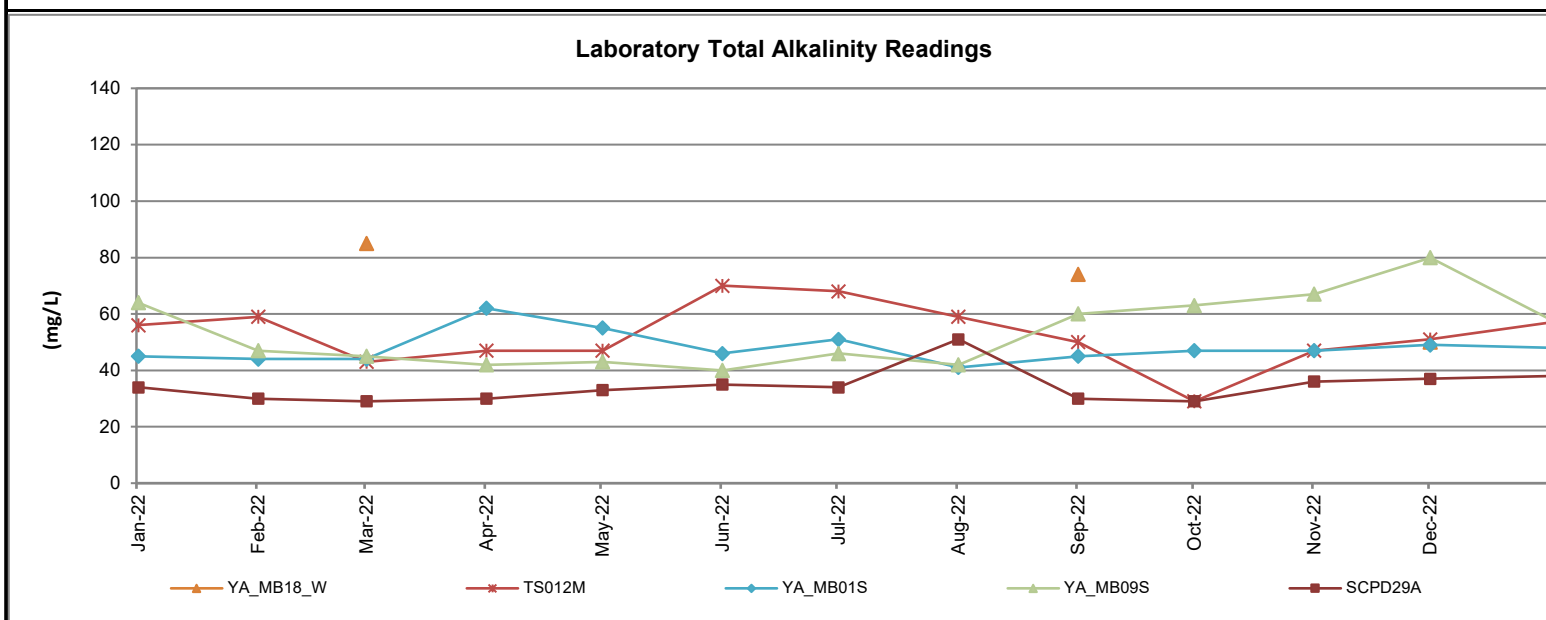
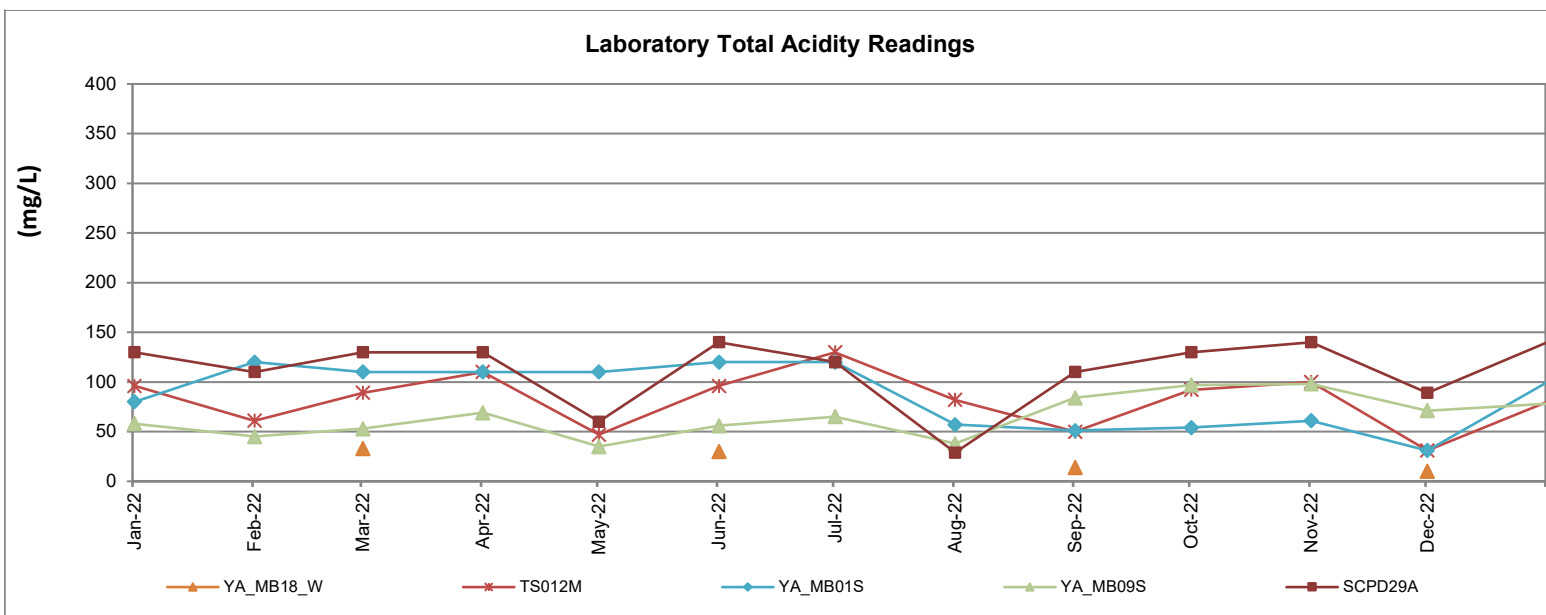


Historical Total Acidity Readings - Superficial Monitoring Bores

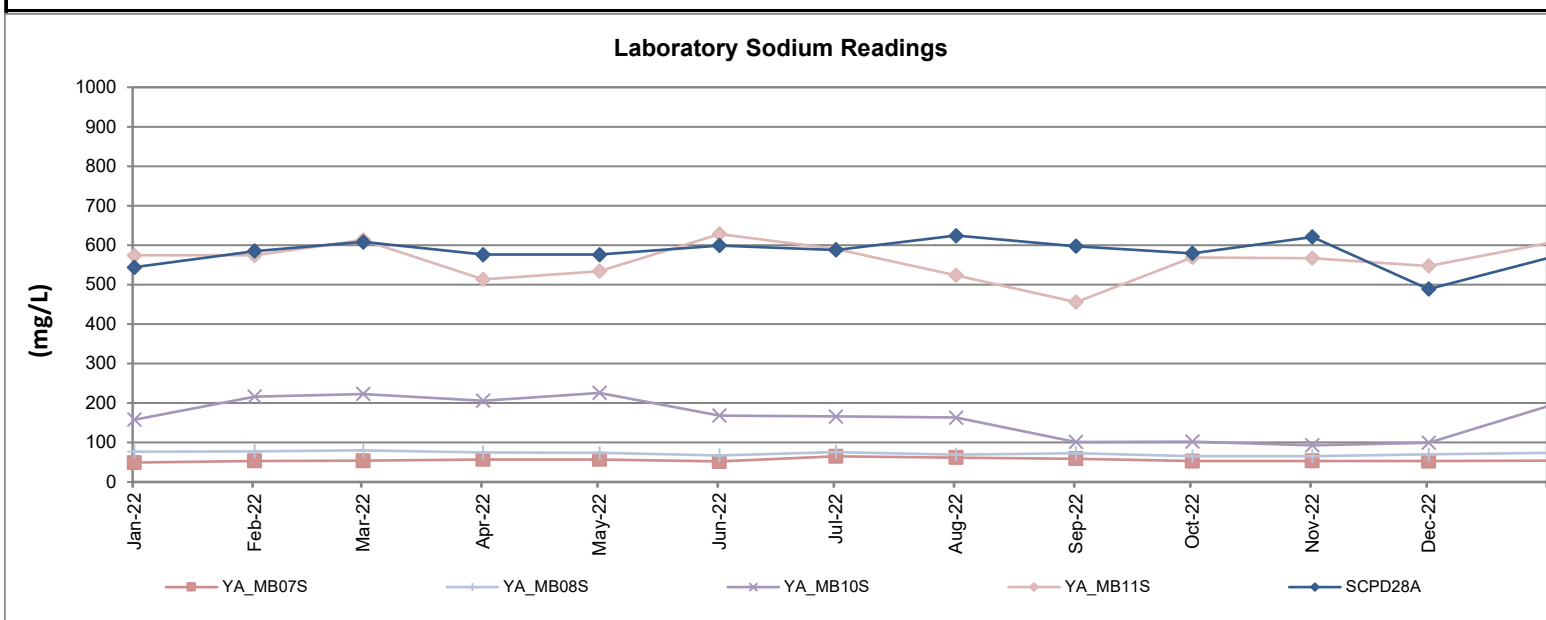
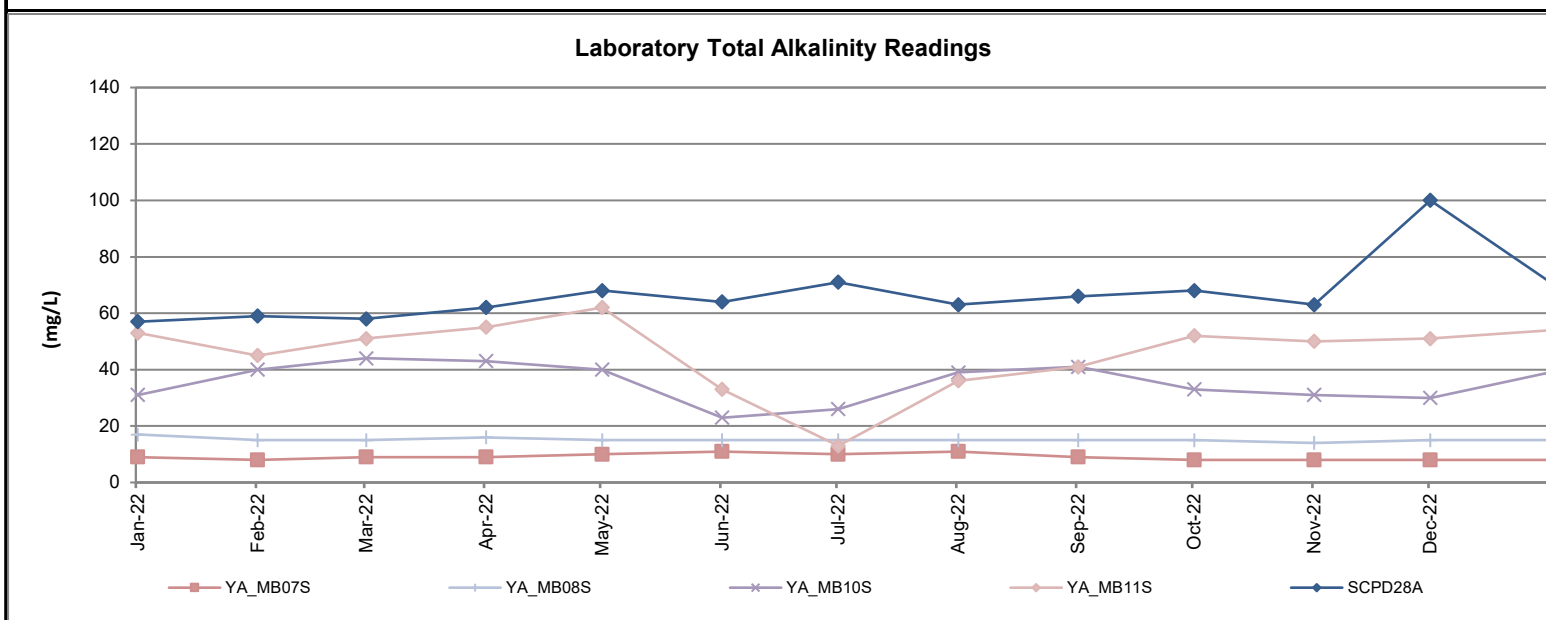
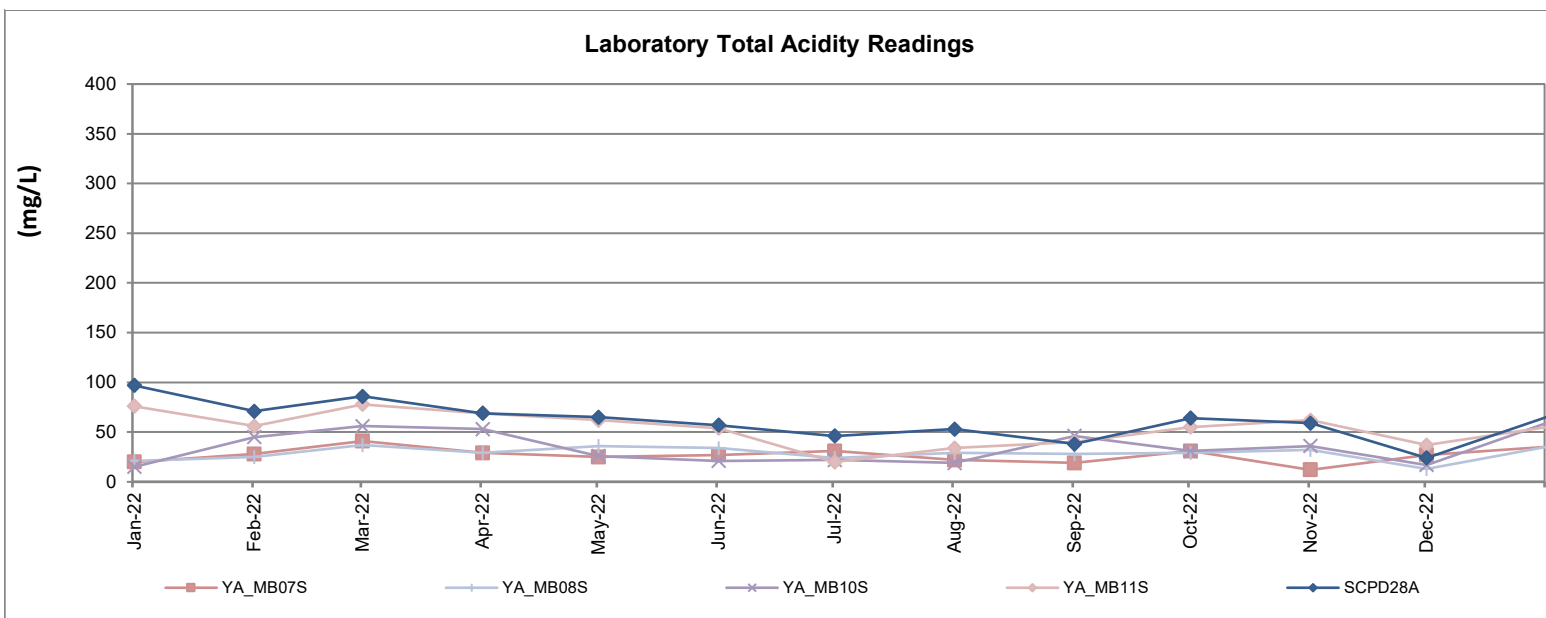




LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (TOTAL ALKALINITY, TOTAL ACIDITY, SODIUM) YAMB02S, YAMB03S, YAMB04S, YAMB05S AND YAMB06S, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 22a

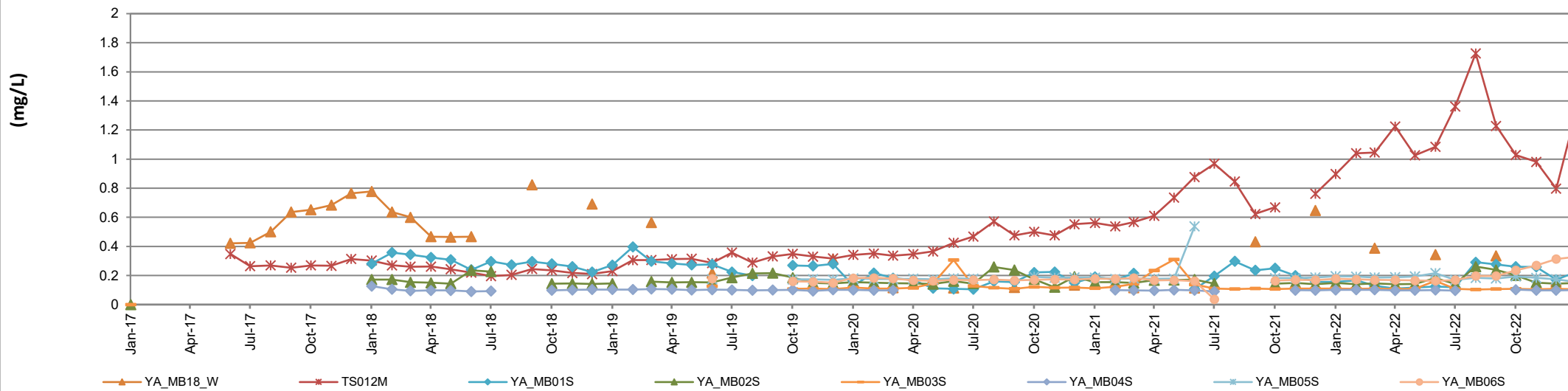


LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (SODIUM, TOTAL ACIDITY, TOTAL ALKALINITY) YAMB18W, TS01M, YAMB01S, YAMB09S AND SCPD29A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 22b

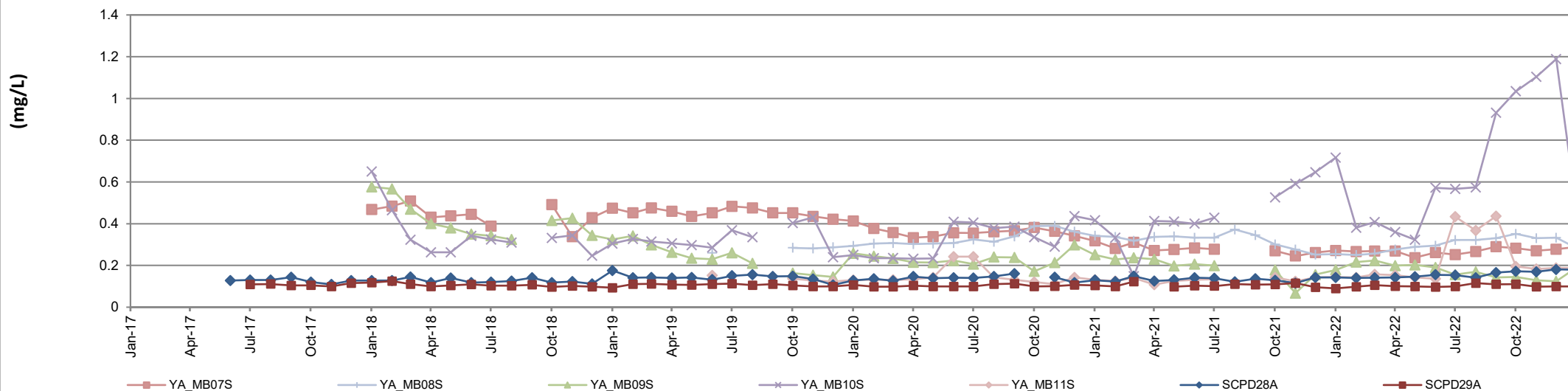


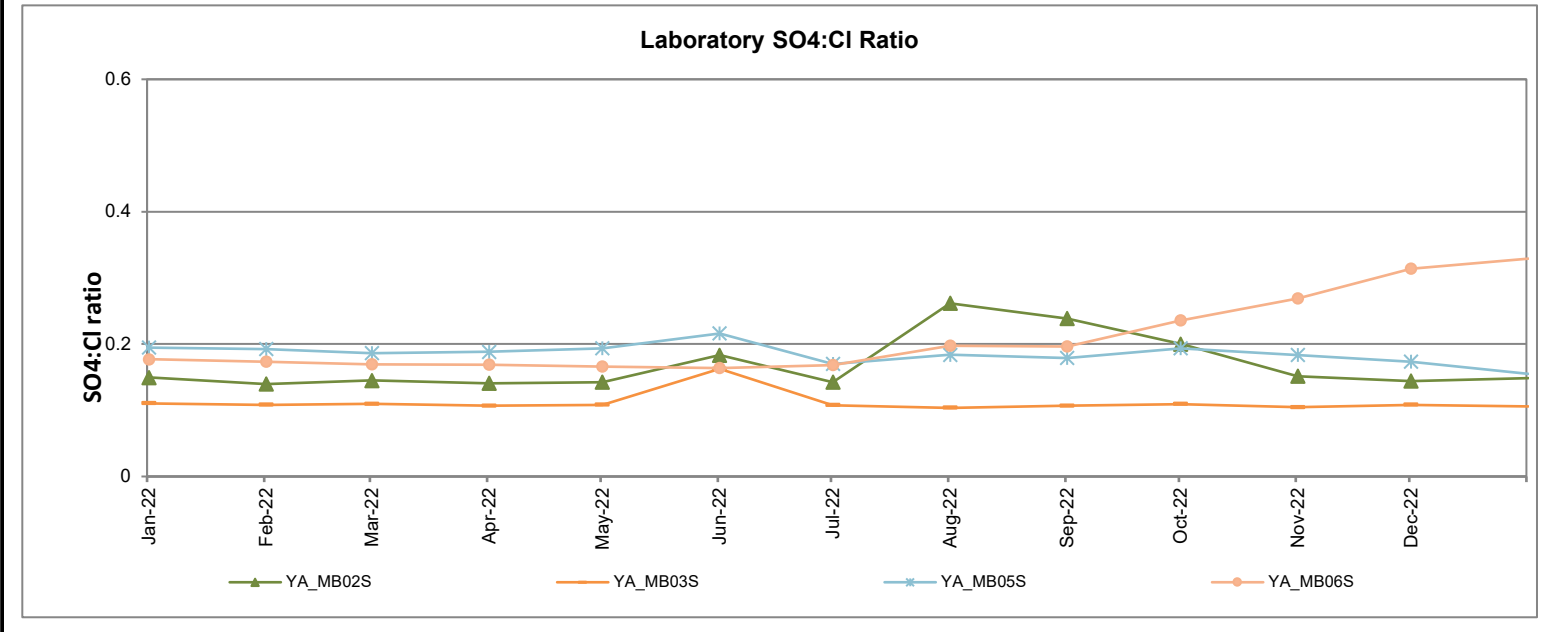
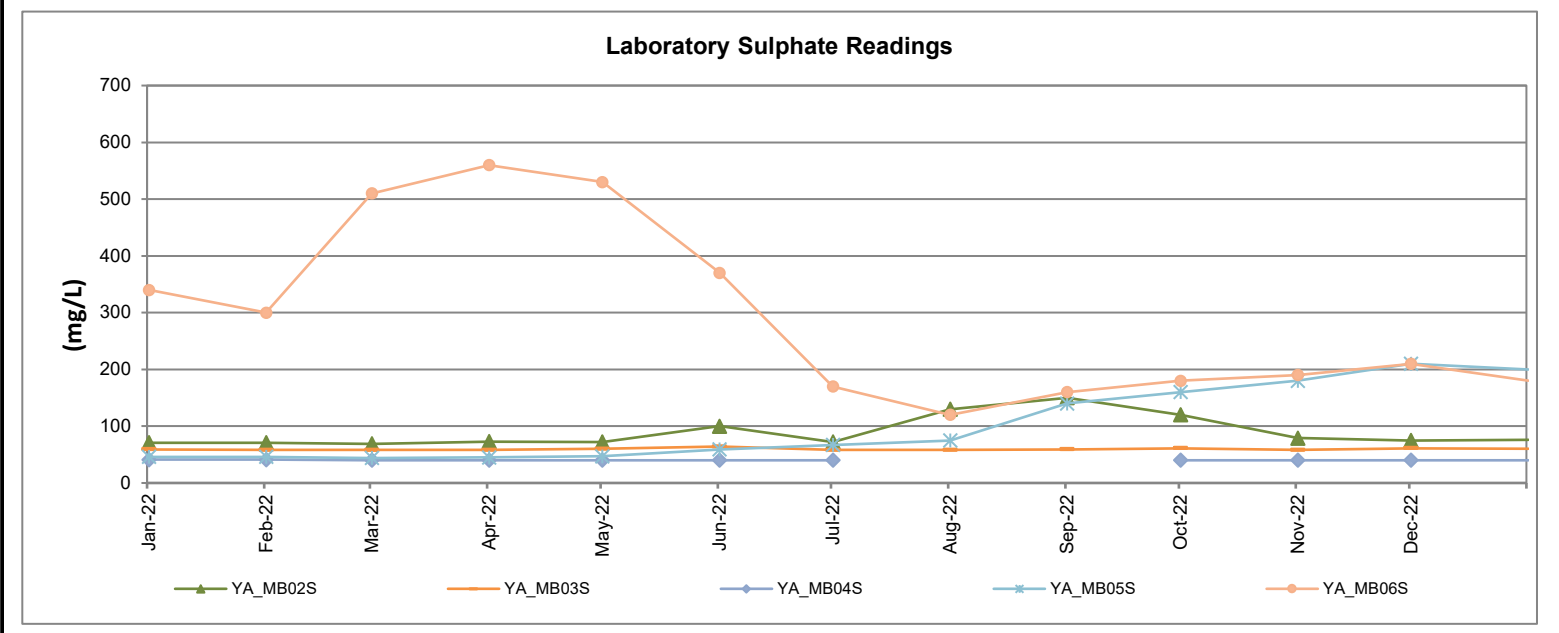
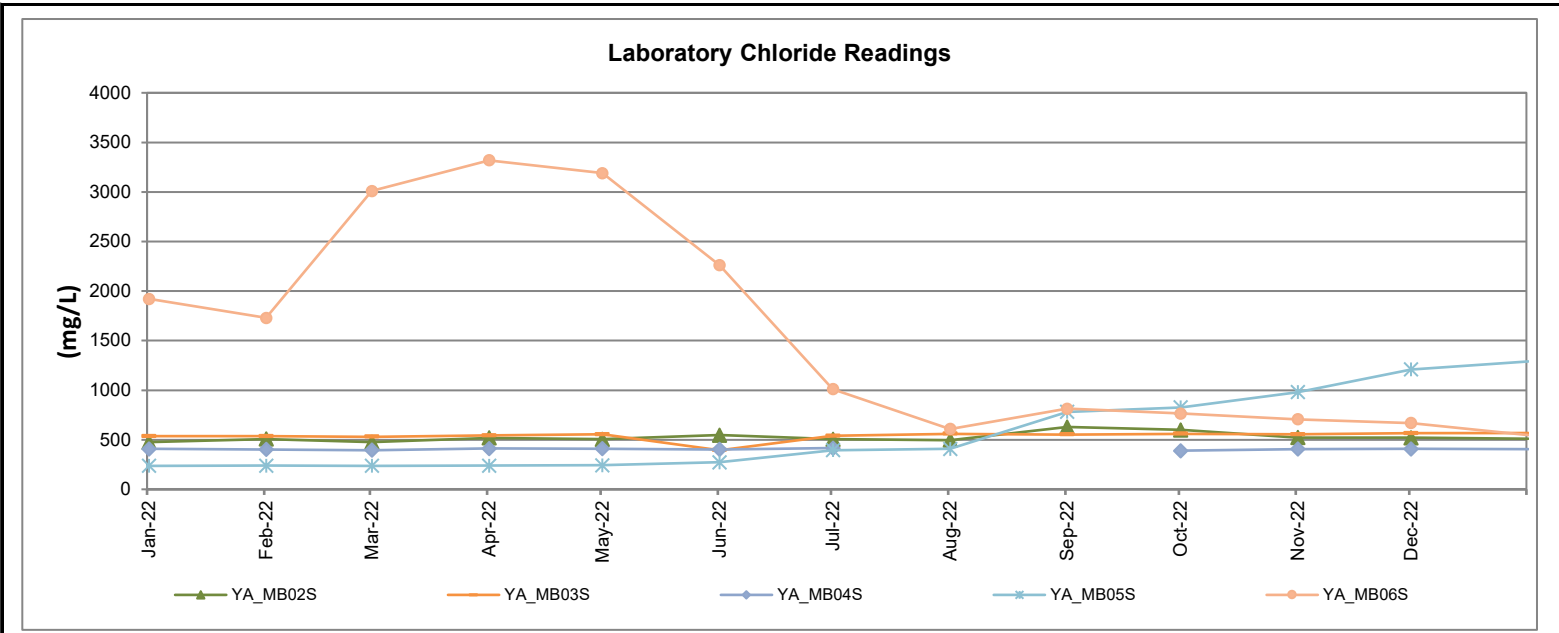
LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (SODIUM, TOTAL ACIDITY, TOTAL ALKALINITY) YAMB07S, YAMB08S, YAMB10S, YAMB11S AND SCPD28A,, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 22c

Historical SO4:Cl Ratio Superficial Monitoring Bores

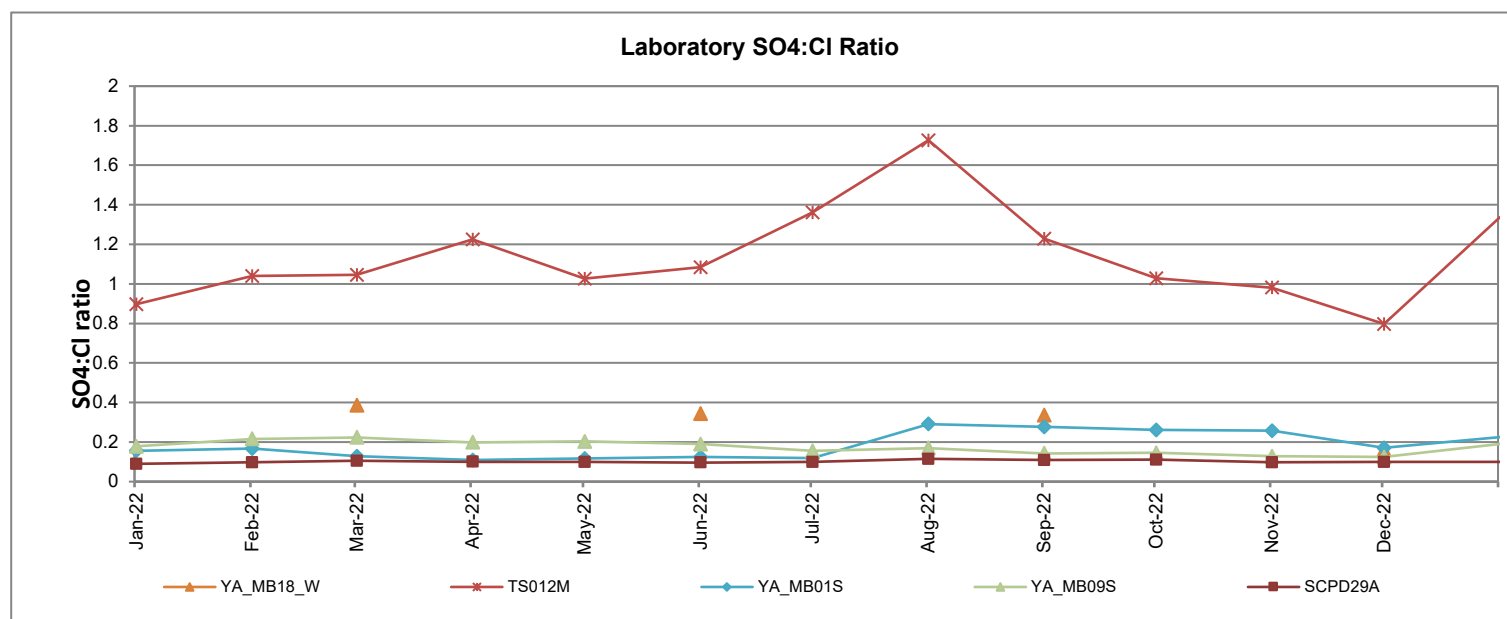
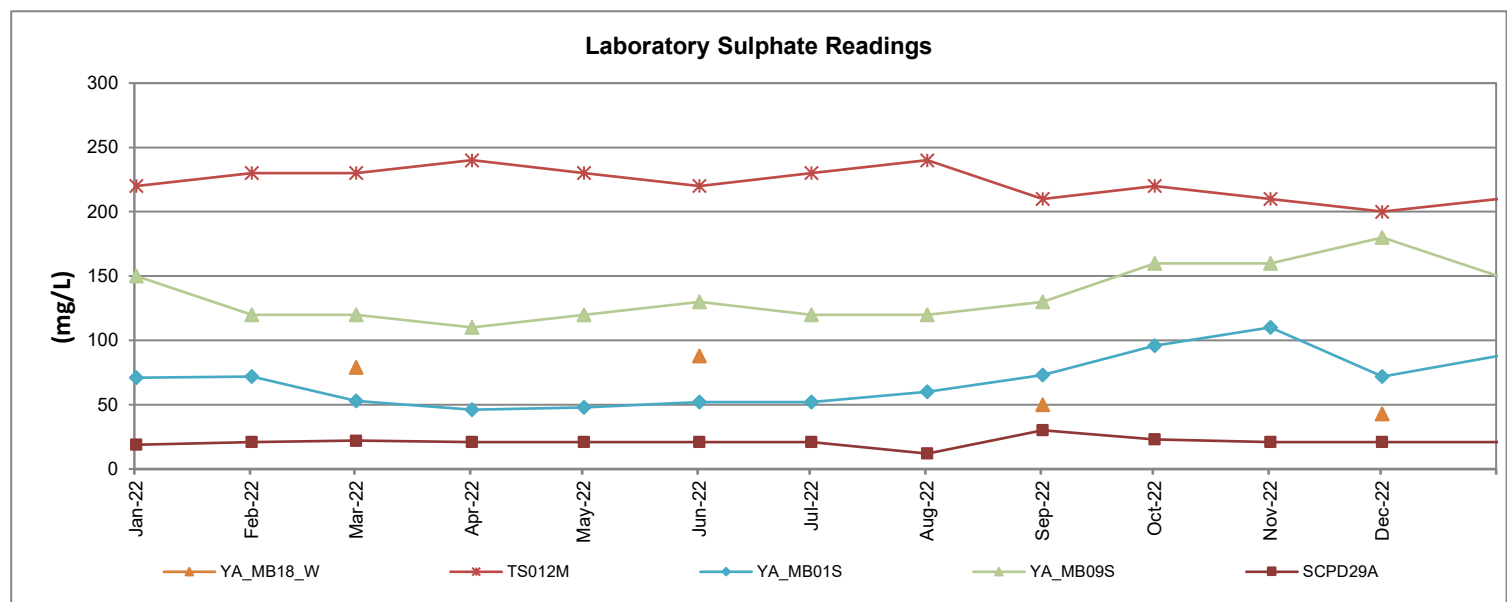
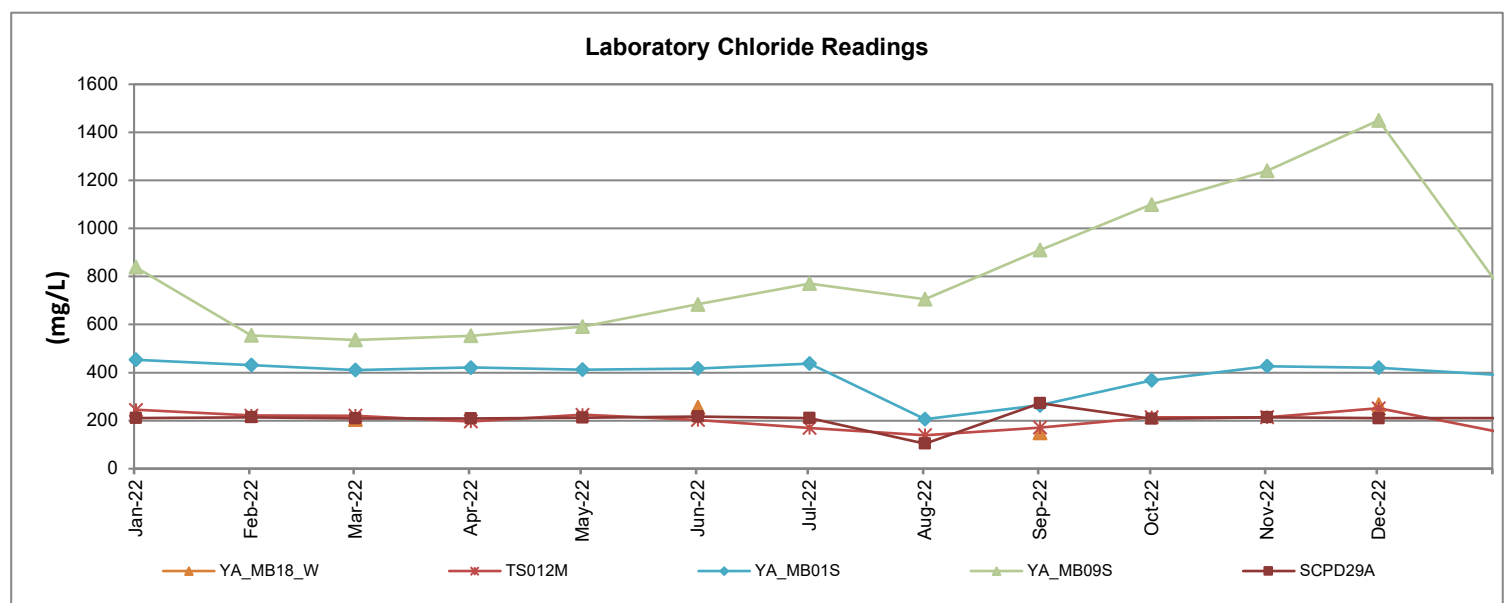


Historical SO4:Cl Ratio Superficial Monitoring Bores

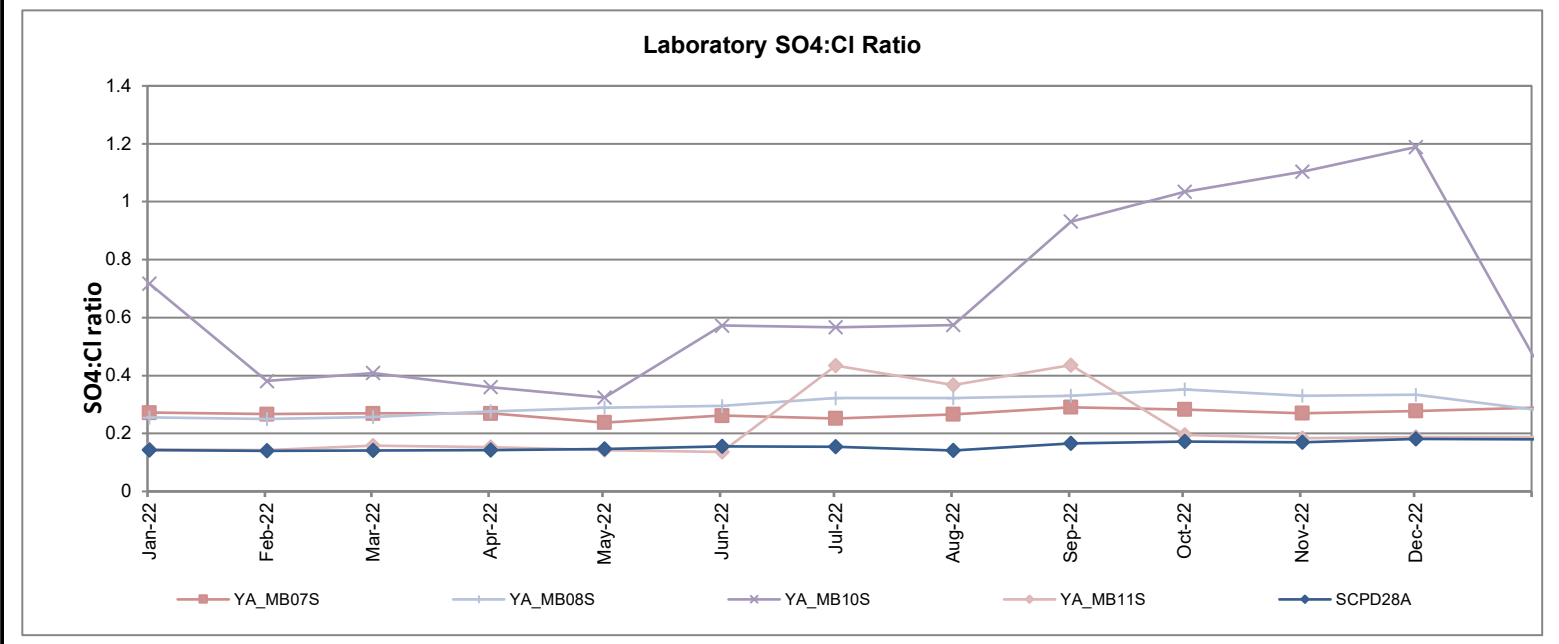
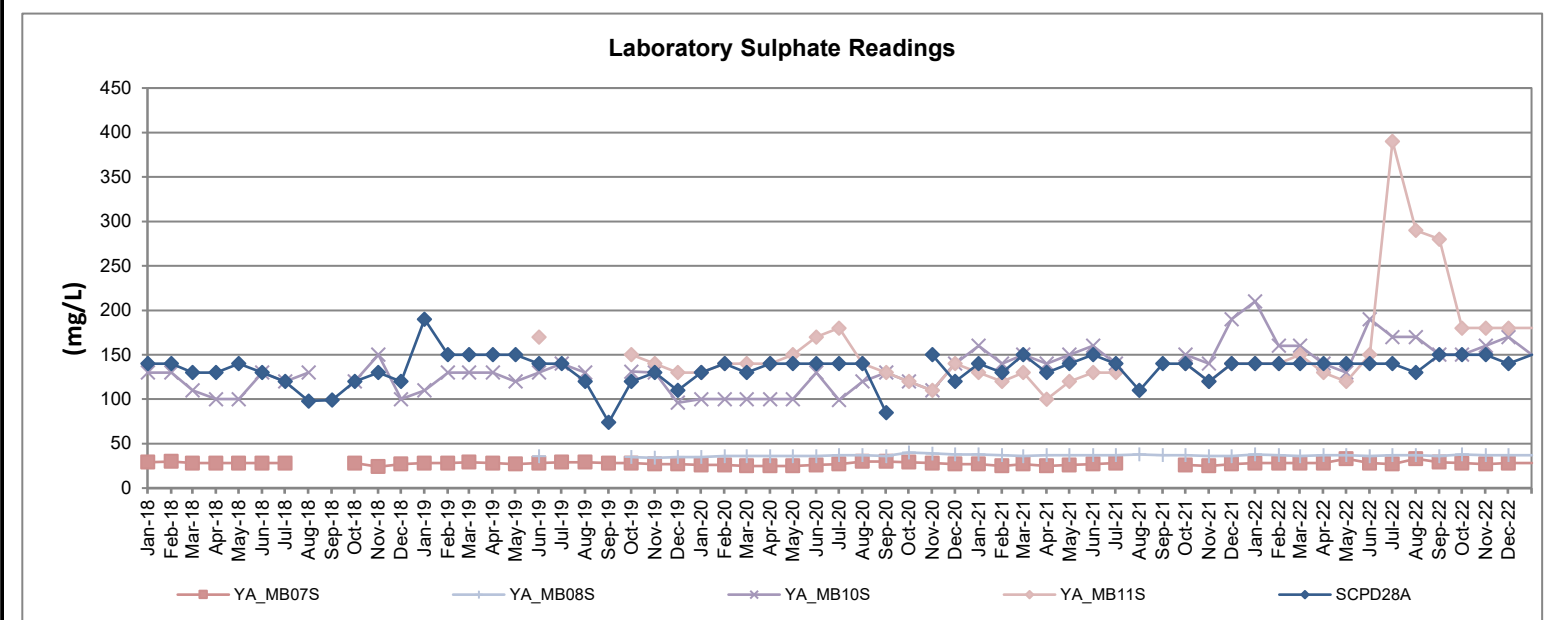
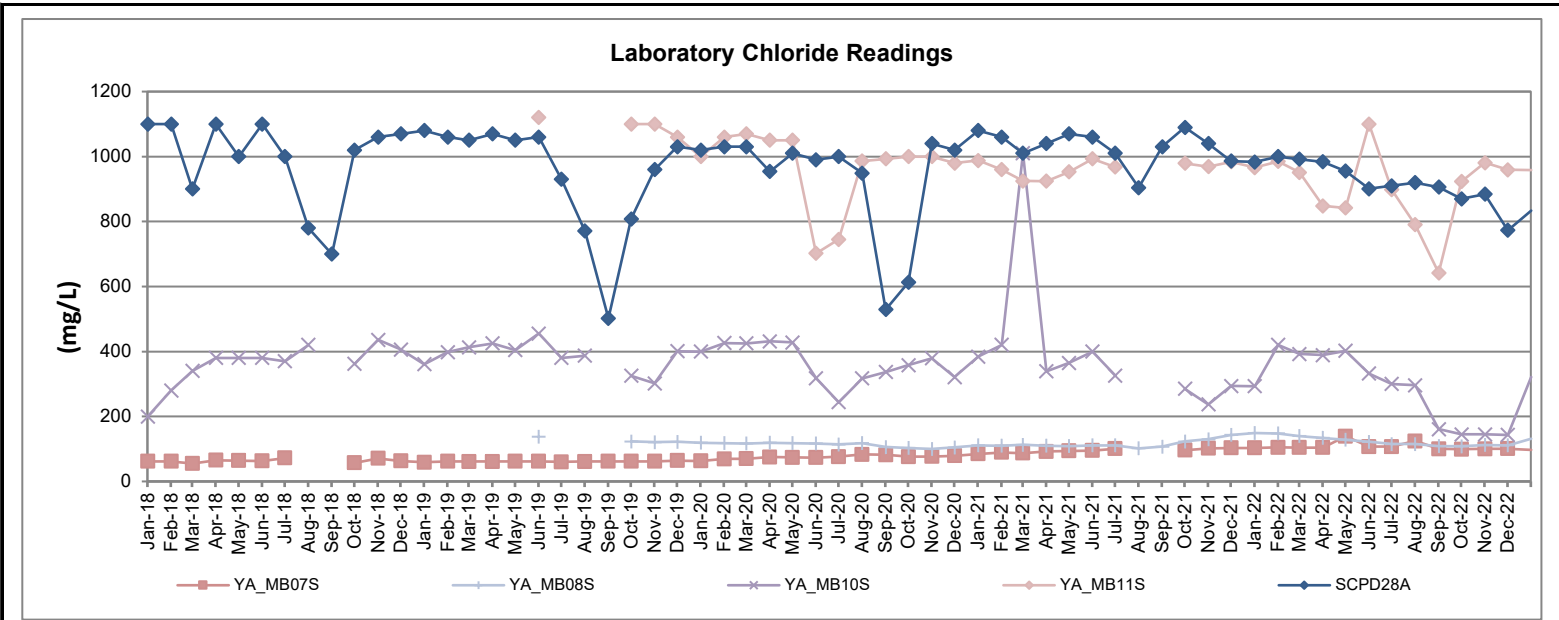




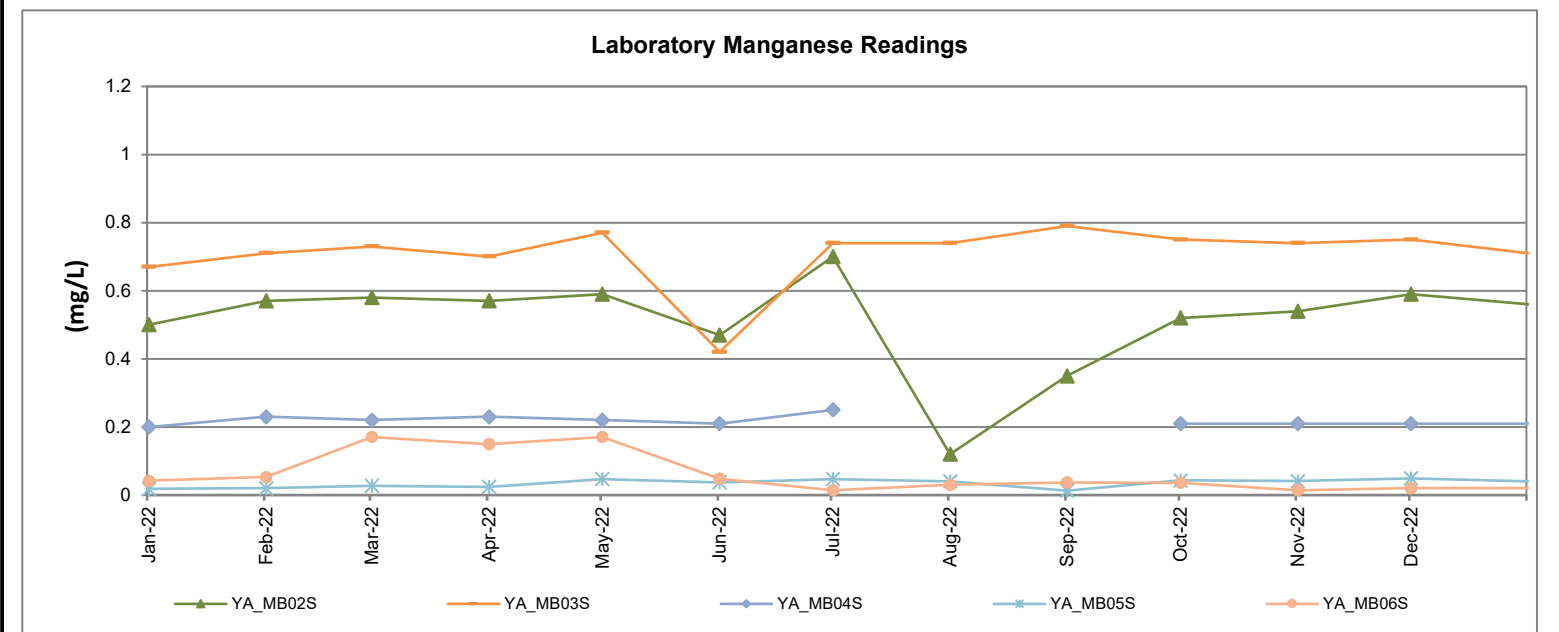
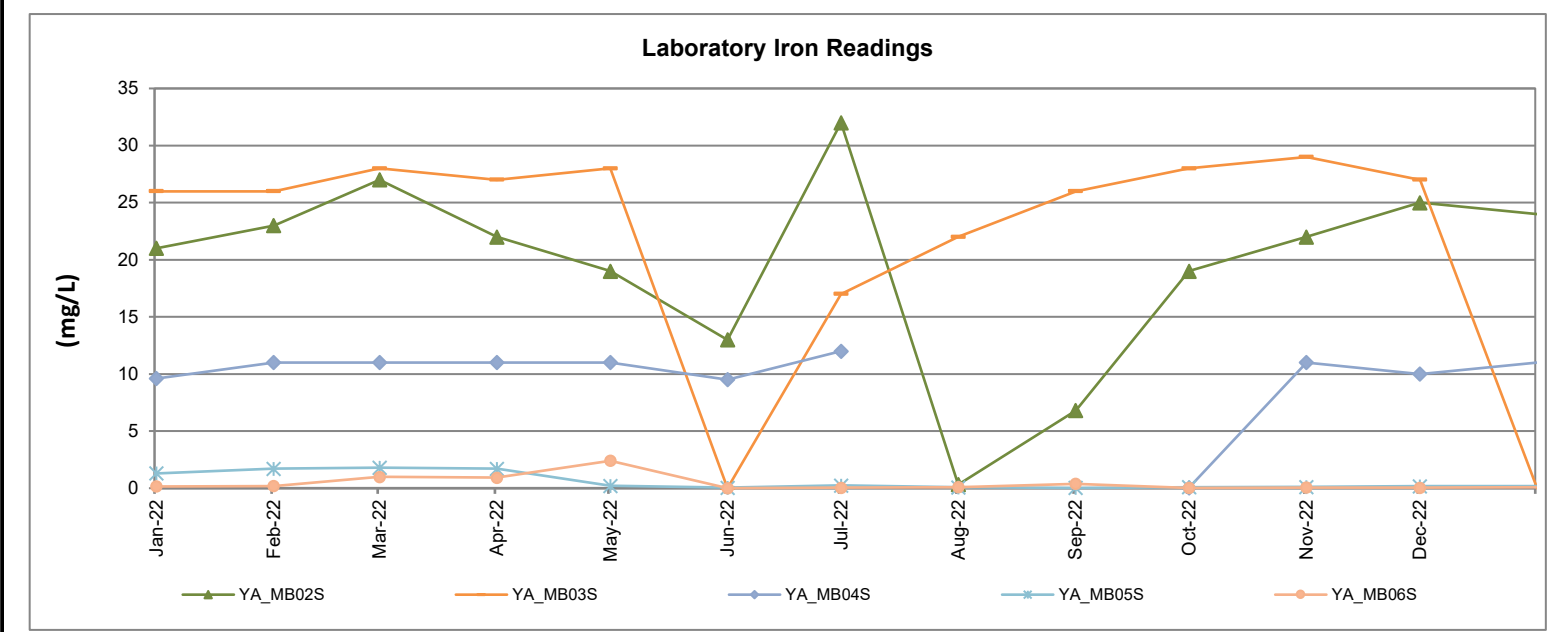
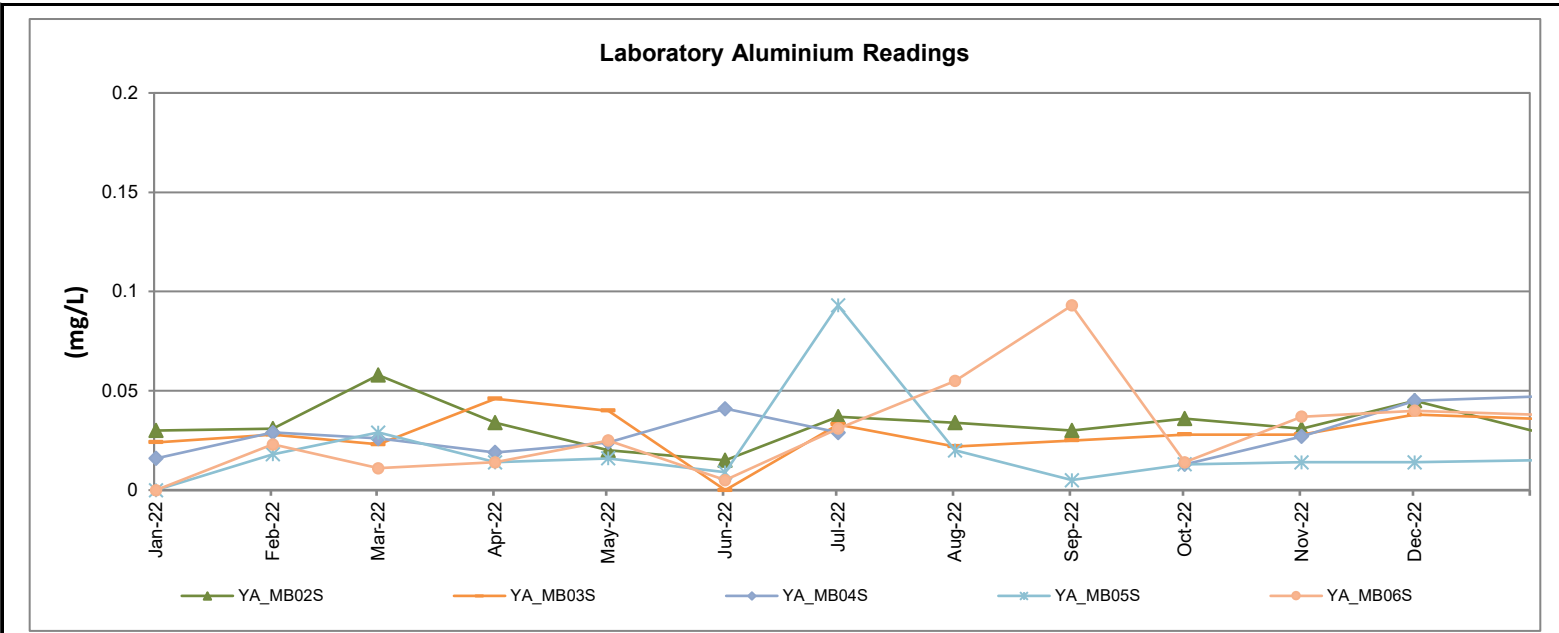
LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (CHLORIDE, SULPHATE, SULPHATE:CHLORIDE RATIO) YAMB02S, YAMB03S, YAMB04S, YAMB05S AND YAMB06S, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 24a



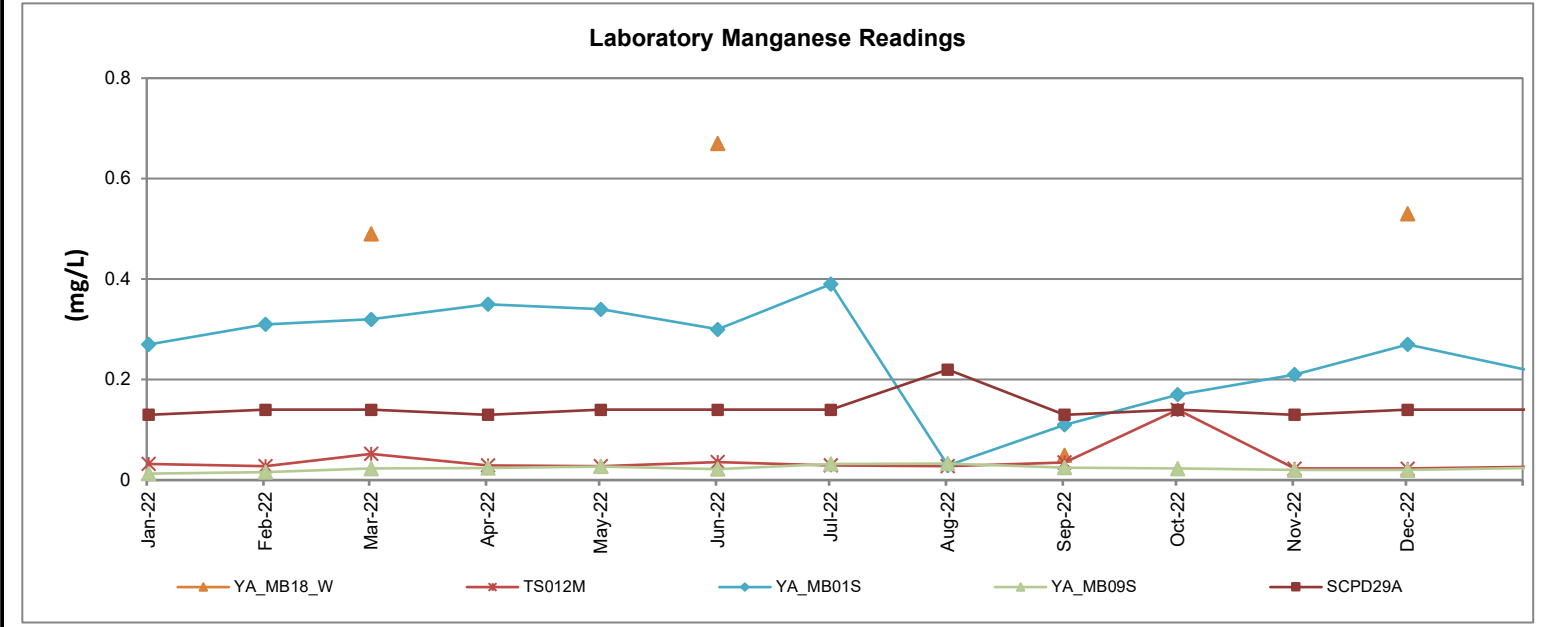
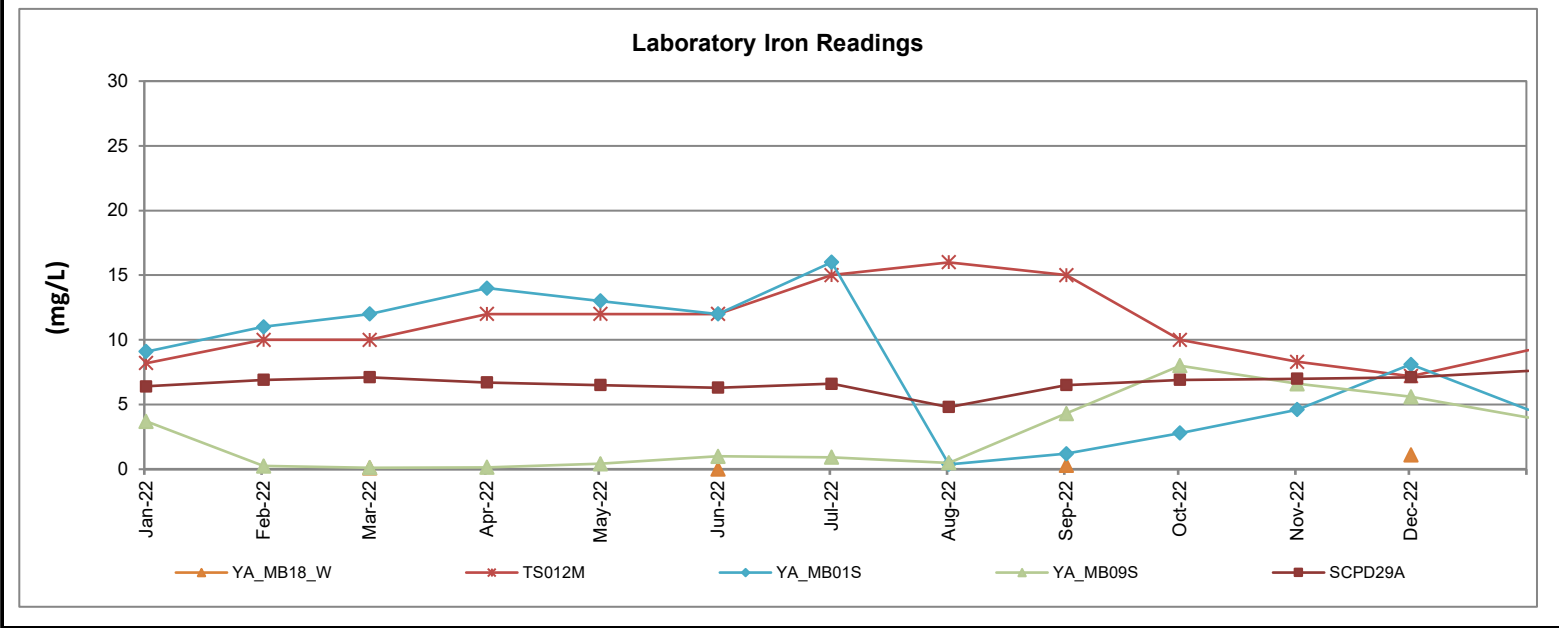
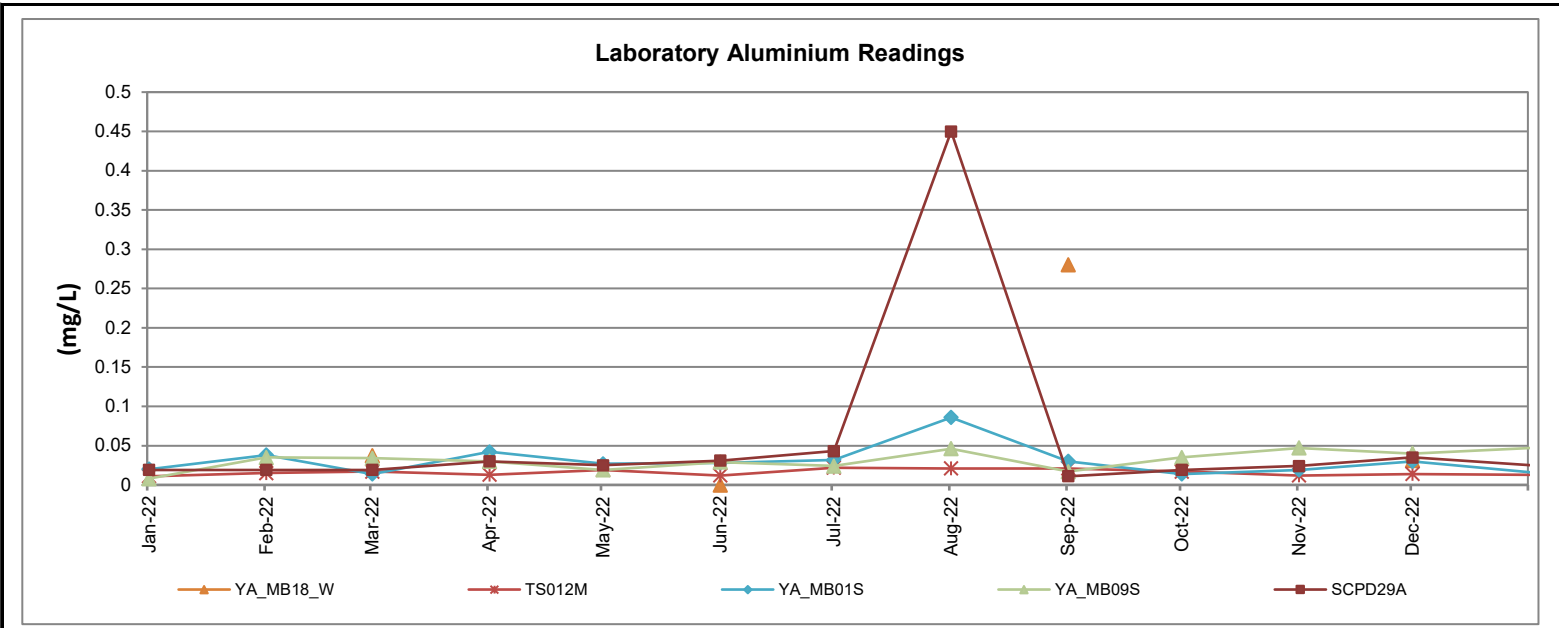
LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (CHLORIDE, SULPHATE, SULPHATE:CHLORIDE RATIO) YAMB18W, TS01M, YAMB01S, YAMB09S AND SCPD29A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 24b



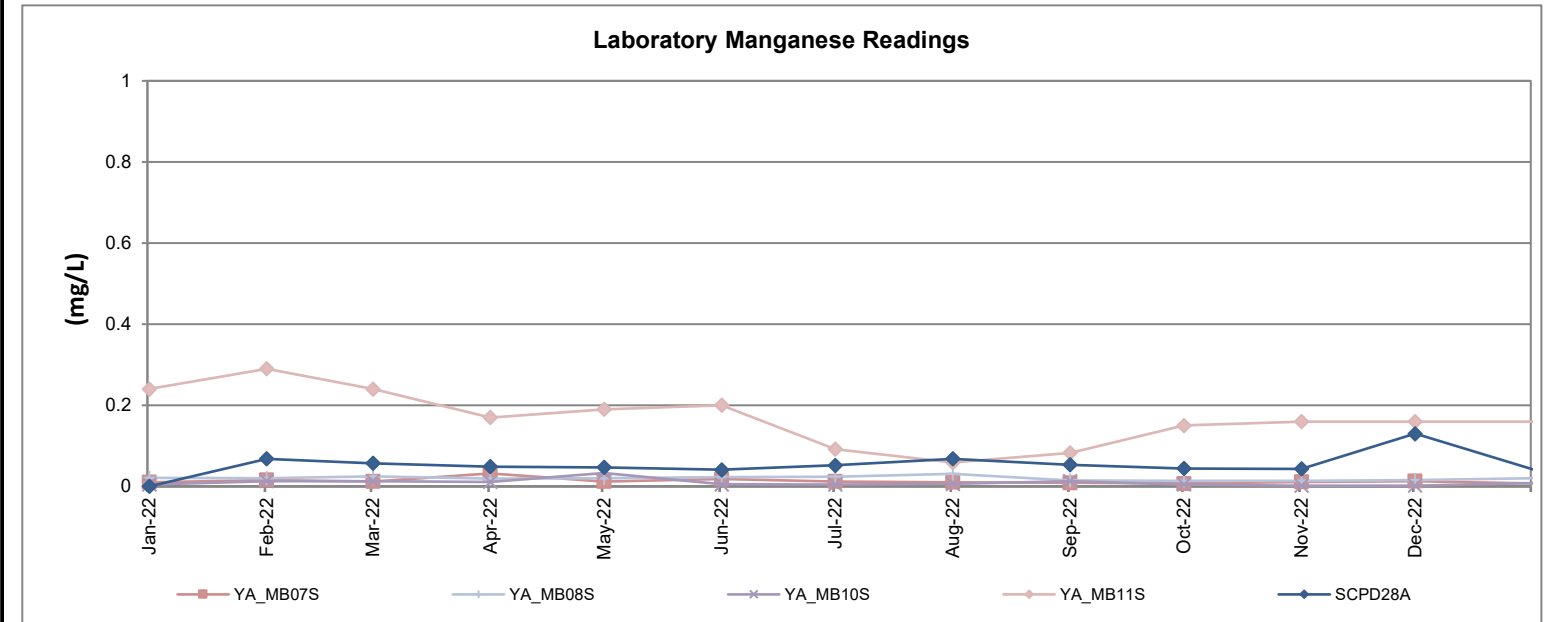
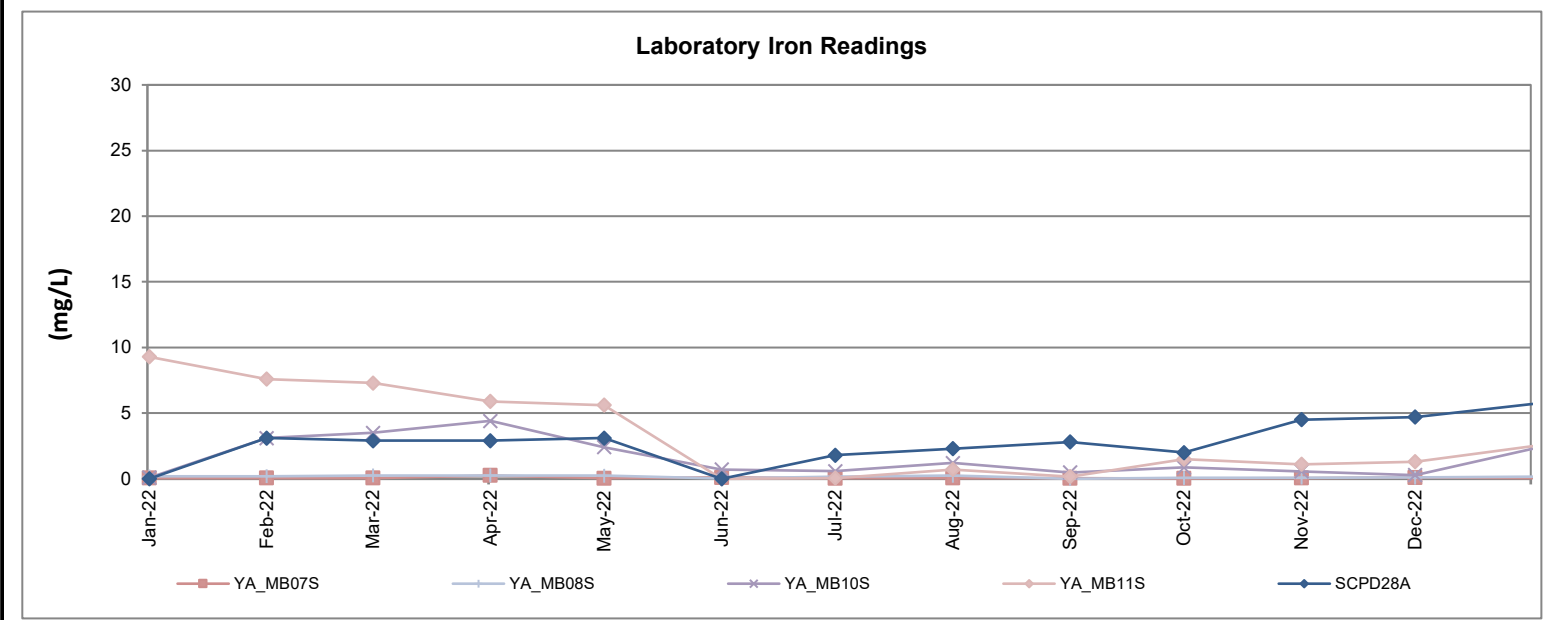
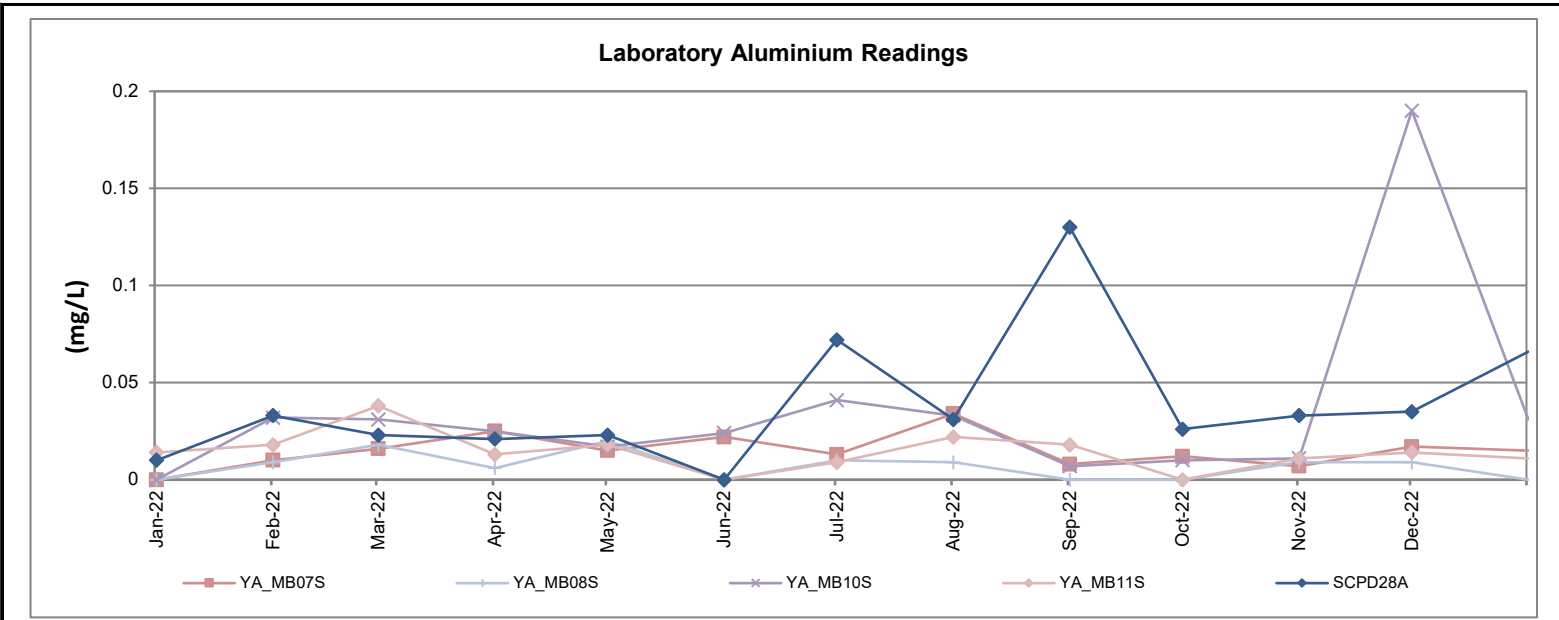
LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (CHLORIDE, SULPHATE, SULPHATE:CHLORIDE RATIO) YAMB07S, YAMB08S, YAMB10S, YAMB11S AND SCPD28A,S, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 24c



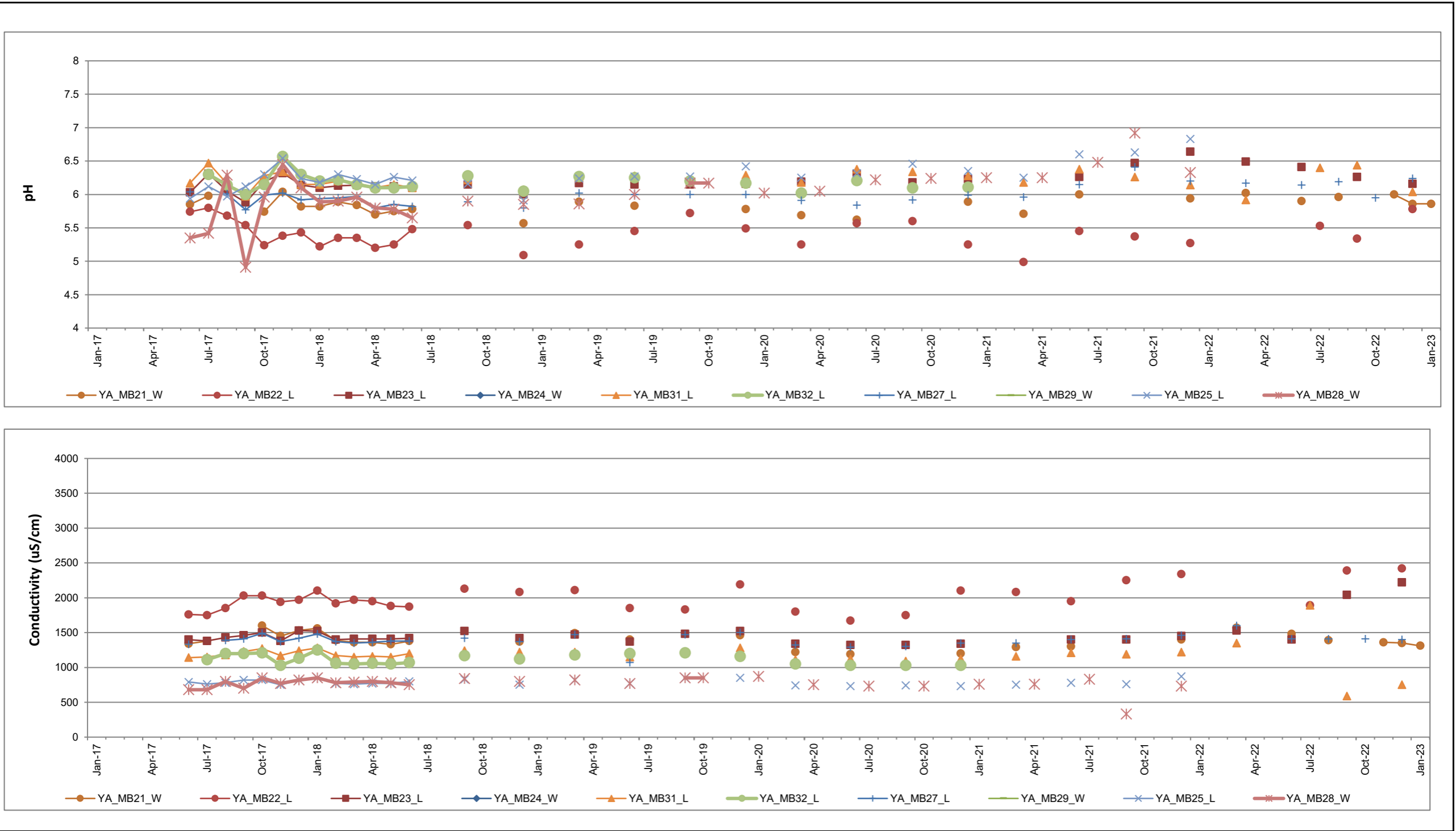
LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (ALUMINIUM, IRON, MANGANESE) YAMB02S, YAMB03S, YAMB04S, YAMB05S AND YAMB06S, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 25a



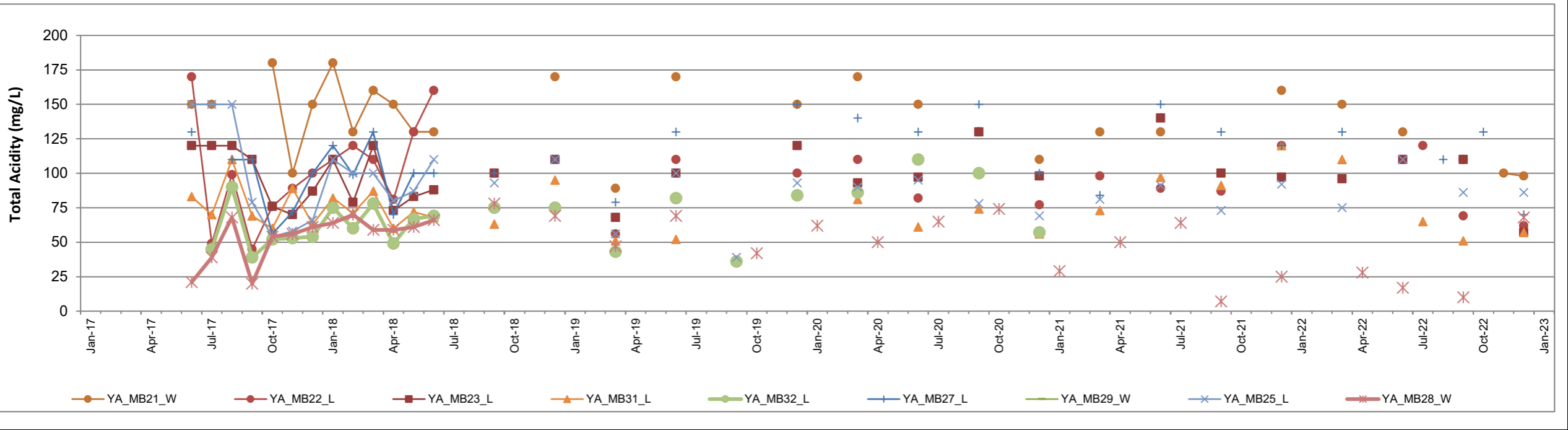
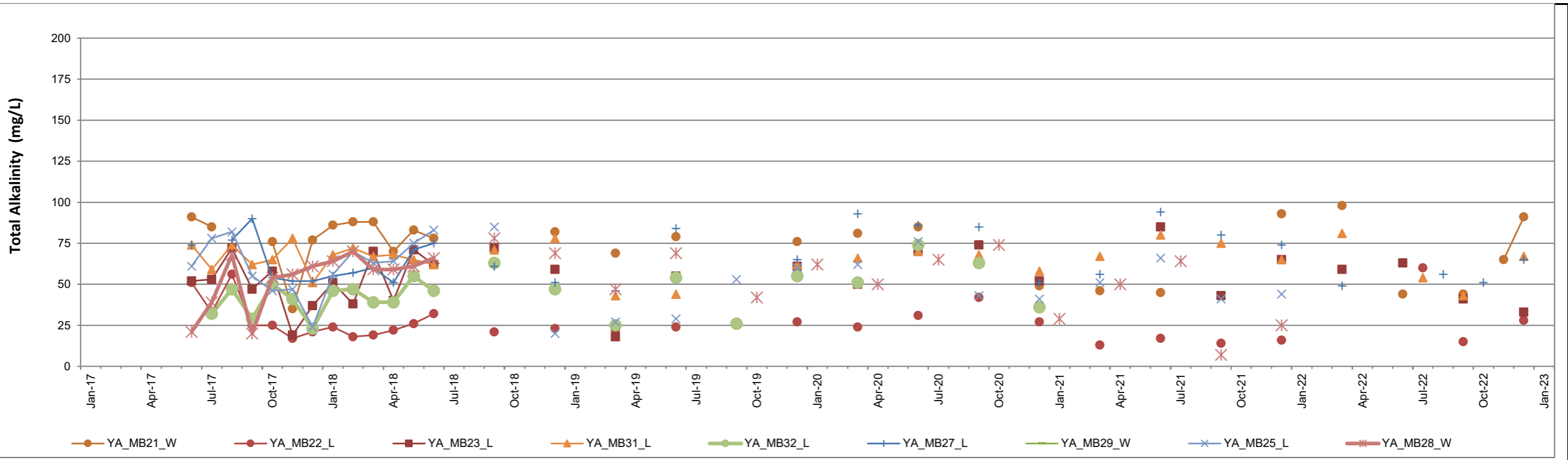
LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (ALUMINIUM, IRON, MANGANESE) YAMB18W, TS01M, YAMB01S, YAMB09S AND SCPD29A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 25b



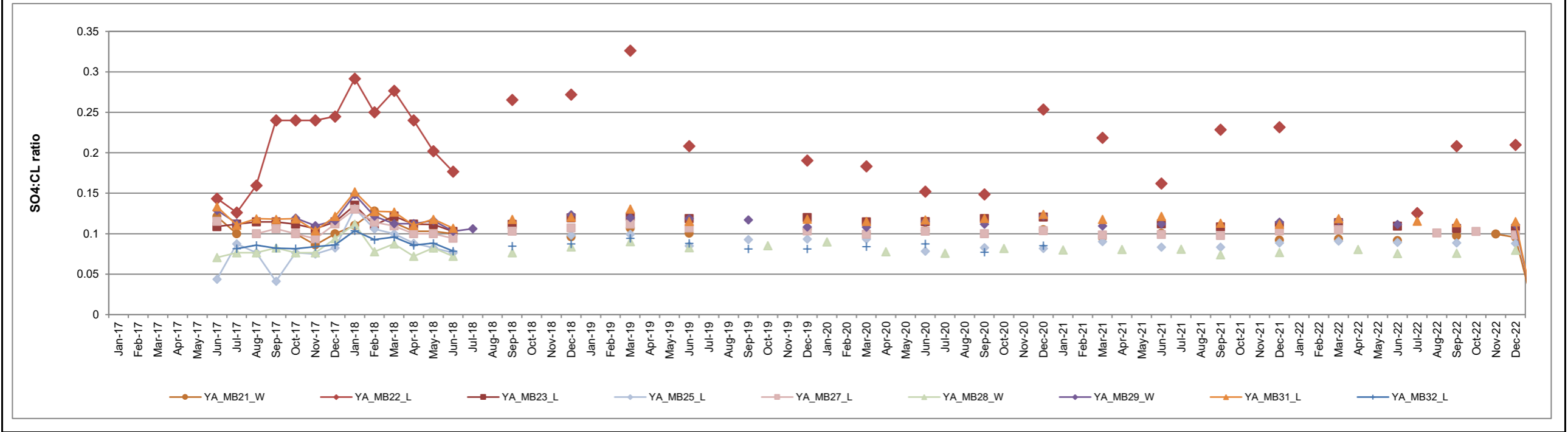
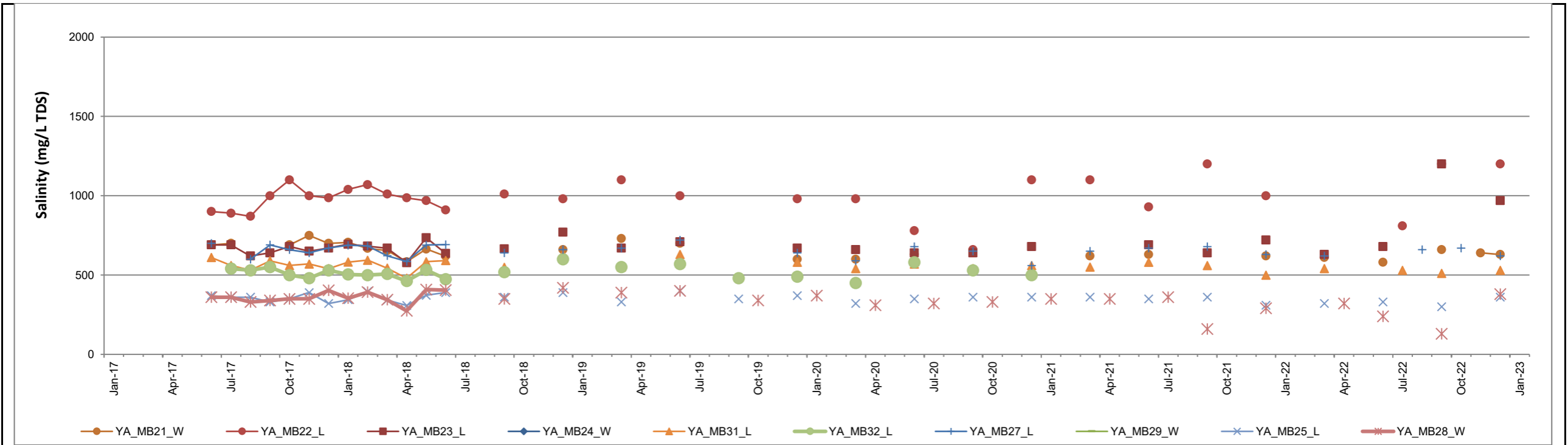
LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (ALUMINIUM, IRON, MANGANESE) YAMB07S, YAMB08S, YAMB10S, YAMB11S AND SCPD28A, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 25c



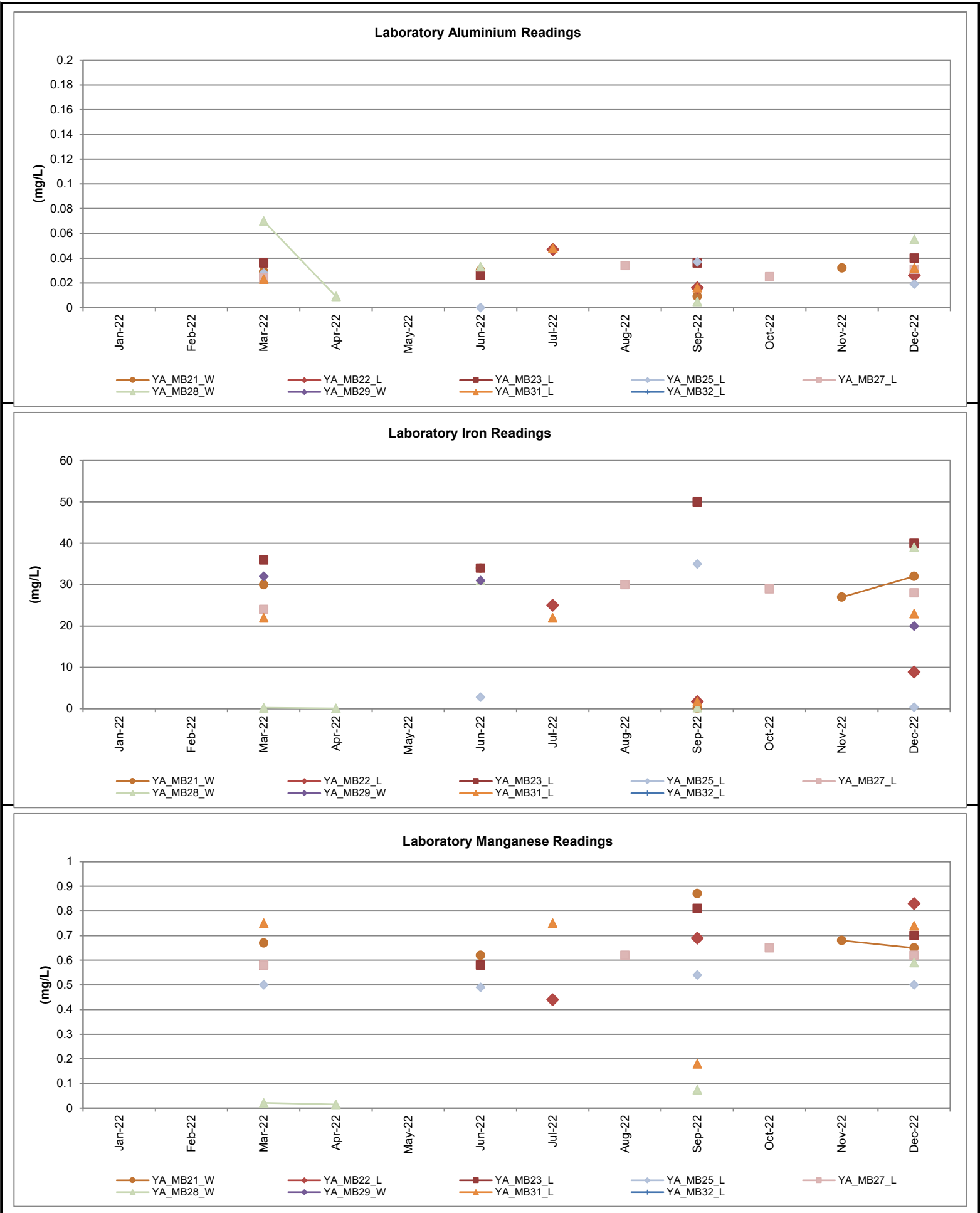
HISTORICAL FIELD pH & EC DATA (LEEDERVILLE AQUIFER) FIGURE 26



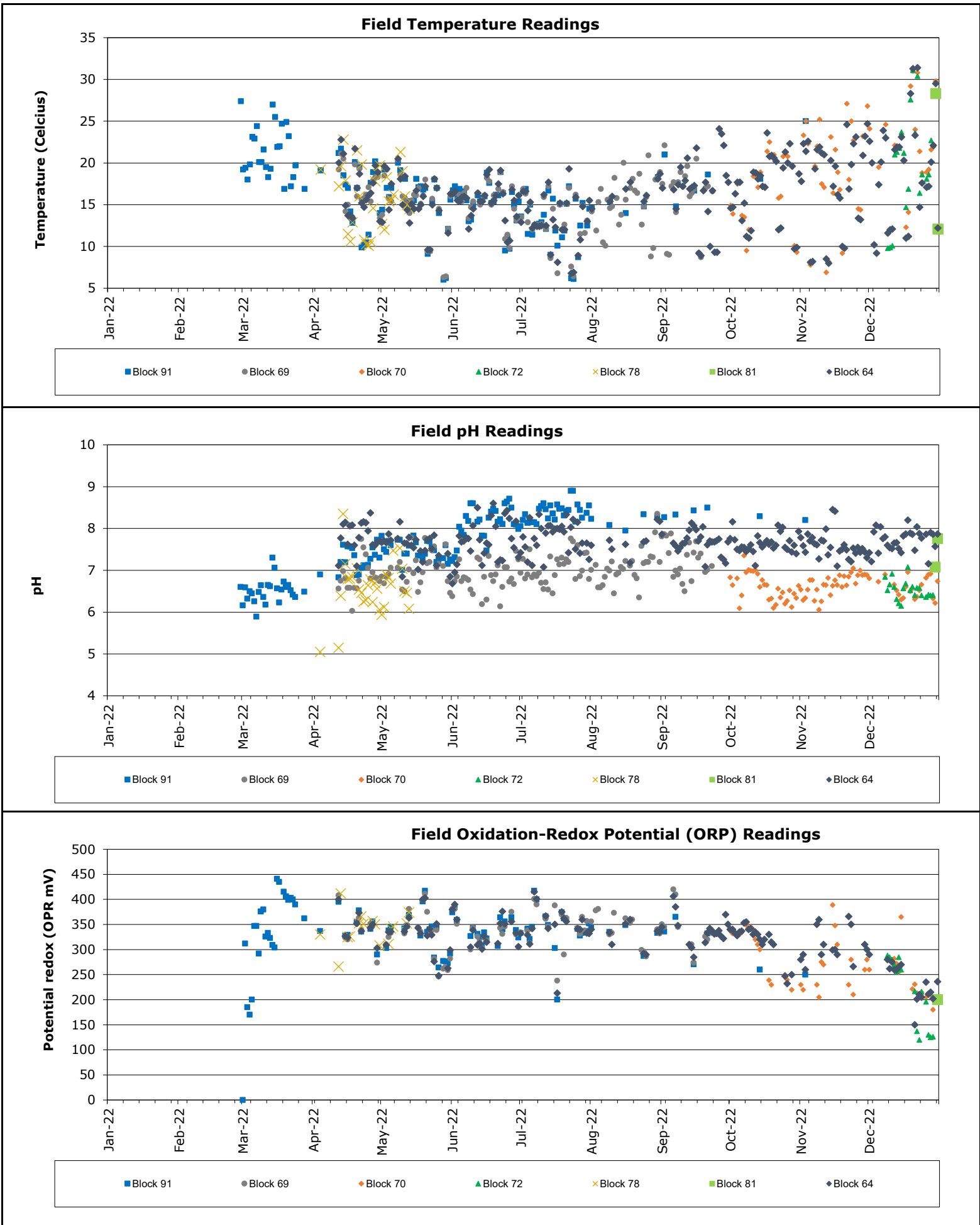
HISTORICAL LABORATORY TOTAL ALKALINITY & ACIDITY DATA (LEEDERVILLE AQUIFER) Figure 27

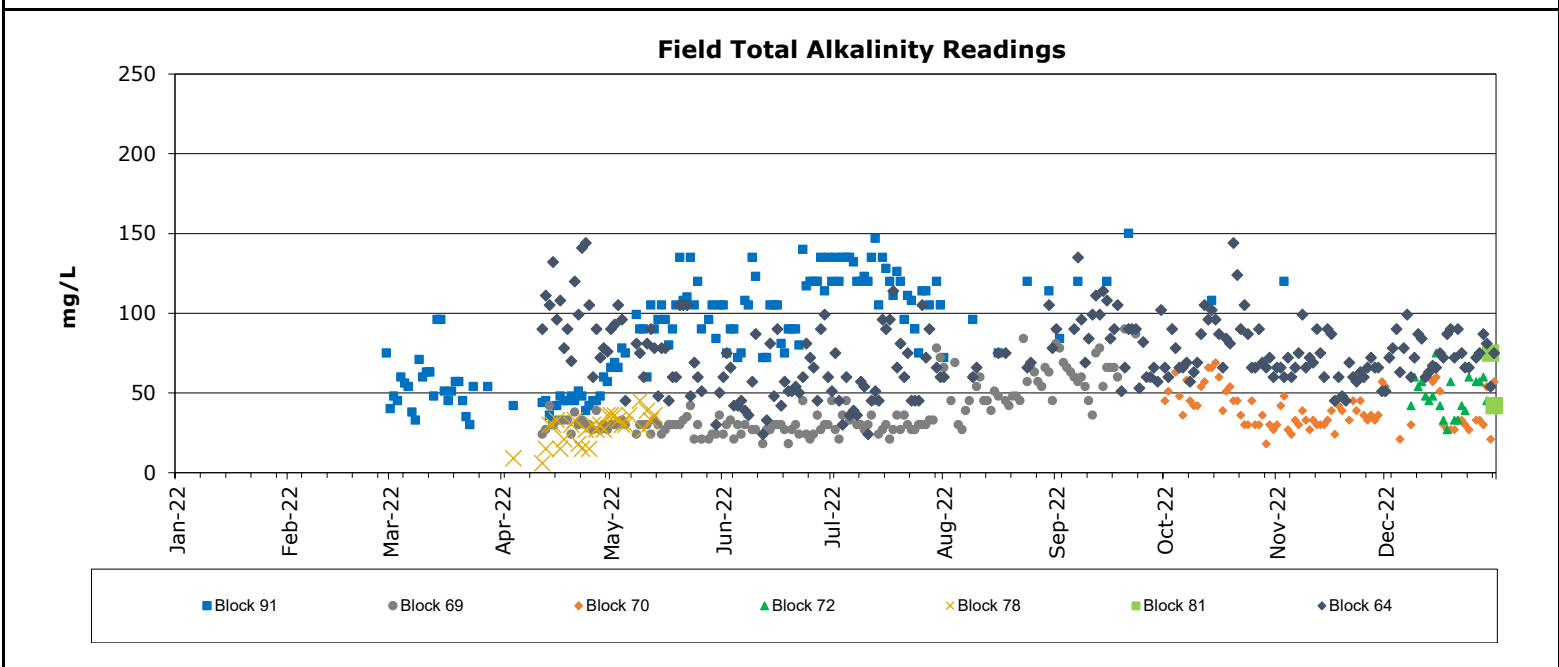
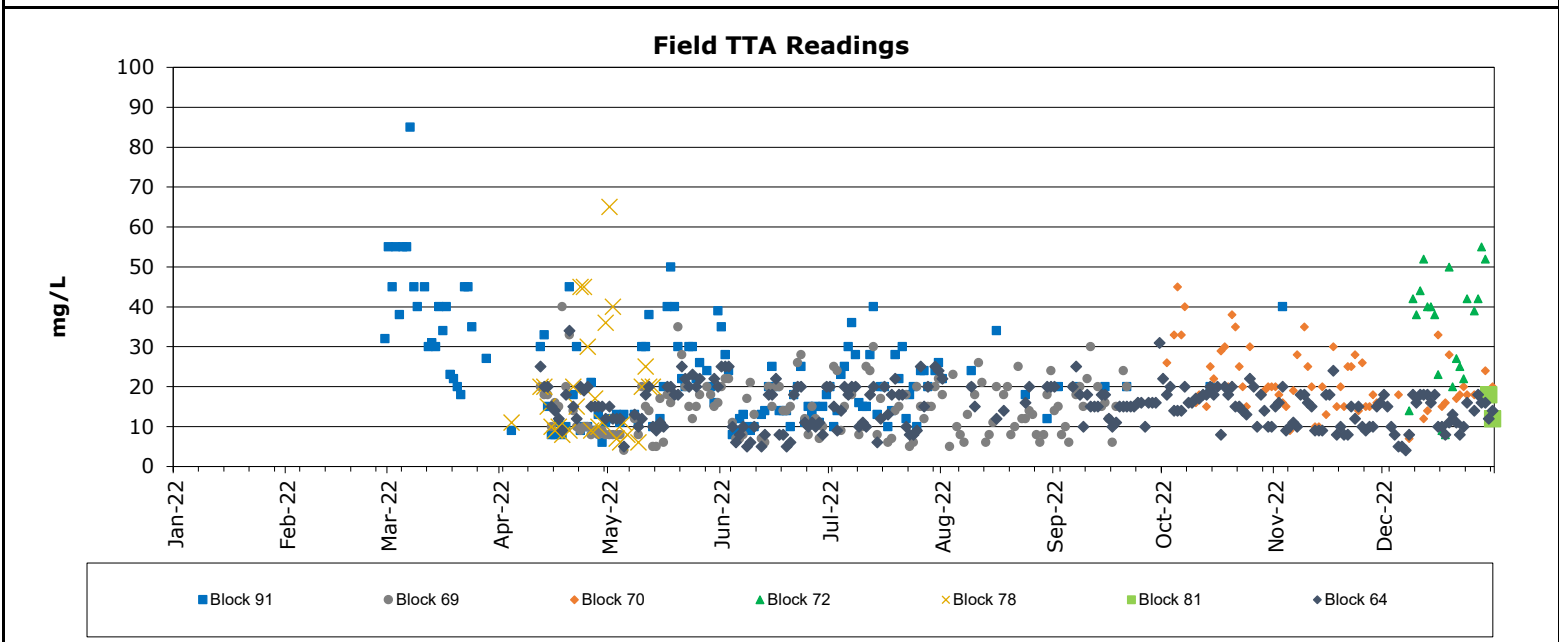
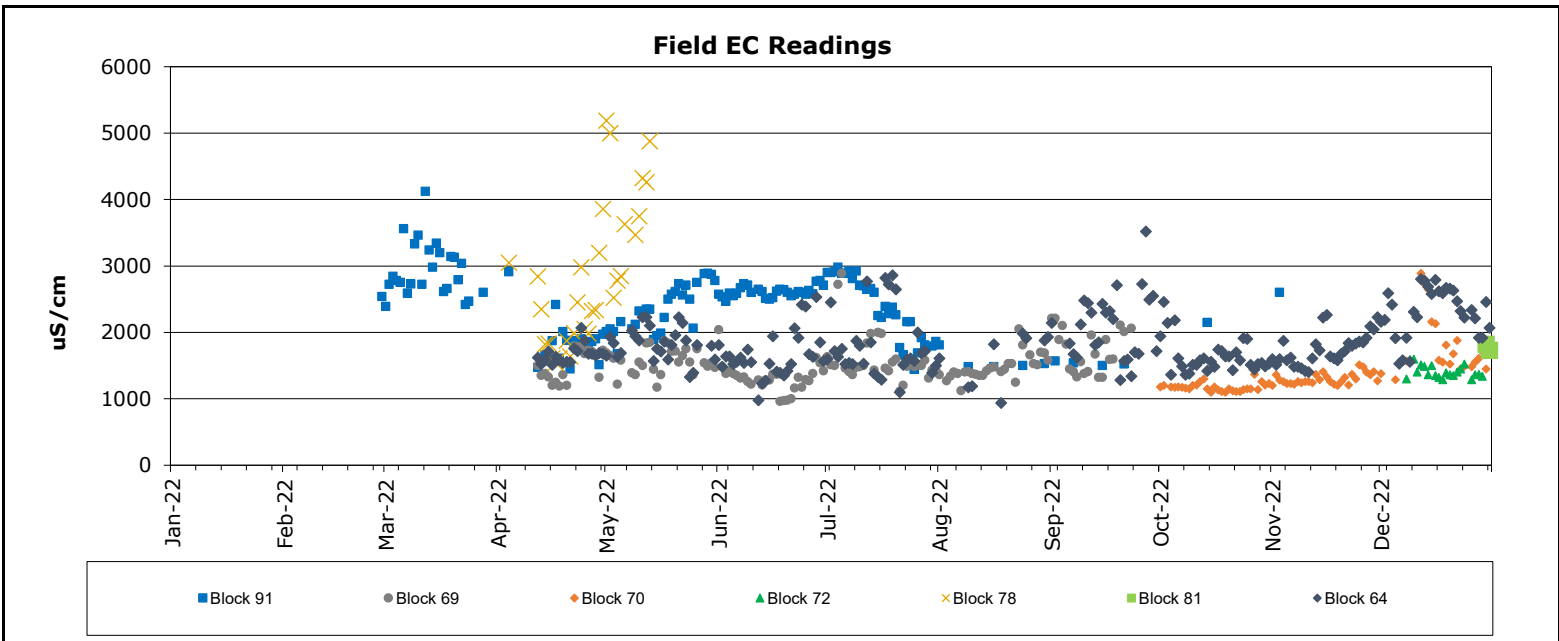


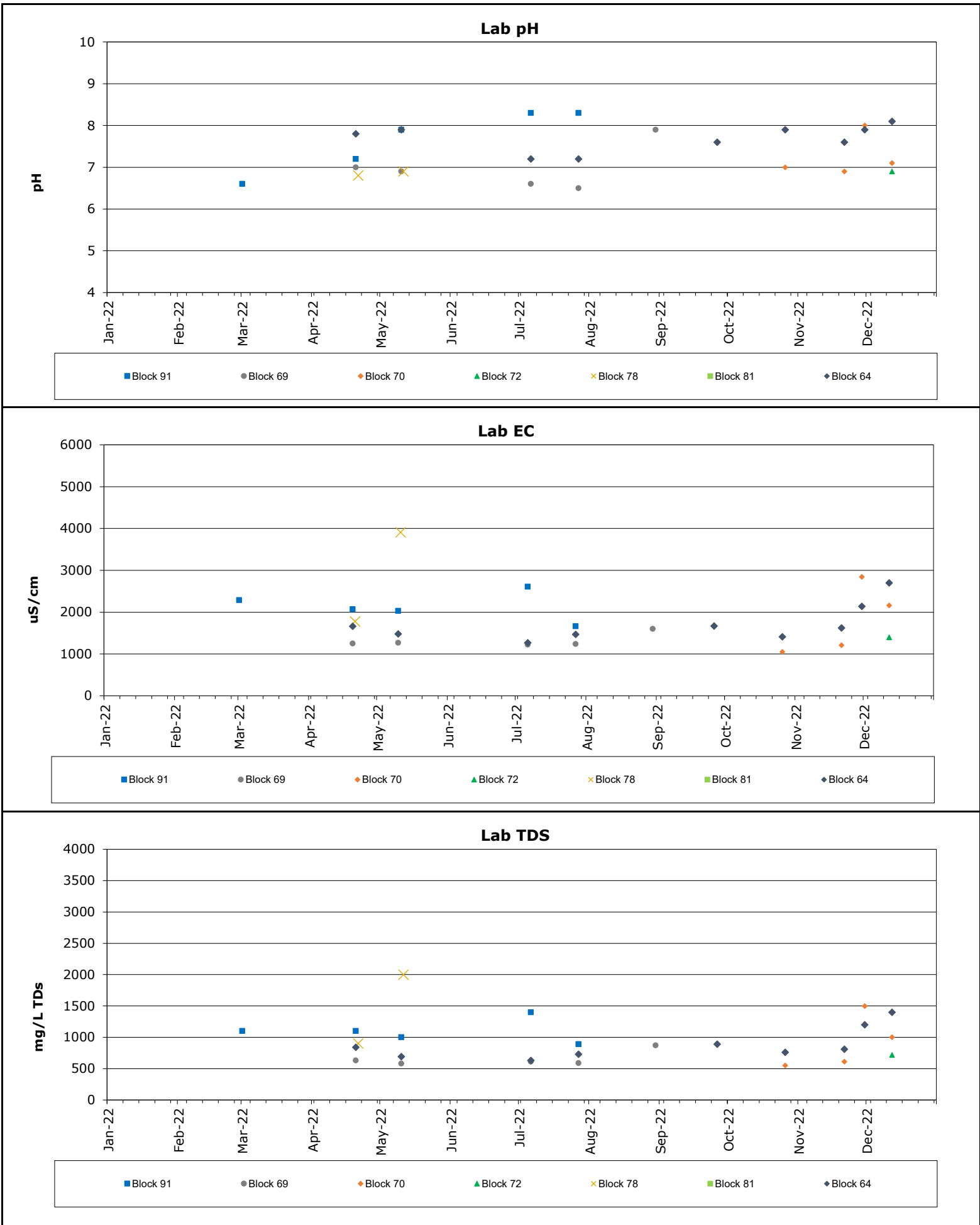
HISTORICAL LABORATORY SALINITY (TDS) DATA (LEEDERVILLE AQUIFER) FIGURE 28



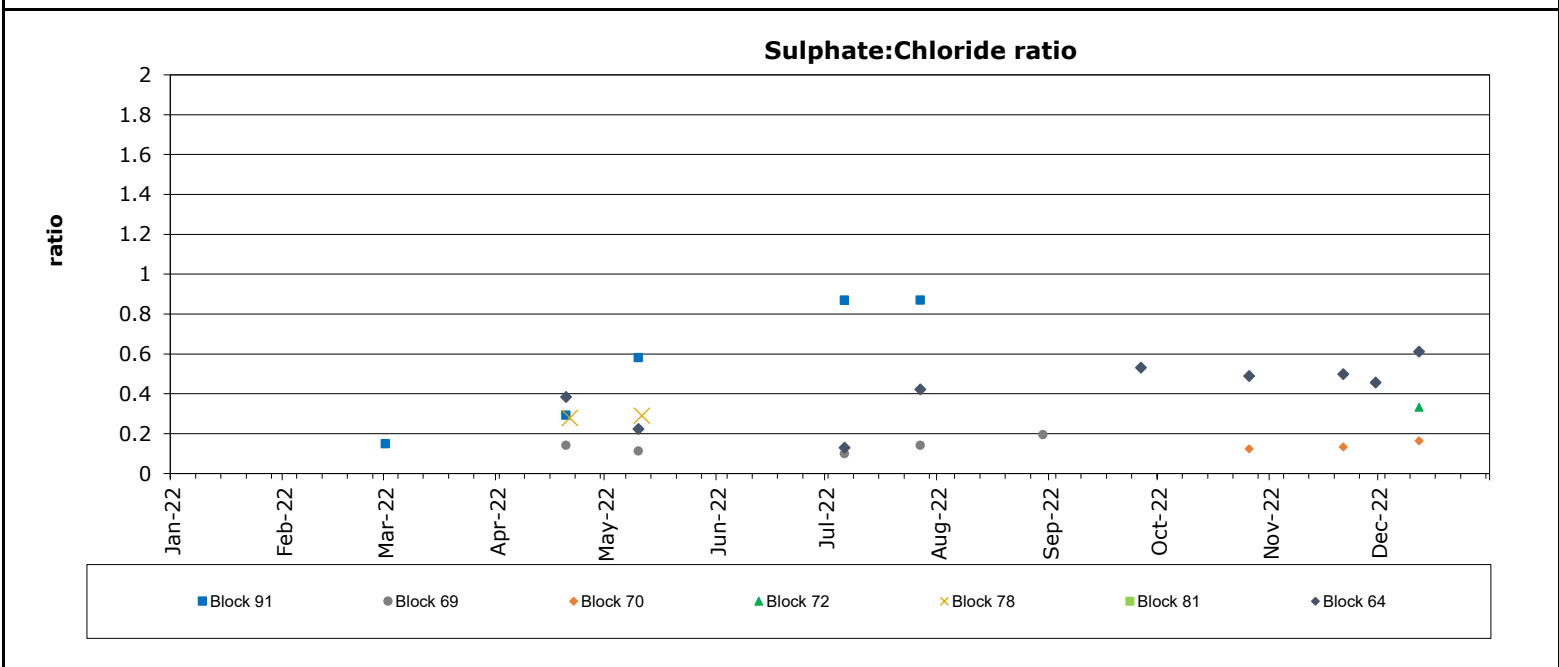
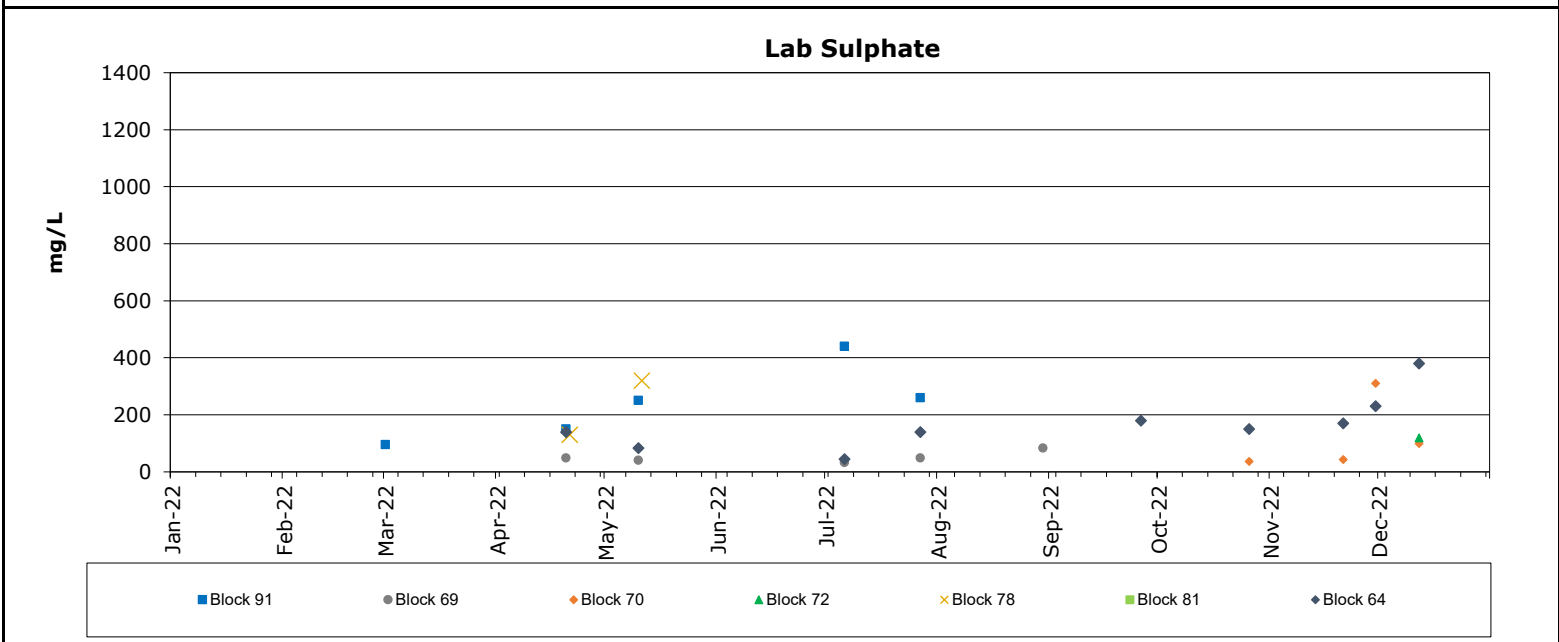
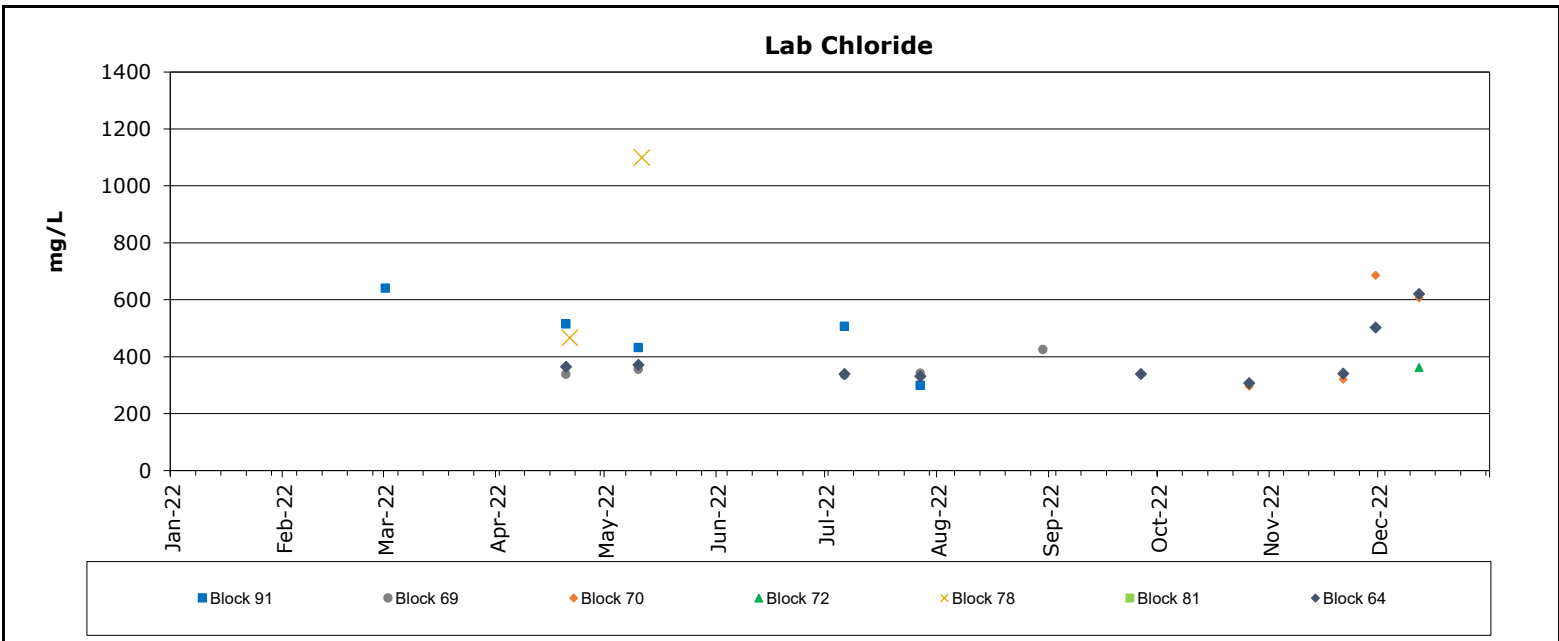
LABORATORY CHEMISTRY (ALUMINIUM, IRON, MANGANESE) LEEDERVILLE MONITORING BORES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2022 FIGURE 29



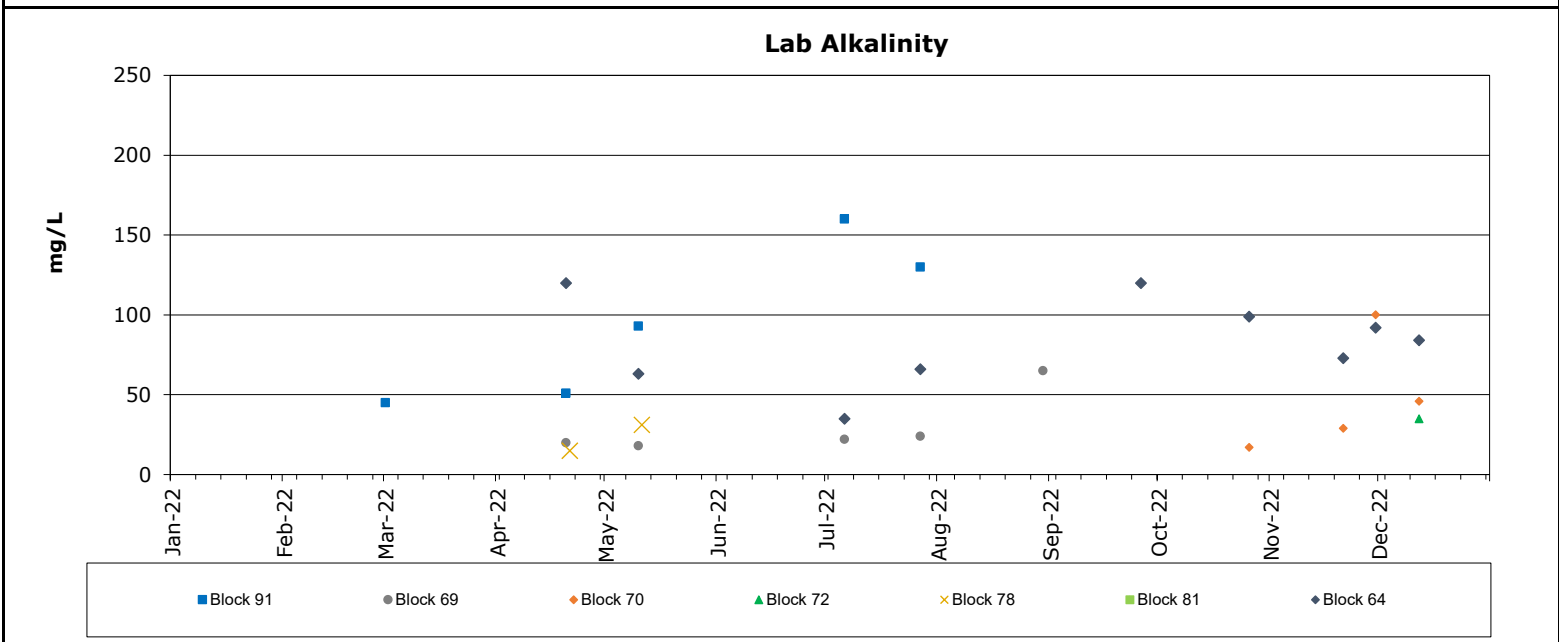
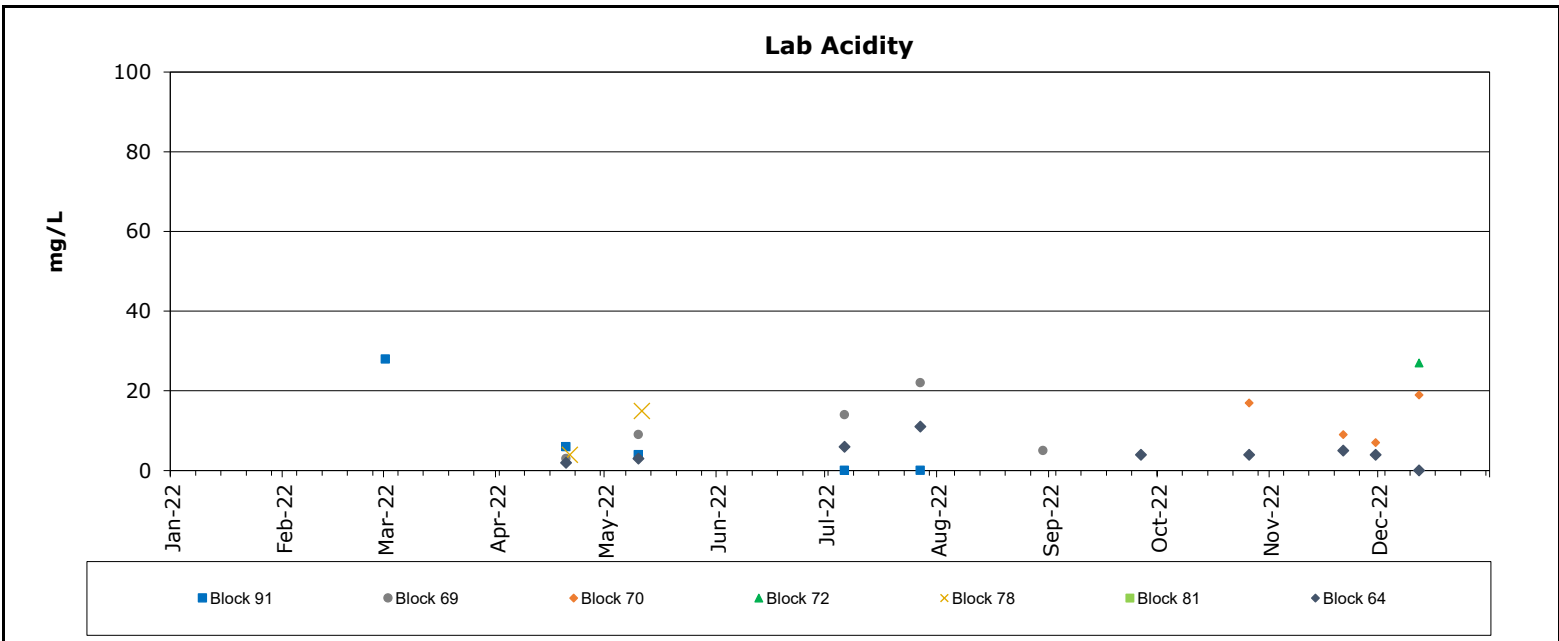


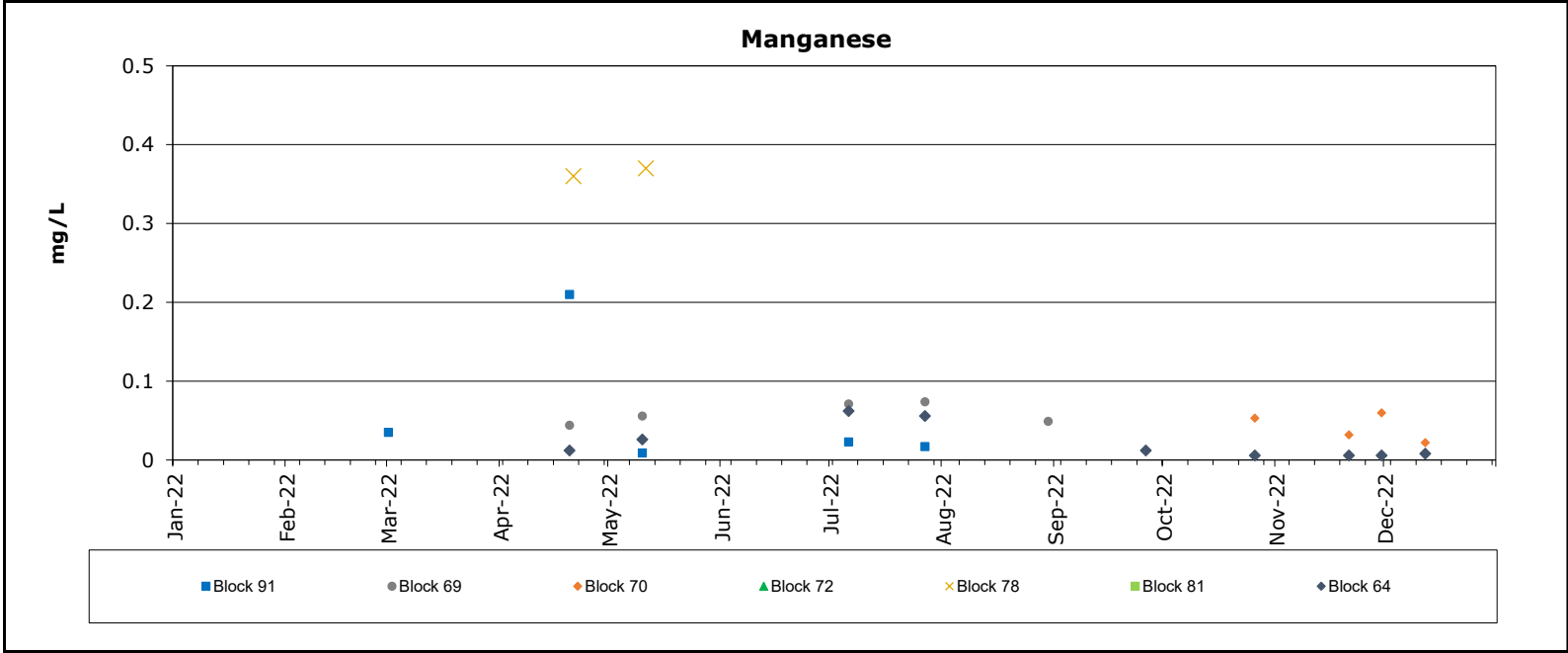
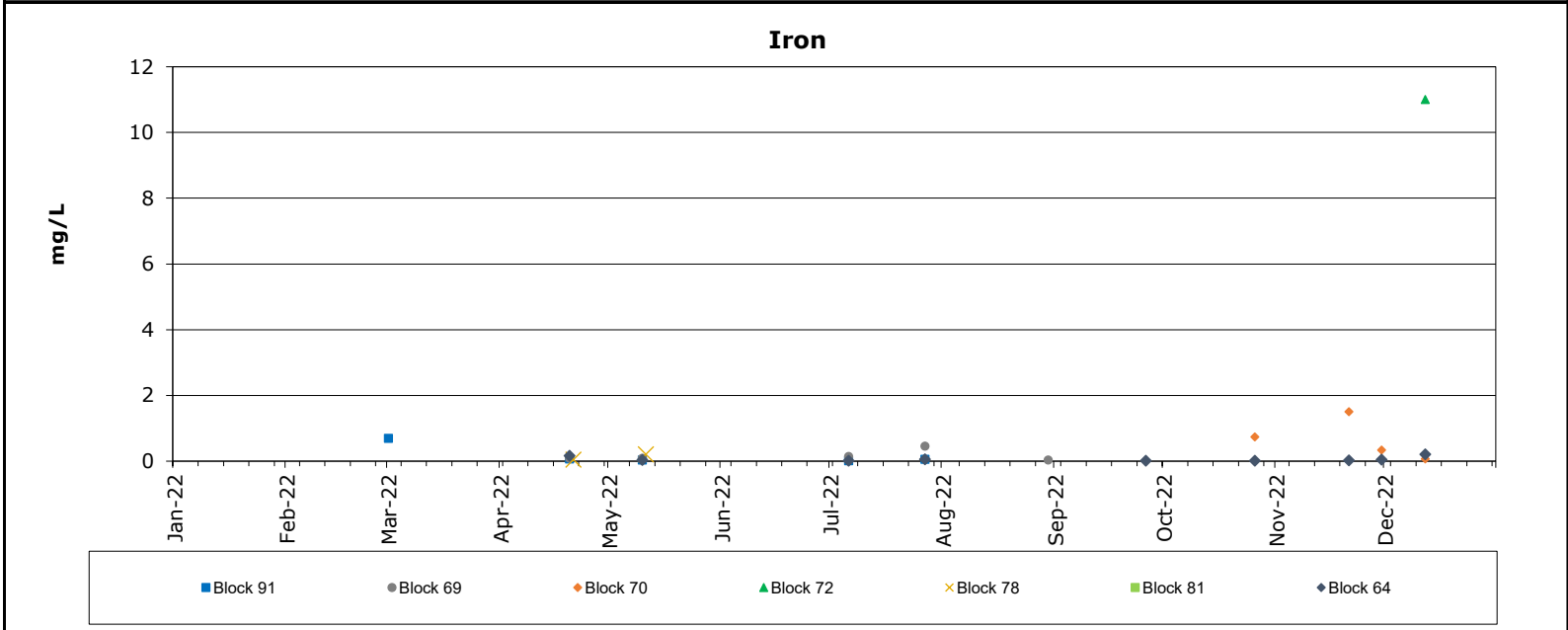
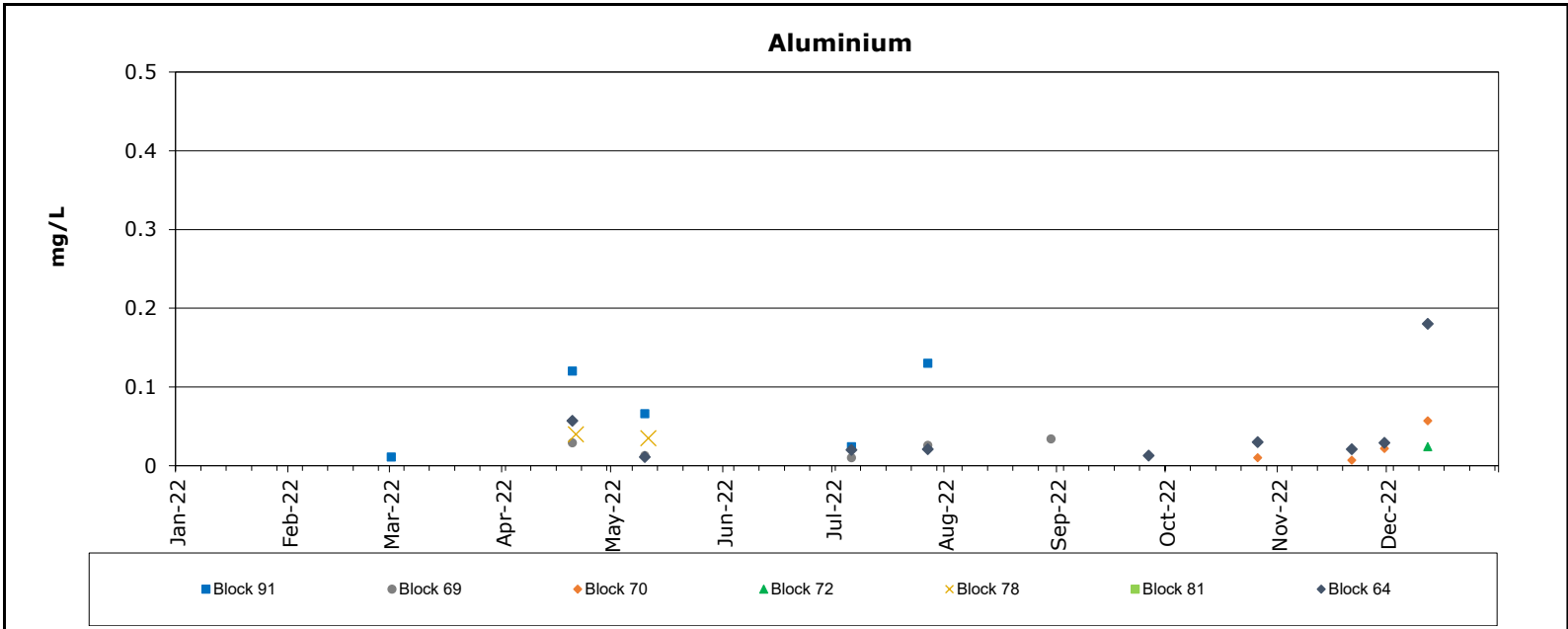


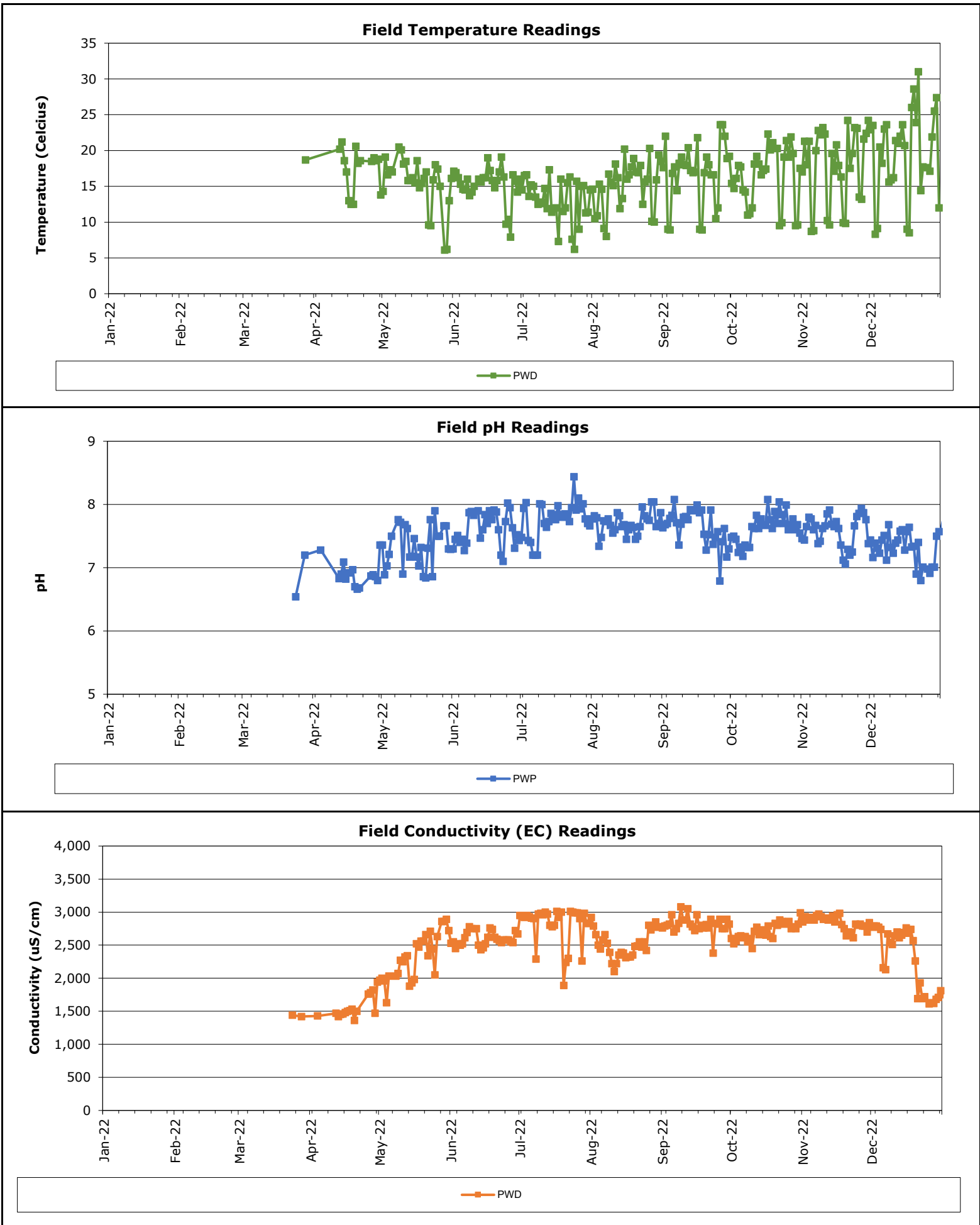
PIT DEWATERING LABORATORY CHEMISTRY FIGURE 31a



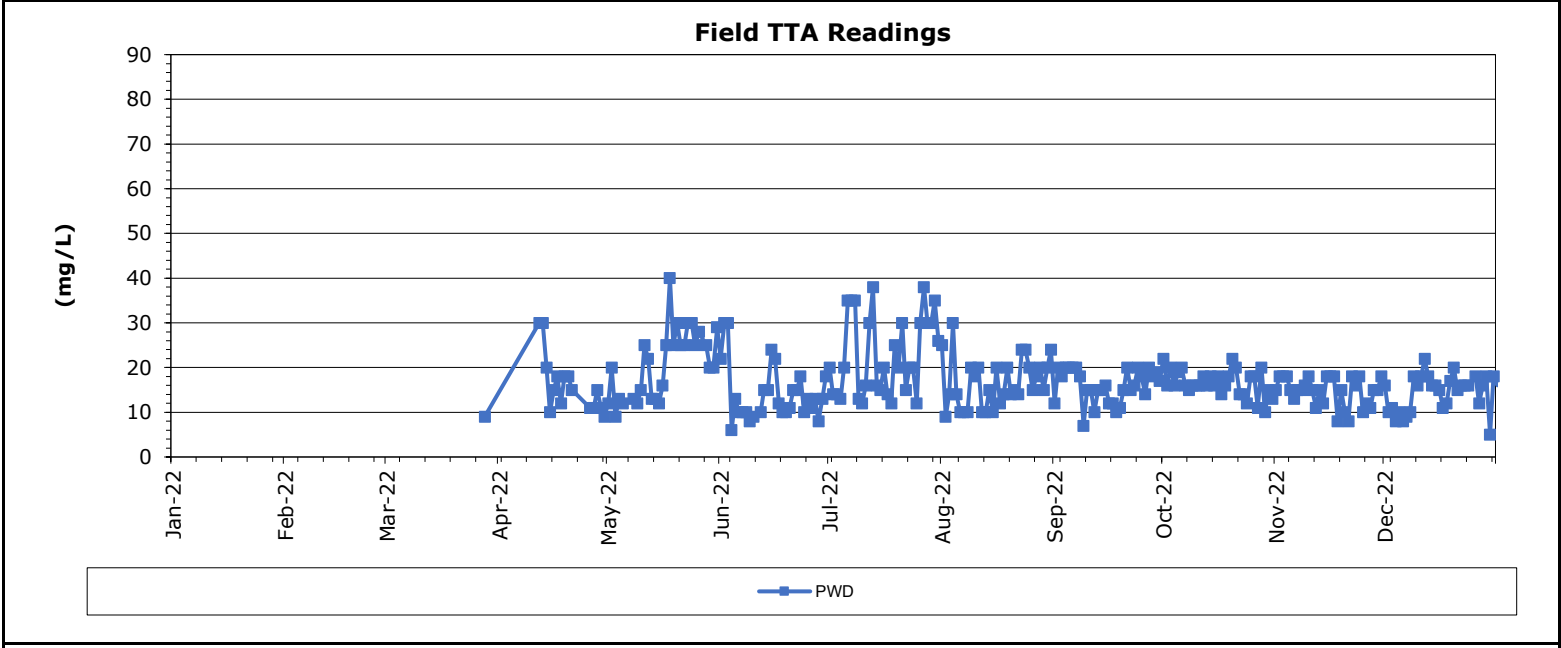
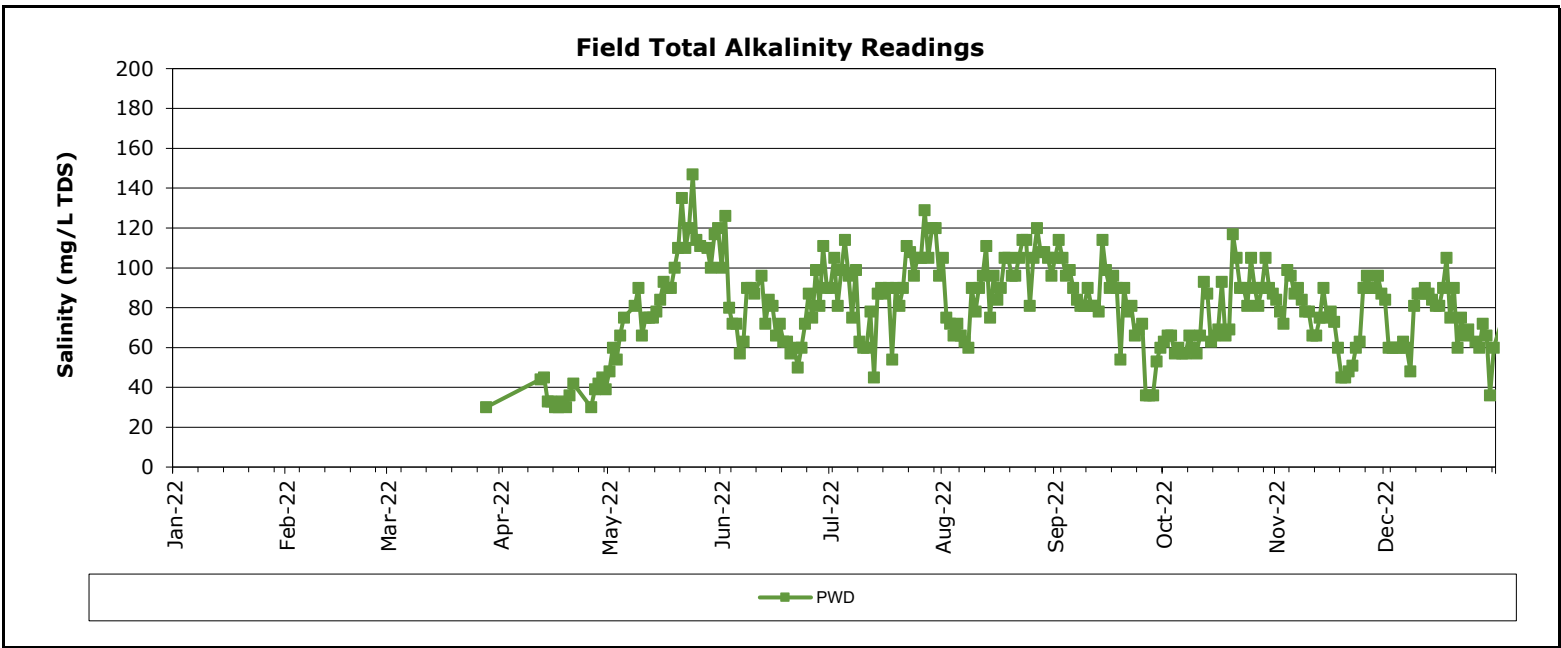
PIT DEWATERING LABORATORY CHEMISTRY FIGURE 31b

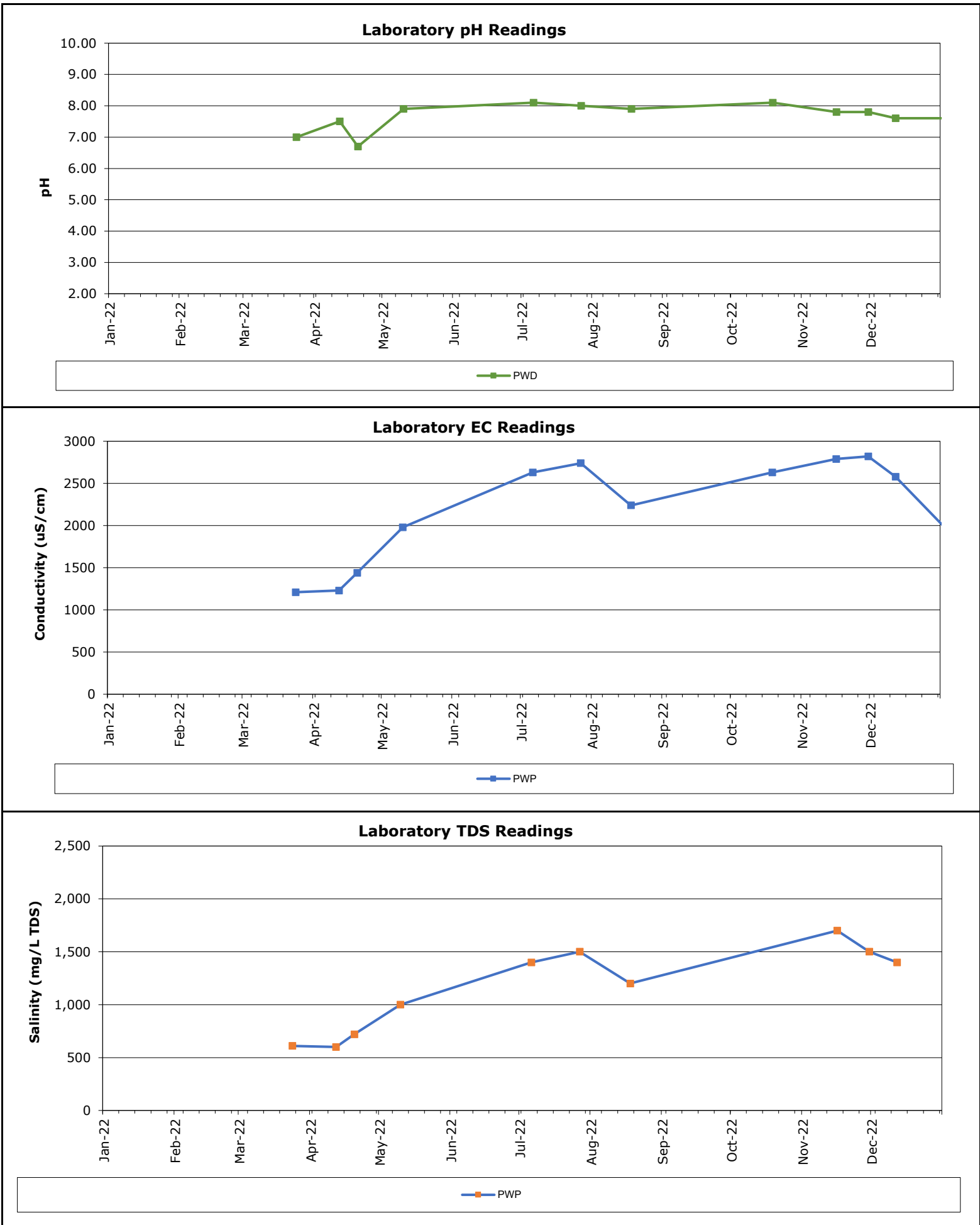




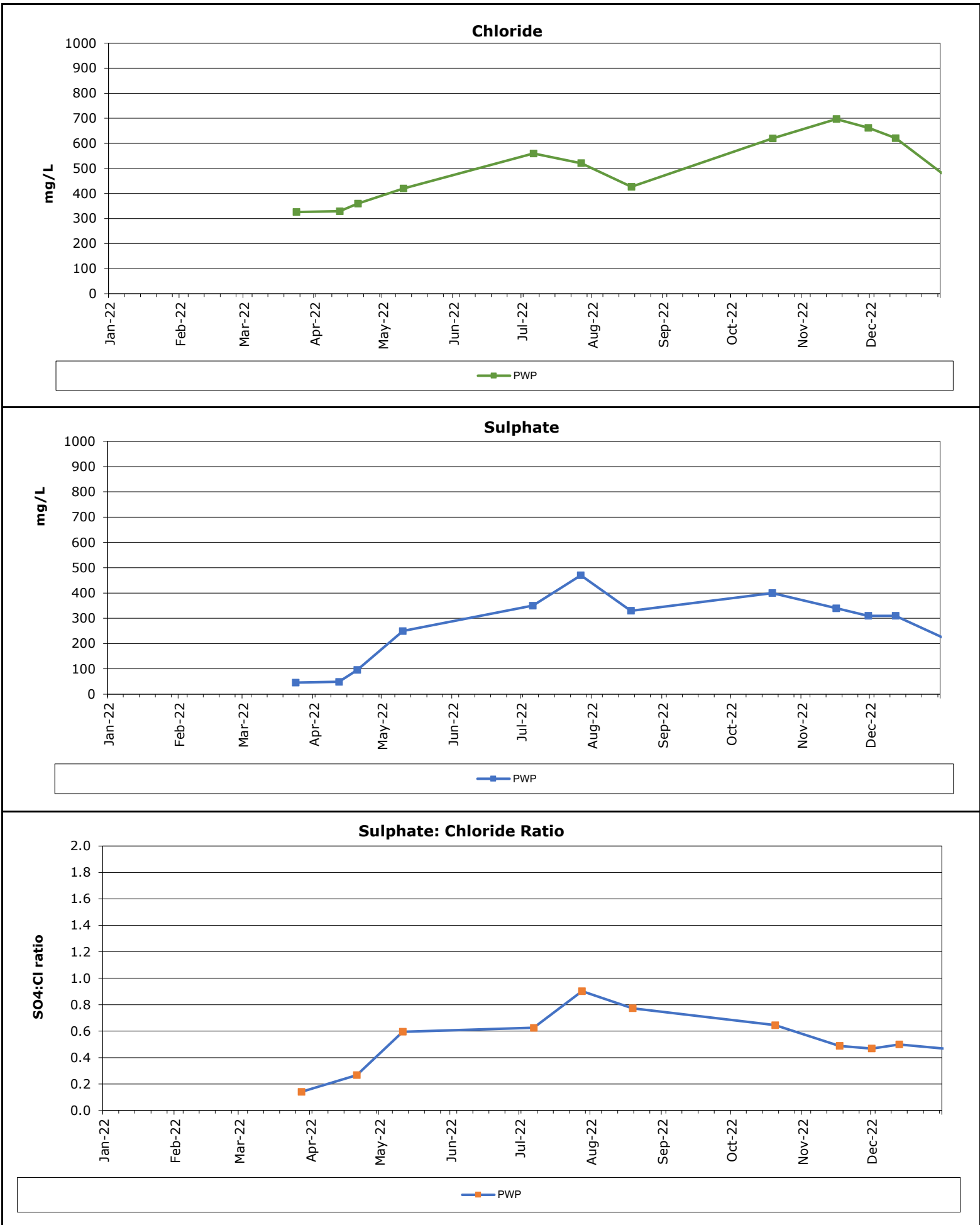


PROCESS WATER POND (PWD) FIELD CHEMISTRY FIGURE 32a

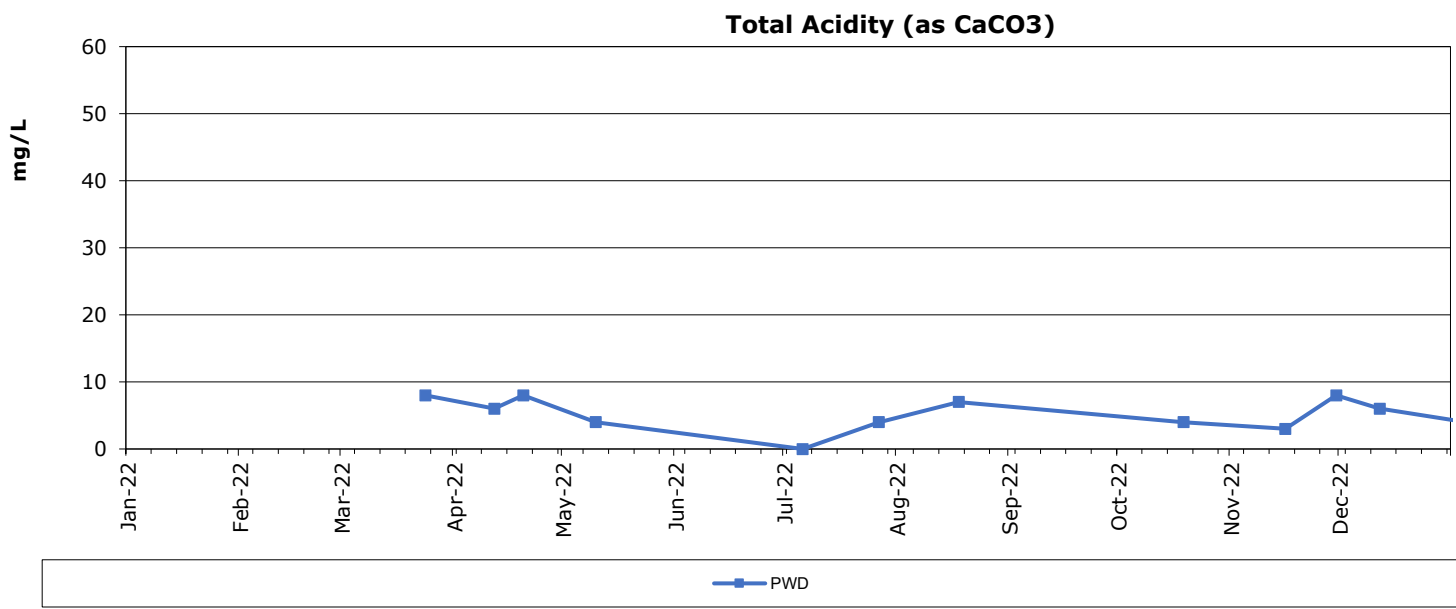
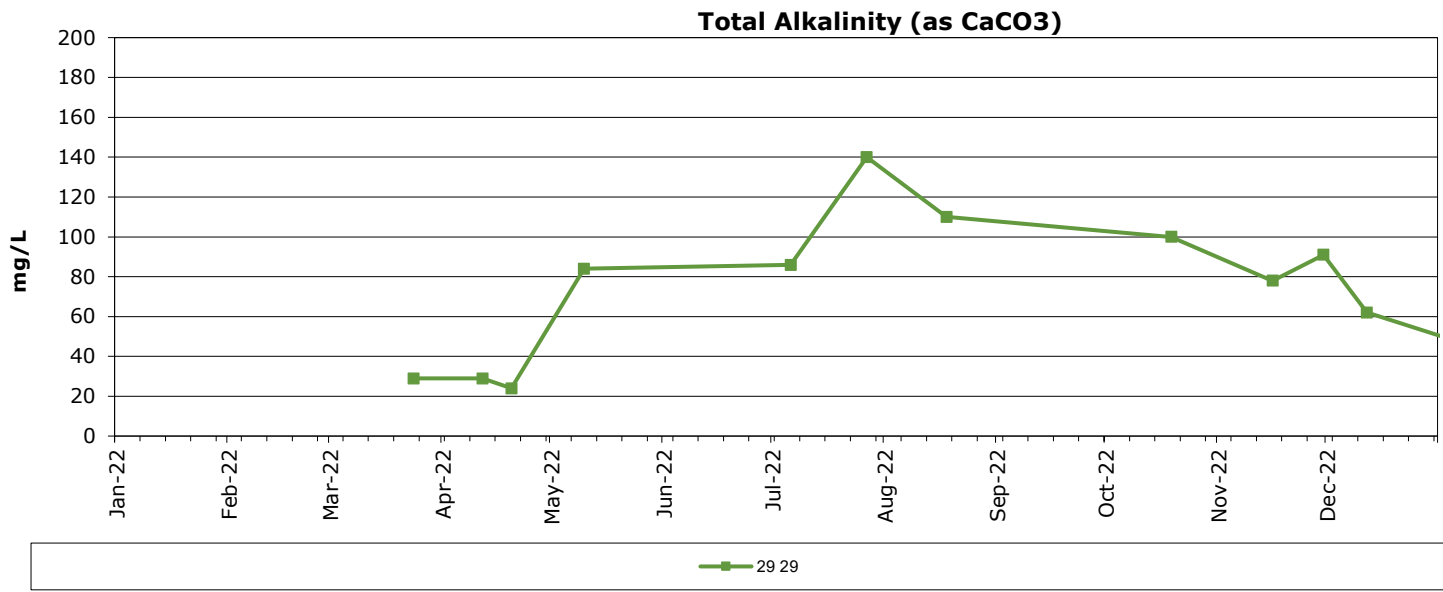


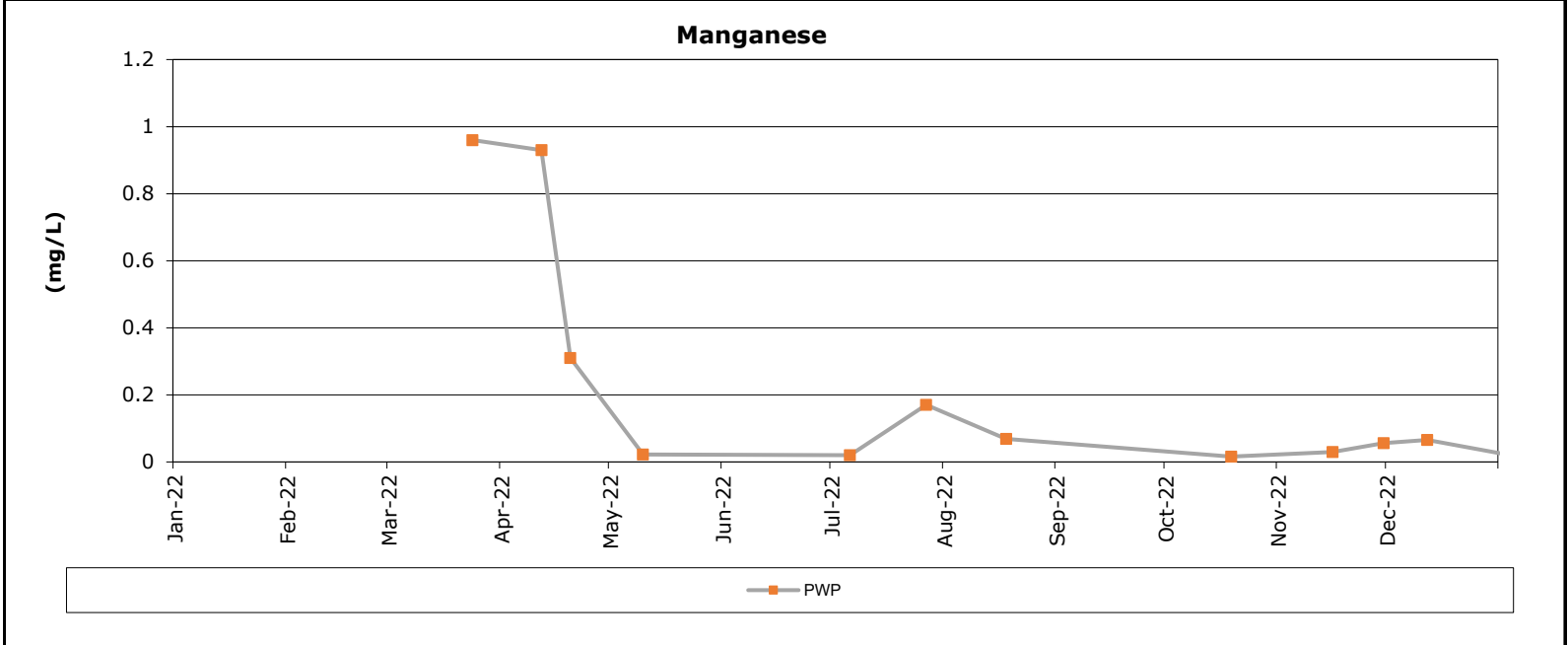
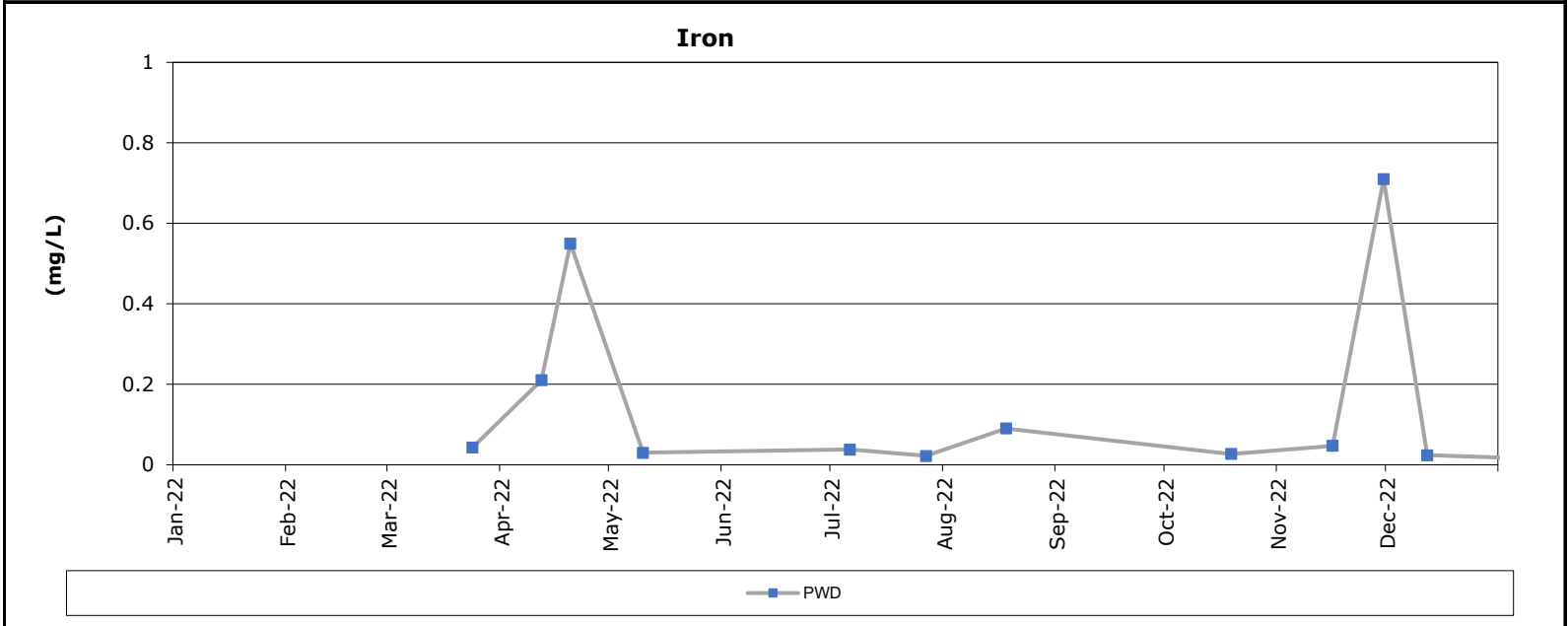
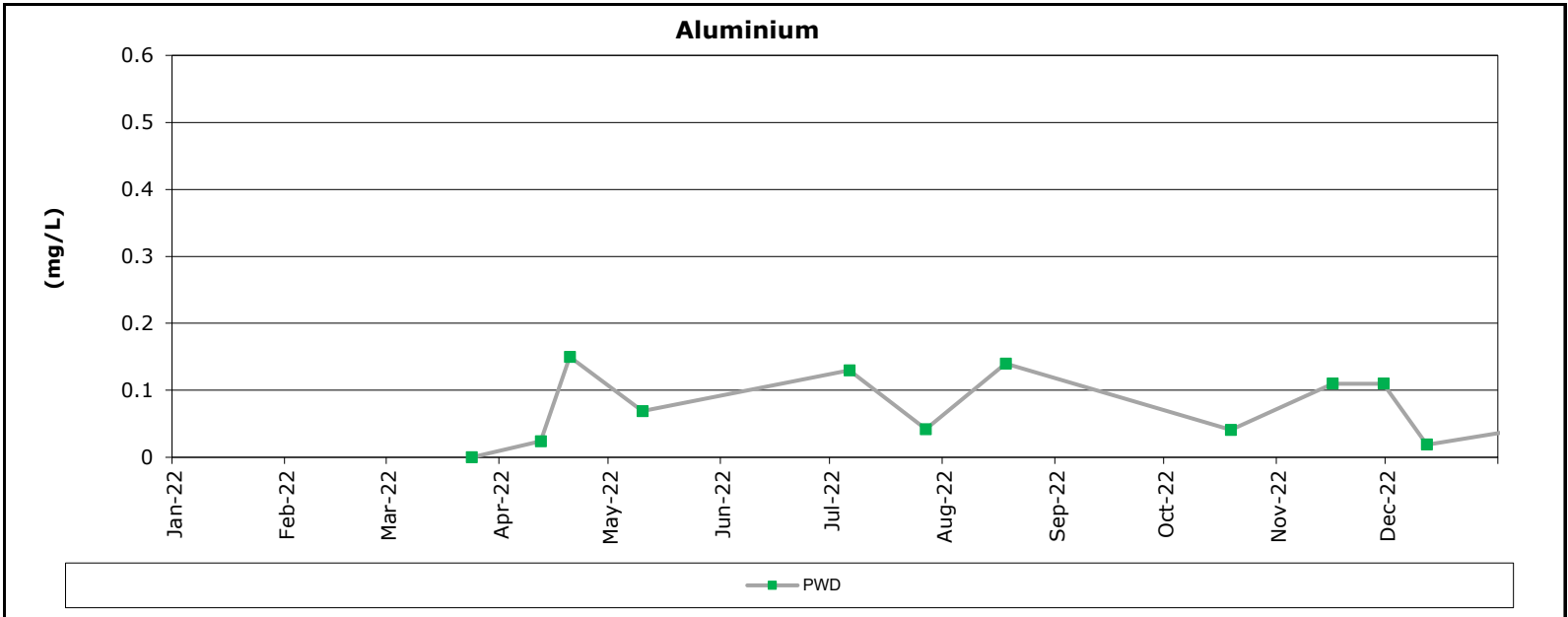


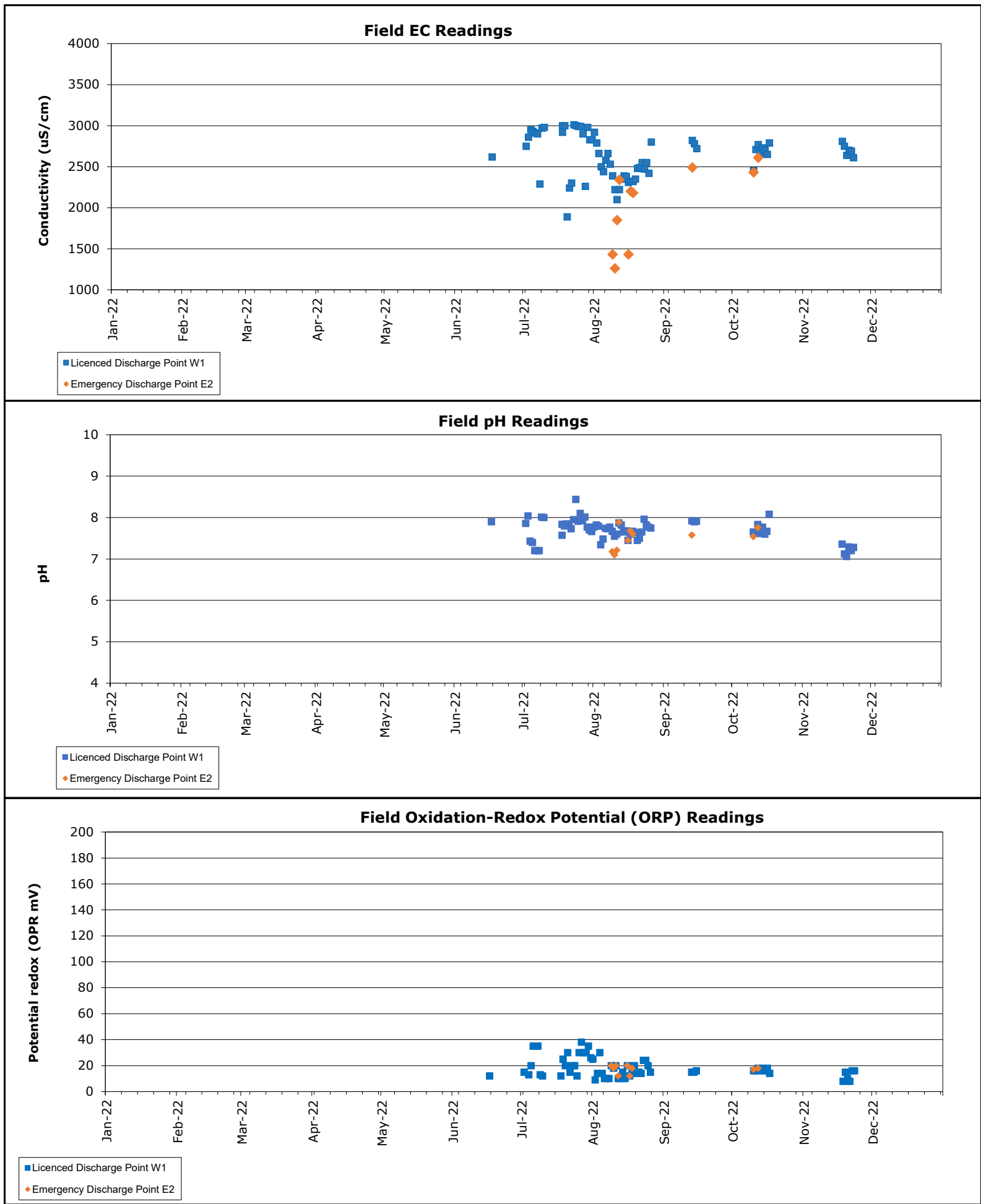
PROCESS WATER POND (PWD) LABORATORY CHEMISTRY FIGURE 33a



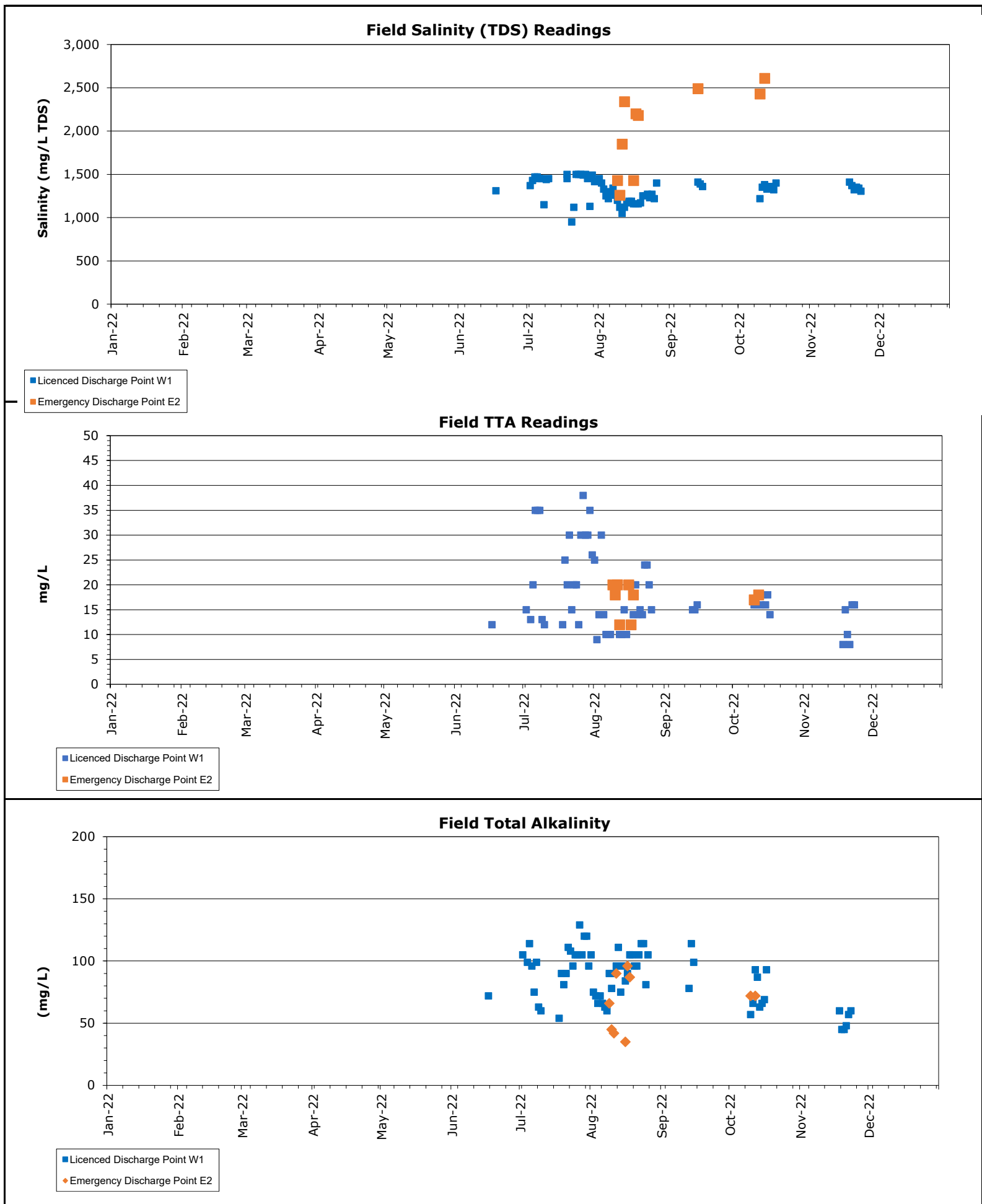
PROCESS WATER POND (PWP) LABORATORY CHEMISTRY FIGURE 33b



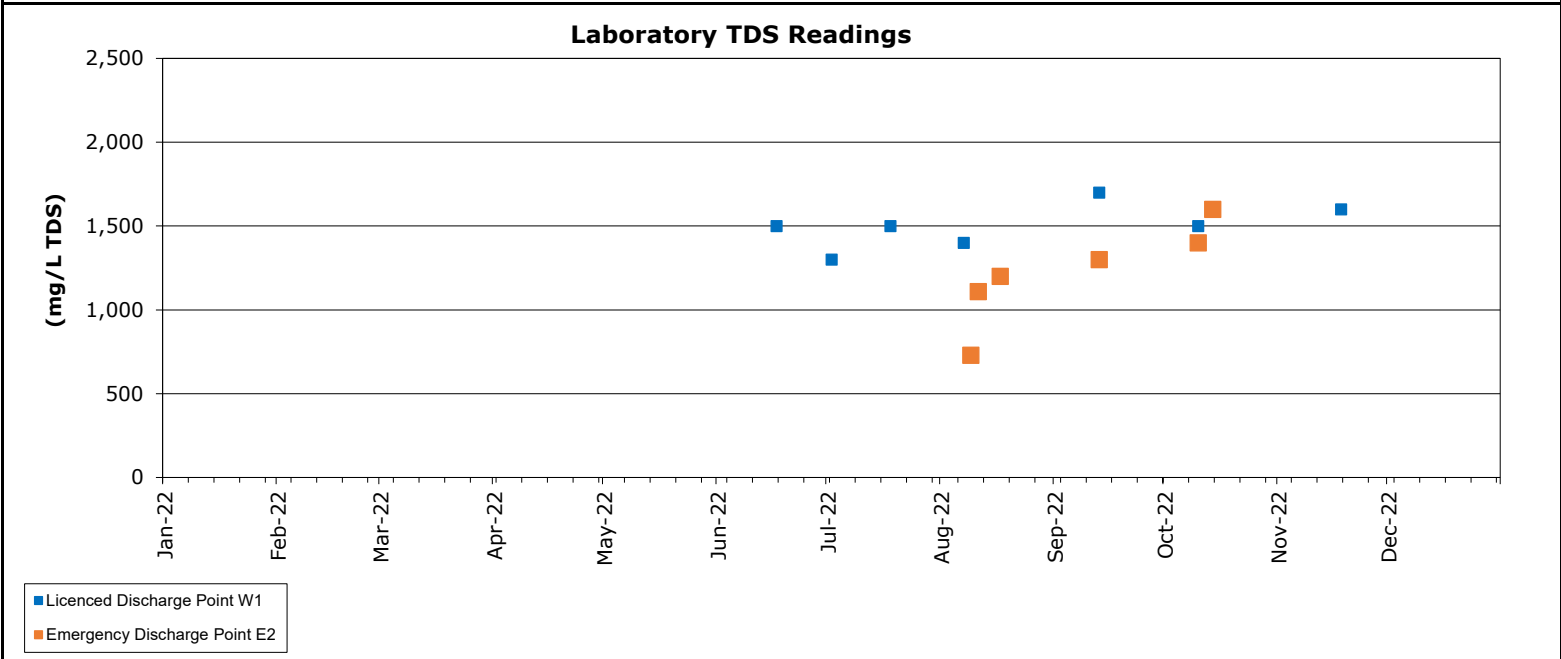
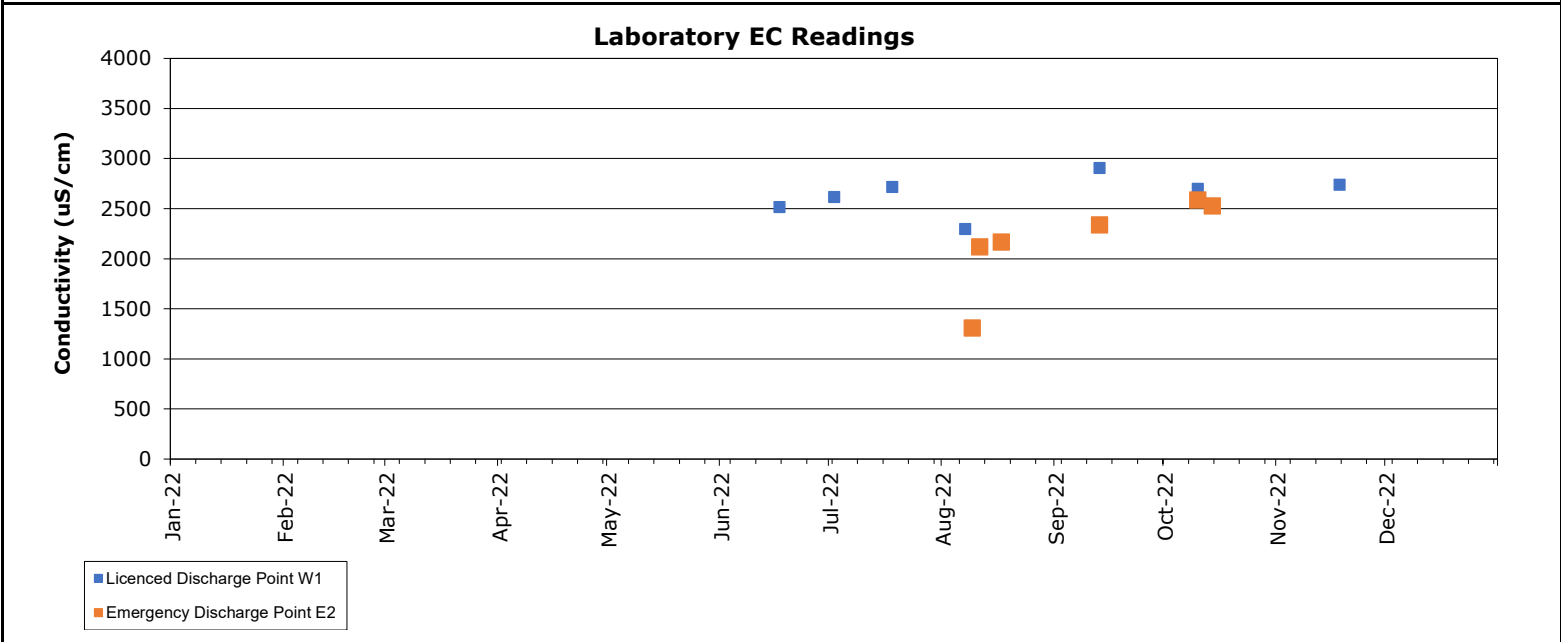
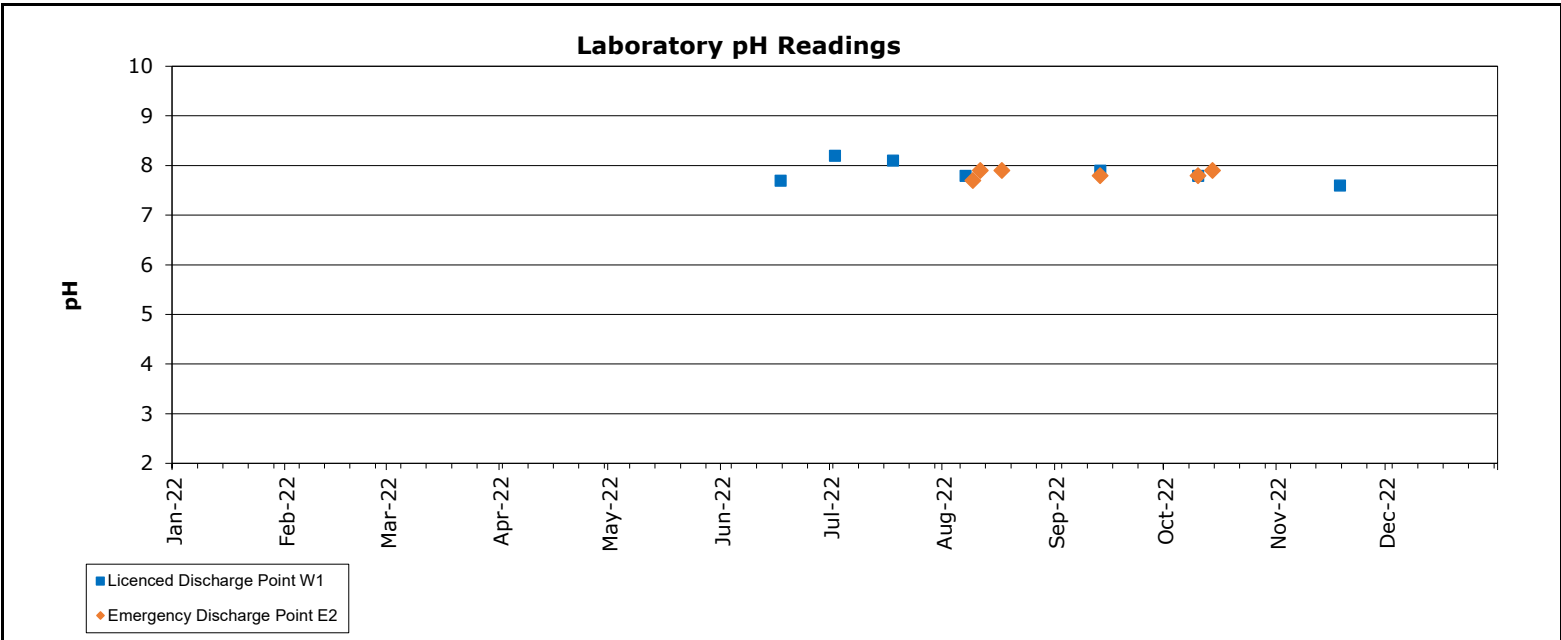


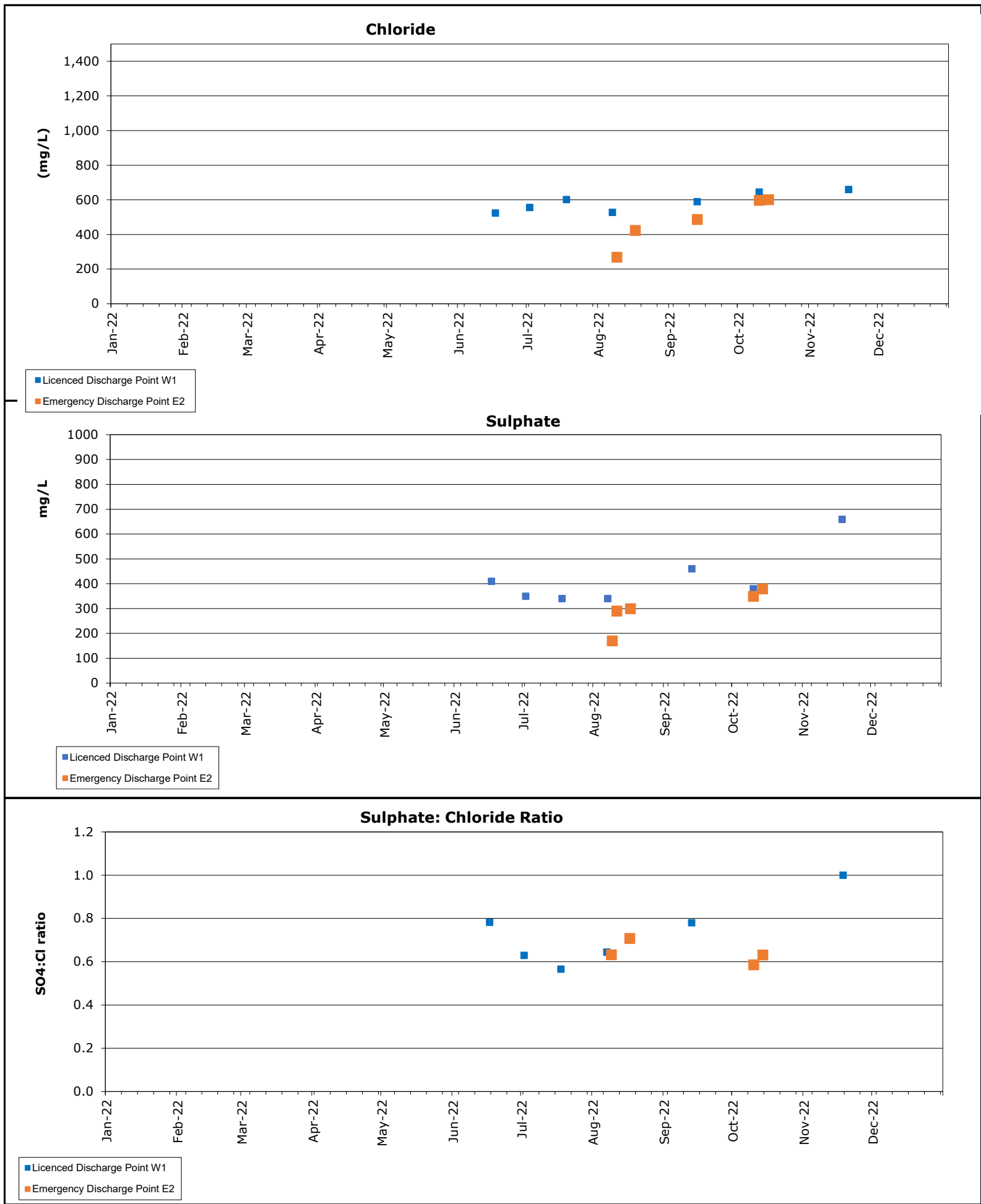


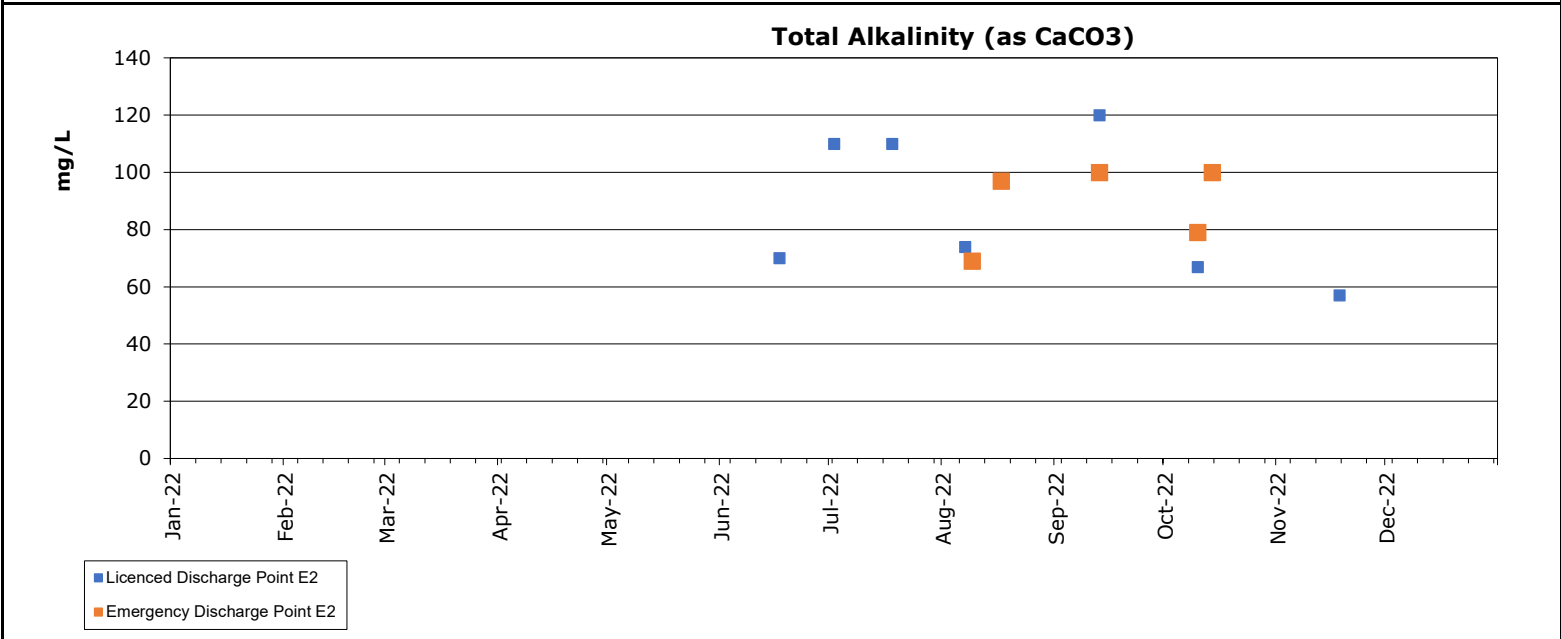
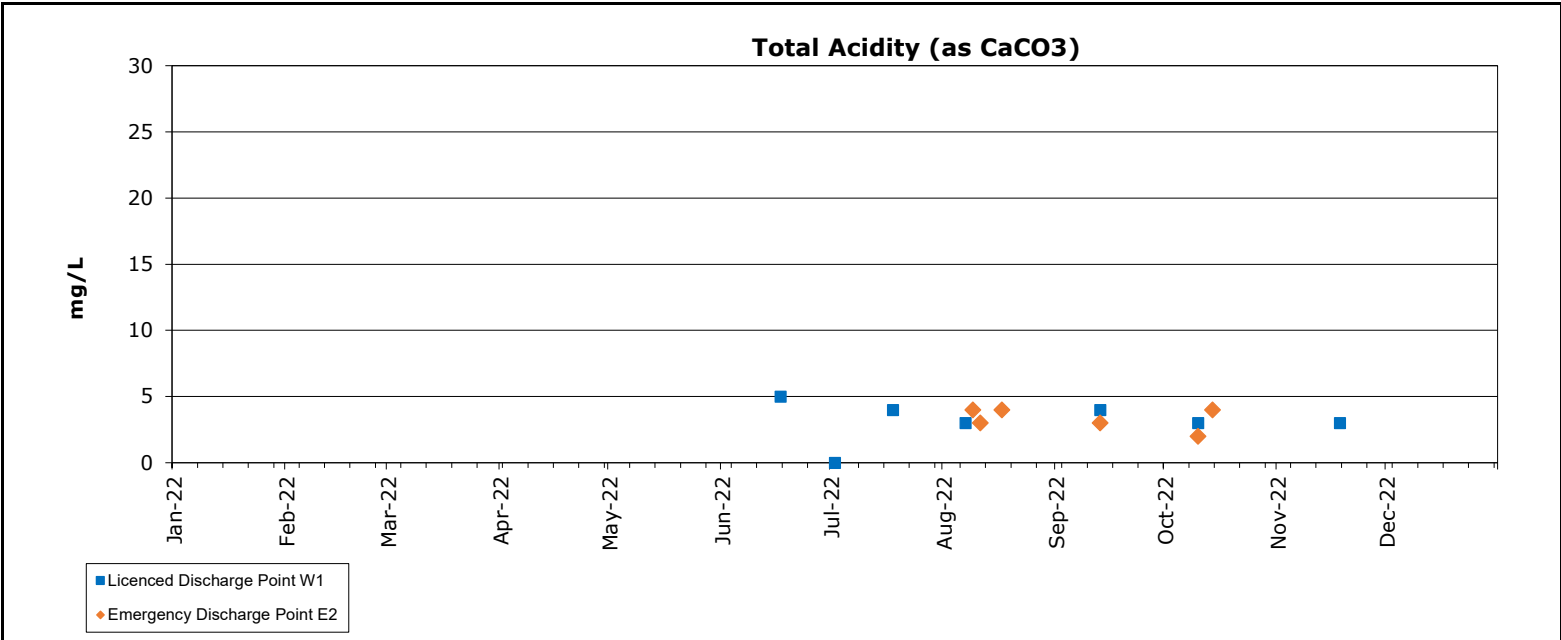
LICENCED DISCHARGE POINT W1 & EMERGENCY DISCHARGE POINT E2 FIELD CHEMISTRY FIGURE 34a

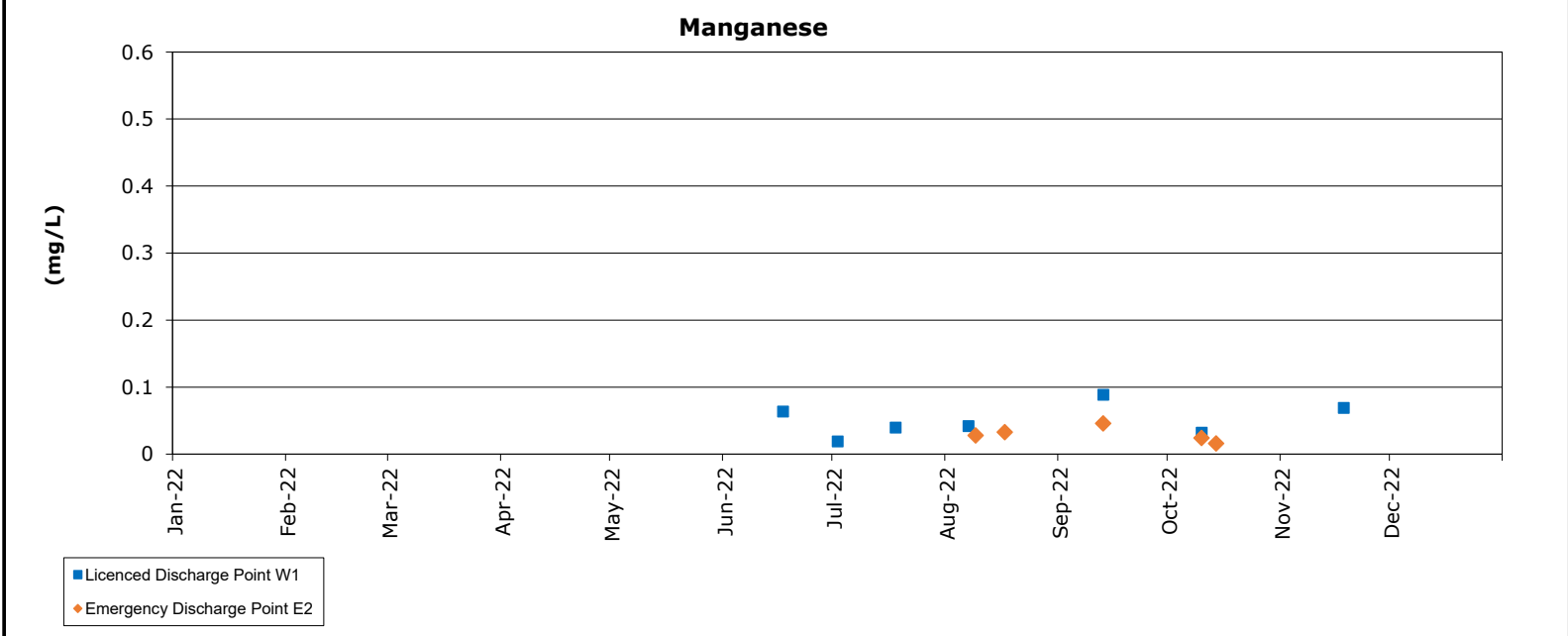
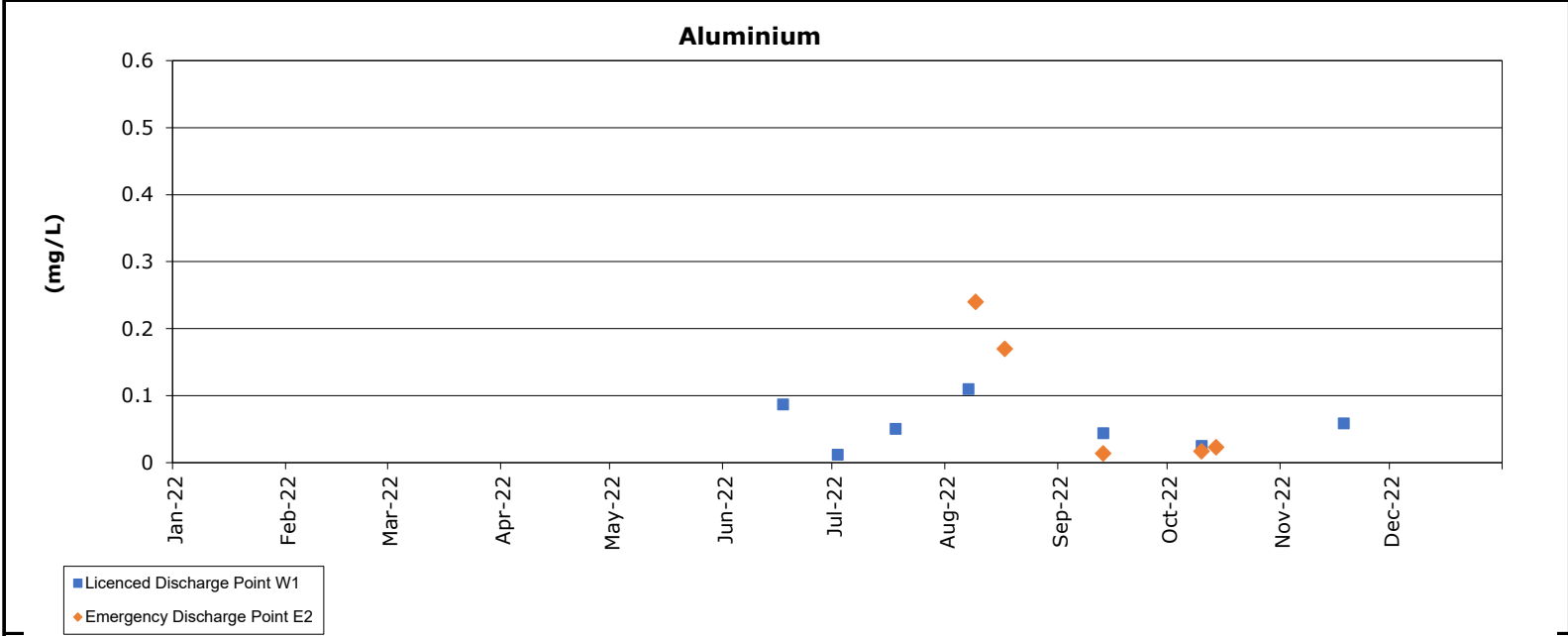
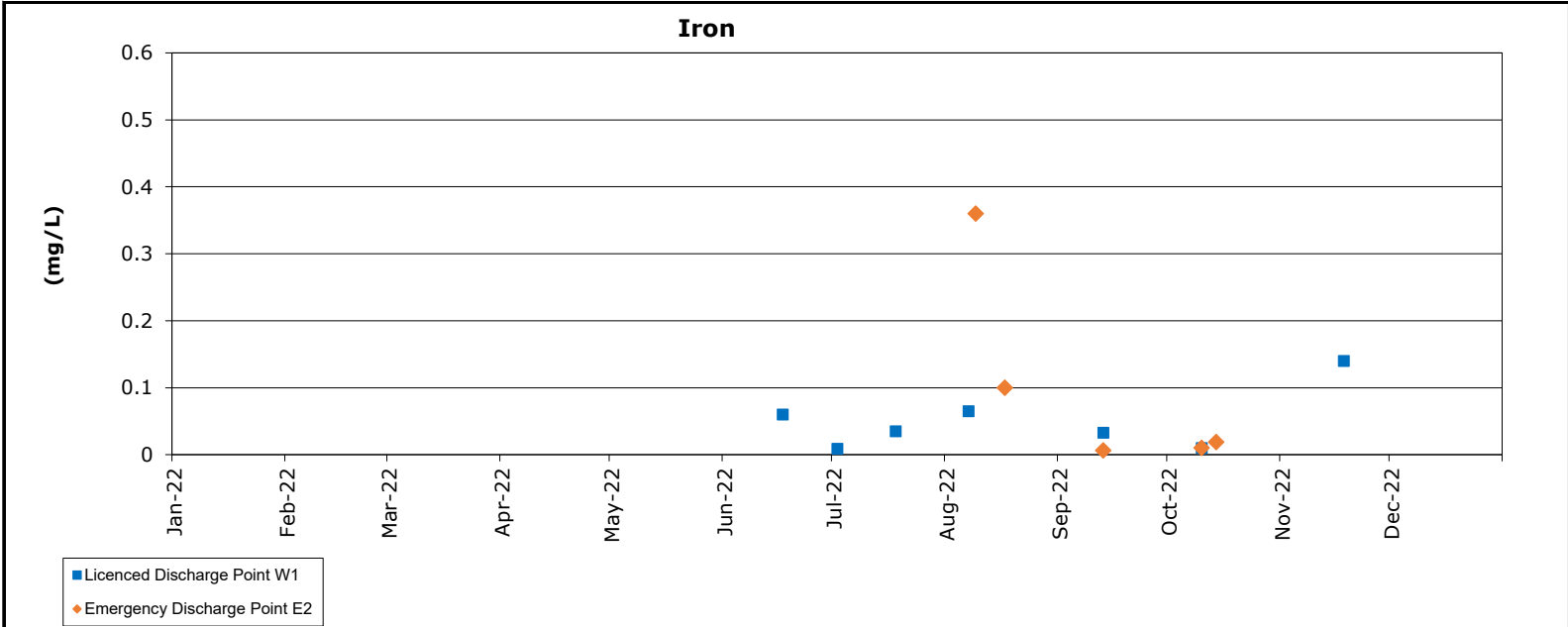


LICENCED DISCHARGE POINT W1 & EMERGENCY DISCHARGE POINT E2 FIELD CHEMISTRY FIGURE 34b

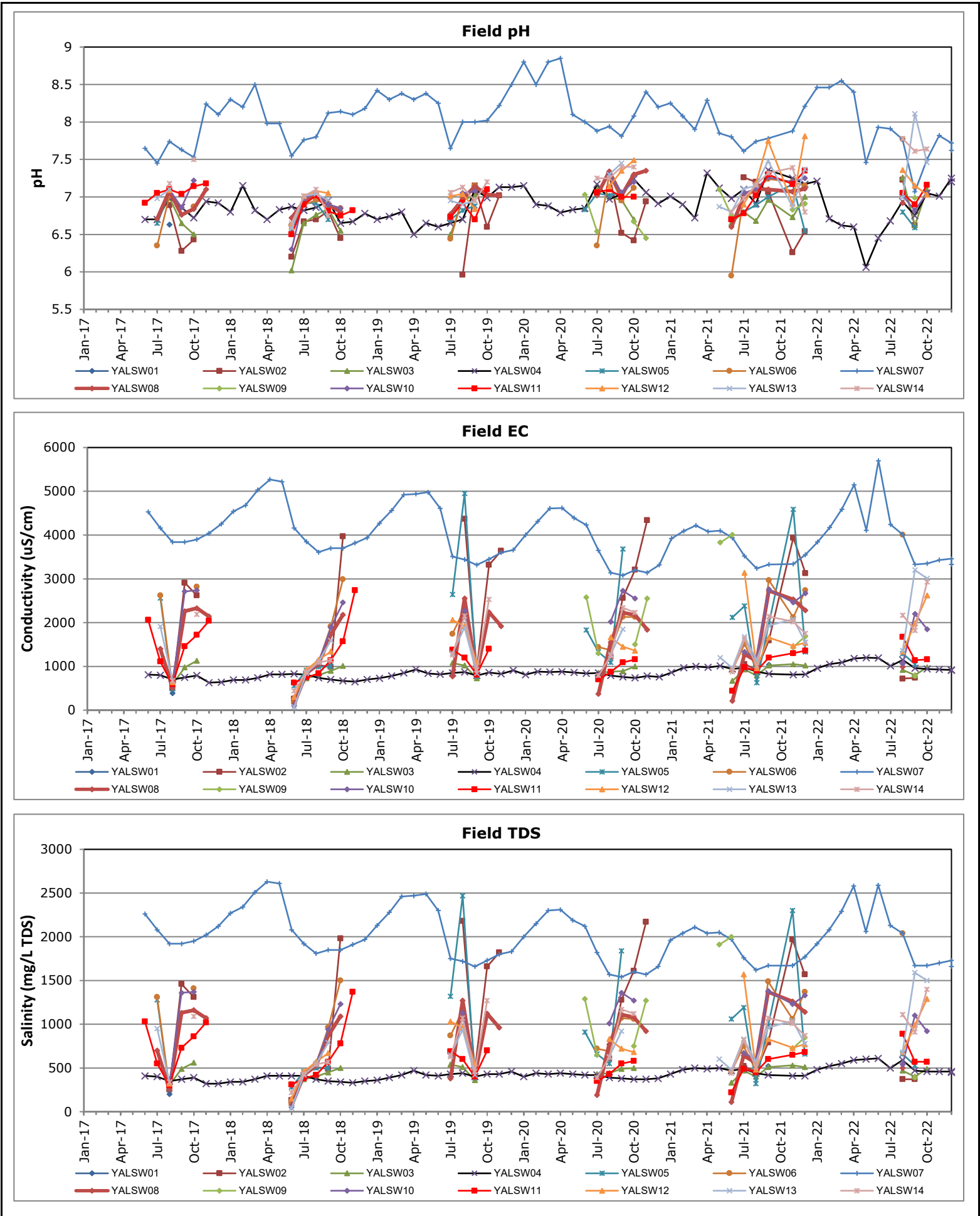




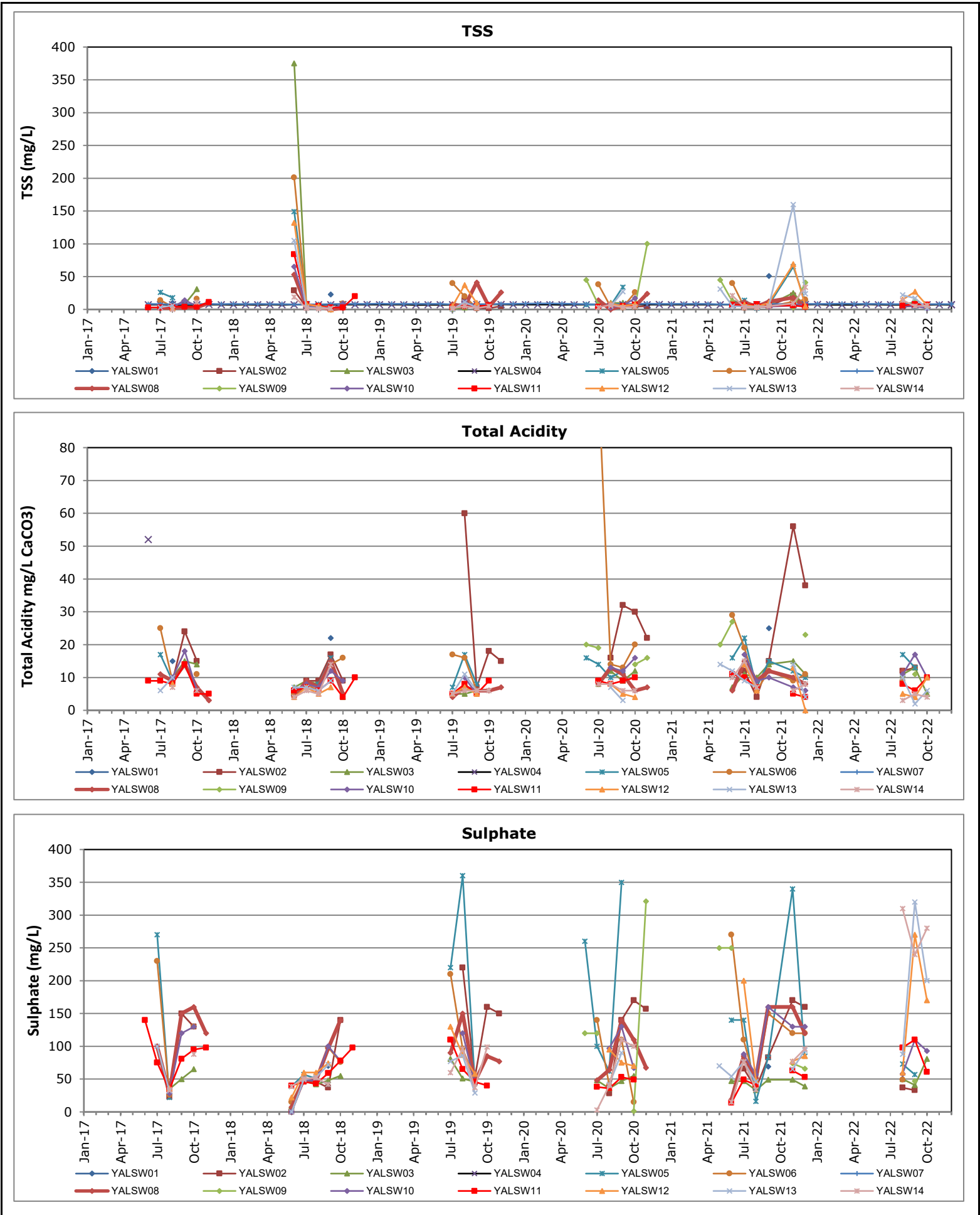




**LICENCED DISCHARGE POINT W1 & EMERGENCY DISCHARGE POINT E2
LABORATORY CHEMISTRY FIGURE 35d**



Surface Water Sites YALSW01-YALSW14 Field Chemistry (pH, EC, TDS) FIGURE 36



Surface Water Sites YALSW01-YALSW14 Laboratory Chemistry (TSS, Total Acidity, Sulphate) FIGURE 37

**APPENDIX A
COPIES OF GROUNDWATER LICENCES**



LICENCE TO TAKE WATER

Granted by the Minister under section 5C of the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914

Licensee(s)	Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd		
Description of Water Resource	Busselton-Capel Perth - Superficial Swan	Annual Water Entitlement	750,000kL
Location of Water Source	M70/1400		

Authorised Activities	Taking of water for	Location of Activity
	Dewatering for mining purposes	M70/1400
Duration of Licence	From 14 November 2021 to 30 December 2030	

This Licence is subject to the following terms, conditions and restrictions:

1. That the draw from the well/s be limited to the superficial formation.
2. The annual water year for water taken under this licence is defined as 1 January to 31 December.
3. The licensee must not, in any water year, take more water than the annual water entitlement specified in this licence.
4. Every 12 Months the licensee shall provide to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation a Groundwater Monitoring Summary for the preceding water year. The first report is due 31/03/2022.
5. The volume of all water taken under this licence must be metered using an approved meter fitted to each drawpoint.
6. The licensee must take and record the reading from each meter required under this licence, at the end of each month.
7. All monitoring and reporting shall be carried out in accordance with Operational Policy 5.12 'Hydrogeological reporting associated with a groundwater well licence'.
8. Should the monitoring at any time indicate a need for prompt action to prevent or reduce the effect of the licensee's draw on the underground resource, the licensee shall immediately report this to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and advise the corrective measures proposed.
9. The licensee shall comply with the monitoring program as prepared by the licensee and approved by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation on 12/11/2021, including any modifications to the program as approved during the term of the licence.
10. The licensee shall comply with the commitments of the operating strategy for Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd, Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, as prepared by Doral Mineral Sands and approved by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation on 12/11/2021 including any modifications to the commitments as approved during the term of the licence.
11. The Licensee is to provide an updated Water Monitoring table as Attachment 1 of the Groundwater Operating Strategy, to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation by 30 November 2021. The Monitoring Program can be updated during the term of the licence with approval by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

End of terms, conditions and restrictions

This Licence is granted subject to the Rights in Water and Irrigation Regulations 2000.



LICENCE TO TAKE WATER

Granted by the Minister under section 5C of the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914

Licensee(s)	Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd		
Description of Water Resource	Busselton-Capel Perth - Yarragadee South.	Annual Water Entitlement	394,000kL
Location of Water Source	L70/214 M70/459		

Authorised Activities	Taking of water for	Location of Activity
	Domestic use	M70/1400
	Dust Suppression for mining purposes	L70/214 M70/1400
	Mineral ore processing and other mining purposes	L70/214 M70/1400
	Rehabilitation purposes	L70/214 M70/1400 M70/459
Duration of Licence	From 3 December 2021 to 19 March 2029	

This Licence is subject to the following terms, conditions and restrictions:

- The licensee is to comply with the commitments of the Operating Strategy for Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd - Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, as prepared by Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd and approved by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation in December 2021 and any amendments made by or with the approval of the Department.
- The water year is defined as a specified 12 month period for the purposes of groundwater management planning, annual water accounting and annual reporting.
- The licensee must not, in any water year, take more water than the annual water entitlement specified in this licence.
- The licensee must install an approved meter on each water draw-point through which water is taken under this licence.
- The licensee must maintain the meter in good condition and ensure that it is operating within a range of plus or minus 5% of the quantity of water that passes through it when tested in field conditions.
- The licensee must notify the Department within 7 days of detecting a malfunction of the meter.
- The licensee must obtain authorisation from the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation before removing, replacing or interfering with any meter required under this licence.
- Every 12 Months the licensee shall provide to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation a Groundwater Monitoring Summary for the preceding water year. The first report is due 31/03/2022.
- Every 3 Years the licensee shall provide to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation a Groundwater Monitoring Review. The first report is due 31/03/2024. A Groundwater Monitoring Summary need not be submitted in a year in which a Groundwater Monitoring Review is due.

This Licence is granted subject to the Rights in Water and Irrigation Regulations 2000.



LICENCE TO TAKE WATER

Granted by the Minister under section 5C of the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914

This Licence is subject to the following terms, conditions and restrictions:

10. All monitoring and reporting shall be carried out in accordance with Operational Policy 5.12 'Hydrogeological reporting associated with a groundwater well licence'.
11. The annual water year for water taken under this licence is defined as 1 January to 31 December.
12. The licensee is to provide a water monitoring summary for the Yoongarillup project as detailed in the addendum to the Yoongarillup Operating Strategy dated March 2021, to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation by 31 March each year, the licensee is to comply with the monitoring program and any changes made by or with the approval of the department.

End of terms, conditions and restrictions

APPENDIX B
COPY OF GROUNDWATER OPERATING STRATEGY

**FINAL
GROUNDWATER LICENCE OPERATING STRATEGY
FOR THE DORAL MINERALS SANDS PTY LTD,
YALYALUP MINERAL SANDS PROJECT**

November 2021



AQ2 Pty Ltd
Level 4, 56 William Street
Perth 6000

T: 08 9322 9733
www.aq2.com.au



Name of water licence applicant/licensee: Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd

Name of development project or purpose: Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project

Legal description and address of land where is to be taken, and used:

M70/1400, L70/214

Declaration:

"I understand that the commitments given in the attached operating strategy will be a condition of an associated water licence if approved and that non-compliance with a commitment or any licence condition may be a breach of the Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914".

Signatures:

Person legally responsible for water licence:

.....
Printed Name:

.....Date.....

Document Status

Version #	Issue Date	Author	Reviewer	Change Made
023a	04/05/2020	BDK	JLJ	New draft document
023b	13/05/2020	BDK	JLJ/CB	Revised Draft
023c	11/01/2021	BDK	AGH	Updated Draft
023d	30/06/2021	BDK	JE	Updated Draft
023e	23/09/2021	BDK	JE/CB	Final
023f	30/11/2021	BDK	JE	Updated Final

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Administrative Requirements	2
2.1	Other Groundwater Licenses.....	2
2.2	Staged Development of Water Licenses.....	2
2.3	Previous Investigations of Water Source and Environment.....	2
2.4	Water Resource Management/Allocation Plan.....	2
2.5	Person Responsible.....	3
2.6	Reporting.....	3
2.7	GWOS Duration.....	4
2.8	Breach of GWOS.....	4
2.9	GWOS Amendments and Review.....	4
3	Scheme Description and Operating Rules	5
3.1	Mining and Dewatering Operations.....	5
3.2	Water Distribution Network.....	5
3.3	Projected Water Balance.....	6
3.4	Water Source Description.....	7
3.4.1	Dewatering.....	7
3.4.2	Water Supply.....	7
3.5	Abstraction Operating Rules.....	8
3.5.1	Dewatering Operation.....	8
3.5.2	Aquifer Dewatering Volumes.....	8
3.5.3	Water Supply Operation.....	9
3.6	Water Re-Use.....	9
3.7	Off-Site Discharge Water.....	9
3.8	Surface Water.....	10
4	Identifying and Managing Impacts	12
4.1	Potential Impacts on Neighbouring Landowners.....	12
4.1.1	Mine Dewatering.....	12
4.1.2	Yarragadee Water Supply Abstraction.....	13
5	Monitoring	17
5.1	Water Use Monitoring.....	17
5.2	Water Level Monitoring.....	17
5.3	Water Quality Monitoring.....	21
5.4	Trigger Levels.....	25
5.4.1	Dewatering Abstraction Trigger Levels.....	25
5.4.2	Water Level Trigger Values.....	25
5.5	Water Chemistry Trigger Values.....	25
5.5.1	Pit Dewatering.....	25
5.5.2	PWD Water.....	26
5.5.3	Groundwater.....	27
5.5.4	Off-Site Discharge Water.....	27
5.6	Other Monitoring.....	27
5.7	Groundwater Model Verification.....	27
6	Contingency Plan	29
6.1	Operating Scheme.....	29
6.2	Dewatering.....	29
6.2.1	Pit Dewater Effluent.....	30
6.2.2	PWD Water.....	30
6.2.3	SEPs.....	30
6.2.4	Groundwater.....	30
6.3	GDE along McGibbon Track.....	31
6.4	Other Users.....	32
6.5	Water Supply.....	32
6.6	Off-Site Water Discharge.....	32
7	Water Use Efficiency	33
8	Summary of Commitments	33
9	References	36

Tables

Table 1: Responsible Person/Position	3
Table 2: Reporting Dates	3
Table 3: Yarragadee Production Bore Details.....	8
Table 4: Details of Surface Water Monitoring Sites.....	11
Table 5: Summary of Key Issues, Management Objectives and Management Responses.....	14
Table 6: Proposed Abstraction Monitoring Programme	17
Table 7: Existing Monitoring Bore Details.....	18
Table 8: Existing Private User's Bore Details	19
Table 9: Nested Monitoring Bore Details	20
Table 10: Proposed Water Level Monitoring Programme.....	21
Table 11: Proposed Water Quality Monitoring Programme	22
Table 12: Pit Dewatering Water Chemistry Default Trigger Values	26
Table 13: PWD Water Chemistry Default Trigger Values.....	26
Table 14: Summary List of Commitments	34

Figures

Figure 1:	Regional Location of the Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project
Figure 2:	Proposed Mine Envelope at the Yalyalup Site
Figure 3:	Typical Cross Section of Drainage Control in Yalyalup Mine Pits
Figure 4:	Water Balance Schematic Model
Figure 5:	Proposed Locations of Surface Water Discharge Points, Yarragadee Production Bore and Nested Monitoring Bores
Figure 6:	Local Surface Water Drainage and Surface Water Monitoring Sites
Figure 7:	Locations of Superficial Aquifer Groundwater Monitoring Bores
Figure 8:	Locations of Leederville Aquifer Groundwater Monitoring Bores

Appendices

Appendix 1	Groundwater Chemistry Bore Specific trigger Values
------------	--

1 Introduction

Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd (Doral) proposes to develop the Yalyalup mineral sands mine, located approximately 11 km south-east of Busselton, Western Australia (Figure 1). The Yalyalup mineral sands deposit is located within Mining Lease M70/1400 and Miscellaneous Lease L70/214, which covers an area of approximately 2,290 hectares, halfway between Iluka's Tutunup South Mine (closed in 2018) and Tronox's Wonnerup Mine (operating and northern extension).

The expected Yalyalup mine life is scheduled for six years, with three and a half years of the mining phase and the remainder being startup and closure. To enable optimal resource recovery, the mining will occur below the groundwater level and as a result, dewatering of the open-cut pits will be required to provide dry mining conditions. Superficial aquifer dewatering flows are expected to vary across the project duration, depending on the mining plan and schedule.

Water supplies are required for mineral ore processing and are planned to be sourced from recycled water from hydraulically returned tailings (i.e. sand and clay fines pumped to the mine void and solar evaporation ponds), rainfall runoff, pit dewatering water and supplemented by pumping from the external production bore in the Yarragadee aquifer (only during periods of water shortfall).

Doral prepared a draft Environmental Review Document (ERD), submitted to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) on 6th December 2019. The DWER and other relevant government agencies have recently reviewed Doral's draft ERD. The DWER have provided comments and actions that are to be addressed in the revised draft ERD (DWER letter received on 30th March 2020, DWER ref: DWERA-000551). Some of the DWER comments relate to the provision of management plans that describe the specific management, monitoring, trigger thresholds and contingencies for environmental factors, that will support the assessment of Doral's ERD. One of the management plans is the Groundwater Licence Operating Strategy (GWOS) that is usually required to support a 5C Groundwater Licence (GWL) application to abstract groundwater. A draft GWOS was prepared (AQ2, 2021) to support the ERD assessment, in light of the potential predicted impacts and adequacy of the proposed management measures.

This final GWOS has been prepared in accordance with the DWER operational policy 5.08 for reporting associated with operating strategies (DWER, 2020) and the DWER guidelines for the preparation of Operating Strategies for mineral sand mine dewatering licences in the South West Region (DWER, 2015). The GWOS covers groundwater extracted from both the Superficial aquifer (during mine dewatering) and the Yarragadee aquifer (for water supply). Additionally, monitoring of surface water monitoring sites is covered in this GWOS.

It should be noted that this final GWOS presents all commitments stated in the draft version, with minor updates (i.e. the details of new Yarragadee production bore and monitoring bores, updated groundwater chemistry bore specific trigger values). This GWOS will support two separate 5C GWL applications for the Superficial and Yarragadee aquifers.

Doral will be required to comply with the GWOS after 5C licences approval by the DWER. The commitments included in the GWOS are considered to be conditions of the GWLs.

2 Administrative Requirements

2.1 Other Groundwater Licenses

There are no other groundwater licenses already issued by the DWER that are relevant to this GWOS.

2.2 Staged Development of Water Licenses

Neither of the groundwater licence applications (for dewatering from the Superficial aquifer and water supply pumping from the Yarragadee aquifer) involve a staged development.

2.3 Previous Investigations of Water Source and Environment

Doral has completed a series of investigations covering hydrogeology, modelling, hydrology and environment, to assess the dewatering requirements and the potential effects that groundwater extraction may have on the aquifer, the environment and the other groundwater users. The most relevant of these are listed below:

- AQ2, Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, Hydrogeological Assessment, May 2020.
- AQ2, Surface Water Assessment for the proposed Yalyalup Heavy Mineral Sands Project, September 2019.
- AQ2, Yalyalup Mineral Sands Operation, Site Water Balance, Project, May 2020.
- AQ2, Doral Yalyalup Operations, Surface Water Discharge Assessment, October 2019.
- AQ2, Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, GDE Management Plan, October 2020.
- AQ2, Yalyalup Mineral Sand Project, Surface Water Management Plan, May 2021.
- ABEC, Acid Sulfate Soil Investigation and Management Plan (DMS17_004_ASSMP_001_EP_V4), August 2021.
- Ecoedge, A Review and Impact Assessment of Potential Water Drawdowns on Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems at the Proposed Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, November 2019.
- Hydrosolutions, 2017. Initial Hydrogeological Assessment: Proposed Yalyalup Mineral Sands Mine, September 2017.

2.4 Water Resource Management/Allocation Plan

The Yalyalup project is wholly located within the Busselton-Capel Groundwater Area for the Superficial and Leederville aquifers and within the Busselton-Yarragadee Groundwater Area for the Yarragadee aquifer. All these groundwater areas are covered by the South West Groundwater Areas Allocation Plan produced by the DWER (DWER, 2009).

The Yalyalup project is located within the Wonnerup (Busselton Coast) Surface Water Management subarea and is not located within a proclaimed area for surface water management (DWER, 2009). The project is situated within the Lower Sabina River subcatchment area. The Lower Sabina River flows from below the Sabina Diversion Weir to the RAMSAR listed Vasse-Wonnerup Wetlands. The Lower Sabina, Lower Vasse, Abba and Ludlow rivers drain into the Vasse-Wonnerup Wetlands, before discharging through the Wonnerup Inlet into Geographe Bay.

2.5 Person Responsible

Contact details for the person responsible for implementation of the GWOS are:

Table 1: Responsible Person/Position

Name	Craig Bovell
Position	OSH&E Superintendent, Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd
Phone Number	(08) 9725 5444
Postal Address	Lot 501 Harris Road, PO Box 9155, Picton WA 6229
Email	craig.bovell@doral.com.au

2.6 Reporting

The annual water year for the Yalyalup mine is defined as 1 January to 31 December.

The reporting dates of this GWOS will remain in line with the reporting dates required as per the conditions of GWLs and are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Reporting Dates

Item	Reporting Dates
Water use (metering) data	31 March annually
Annual Groundwater Monitoring Summary (GMS)	31 March annually
Triennial Groundwater Monitoring Review (GMR)	Every three years. Due date of the first report is to be announced

Annual reports will be submitted to the Bunbury office of the DWER (and/or via DWER Water Online Portal) and should follow the reporting structure detailed in DWER Operational policy 5.12: *Hydrogeological reporting associated with a groundwater well licence (2009)*. An annual GMS report will not be required in the year that a triennial review is due.

An annual Groundwater Monitoring Summary (GMS) report will cover monitoring data recorded during the current water year and it will include:

- a location plan showing relevant bores, discharge sites and active mining cells;
- details of any bores which have been drilled, commissioned or decommissioned;
- current and historical rainfall data to compare long-term averages and variations;
- tabulated meter readings and monthly extraction volumes for each mining cell over the reporting year; water balance estimates;
- graphs of historical monthly and annual extraction data for each mining cell and combined dewatering output;
- tabulated chemistry data for nominated surface water sites and groundwater bores;

- graphs of historical chemistry data including pH, TDS (EC), alkalinity as HCO₃, sulfate:chloride ratio (SO₄:Cl⁻) to clearly identify trends in each monitoring bore and show any indicators of acidification processes;
- tabulated water level data in metres (m) below ground level (bgl) and m AHD for the reporting period;
- graphs of historical water levels;
- an assessment of the effects of the licensee's draw on the groundwater resource and surface water as determined from the monitoring data;
- a comment on the licensee's compliance with the licence and associated monitoring commitments;
- an assessment of the monitoring program and recommendations for any changes to the program;
- provide any information or evidence needed to update information provided in the GWOS.

Every three years, Doral will provide a Groundwater Monitoring Review (GMR) prepared by a qualified hydrogeologist and will provide a complete history of groundwater monitoring over the life of the mine, including a detailed analysis of the aquifer response to groundwater extraction, comparison with modelled predictions and effects on surface water from its use, as monitored in:

- nominated surface water sites, groundwater production bores and groundwater monitoring bores as reported each year;
- DWER regional monitoring bores.

2.7 GWOS Duration

This GWOS will be effective for the life of each of the licences (i.e. Superficial and Yarragadee aquifers) for the Yalyalup mine, unless any changes are made by or with approval of the DWER.

2.8 Breach of GWOS

Any reportable breach of this GWOS will be communicated to the DWER as soon as reasonably practicable at the time of the breach and recorded in the annual GMS report.

2.9 GWOS Amendments and Review

Any changes to the conditions / commitments of the GWOS that are required during the period of the GWOS must be agreed by Doral and DWER, with the signatures of both parties on an GWOS Addendum.

This GWOS requires review at least three months before the expiry date of licences.

3 Scheme Description and Operating Rules

3.1 Mining and Dewatering Operations

The operational Yalyalup mine life is approximately 6 years, which includes:

- Pre-mine establishment phase – construction of the mine infrastructure and support facilities - the duration of this phase is expected to be approximately four to six months;
- Mining phase – progressive mining via a series of open-cut pits using dry mining techniques. The duration of this phase is expected to be about forty-two months (i.e. three years and six months). The total extent of mining and dewatering, including the staged mining zones (i.e. mining quarters), is shown on Figure 2.
- Mine closure phase - rehabilitation and closure of mining domains will be undertaken in accordance with the Mine Closure Plan. The duration of this phase is expected to be for up to two years, depending on the success of rehabilitation. The mined area will be rehabilitated back to pasture and / or native vegetation, depending on pre-mining conditions, consistent with the post-mine land use requirements.

Mining will be staged in order to minimise the area of disturbance, with the aim of achieving focused and effective management of the environmental factors at each pit location, prior to moving onto the next pit location. Each mining zone would be mined over a period of approximately three months. Dewatering of mine pits and associated drawdown of the water table will occur in a staged approach, with mine pits (blocks) being dewatered as per the mining schedule. Should more than one active mine pit be dewatered at any one time, then each dewatering pipeline will be metered separately by a suitable meter prior to discharge to the Drop Out Dam (DOD) and before it is transferred to the Process Water Dam (PWD). More details of the mining stages are provided in the ERD document (Doral, 2020).

Doral is planning to extract mineral sands from the Bassendean Sand and Yoganup Formation at the Yalyalup mine. The removed topsoil and overburden will be stockpiled. Ore will be mined in a series of cuts, to an approximate maximum depth of 10.5 m. Pits will be mined on a slight incline from the deepest point and then mined moving up-gradient in order to retain pit water within drainage channels to a sump at the deepest point on the pit floor. This form of dewatering is referred to as 'passive', as no dewatering apparatus (e.g. spears) are used to actively abstract water and groundwater drawdown below the base of the pit (Figure 3). The groundwater drawdown of any given pit will be related to the pit depth (i.e. up to 10.5 m). Mine pit dewatering is pumped from the sump to the DOD then to the PWD for reuse (Figure 4).

3.2 Water Distribution Network

Processing of ore will commence in-pit mining to the feed preparation plant, where after the slurry will be pumped to the wet concentration plant for further processing (Figure 4). Waste clay and sand materials from processing of this ore will be combined and backfilled into the mine voids using co-flocculation (co-disposal system) as a priority where possible. Thus the majority of clay tailing resulting from the primary mineral separation will be co-disposed to the pit void with the remaining surplus volume temporarily placed in a Tailing Storage Facility, herein referred to as Solar Evaporation Ponds (SEPs) to allow drying of the clay prior to harvesting and returning to the pit void.

The surface water runoff from the 'beaching' of the co-disposal and/or the decant water from the solar evaporation ponds is recycled back to the DOD and then to the PWD, prior to being re-entered into the separation process again and then to the mine voids and back as a full circuit water recycling process.

The DOD will be constructed adjacent to the PWD (Figure 5). The purpose of the DOD is to receive all return water from the site and to act as a settling pond to remove suspended solids from the water, prior to it entering the PWD.

The PWD provides the main water storage from which all process water demands are sourced, with the main inputs of water into the PWD from:

- Recycled process water (primarily water returned from co-disposed sand tails, and decanted from the SEPs);
- Groundwater from active mine pits during dewatering operations (pit inflows),
- Runoff from impervious disturbance areas (i.e. roads, buildings/structures and hardstands);
- Direct rainfall that falls over the surface of the PWD;
- Abstraction from production bore screened in the Yarragadee aquifer.

The outputs from the PWD are:

- Use of water in the wet concentration plant process;
- Evaporation;
- Discharges of clean water offsite in the event that onsite storage options are full (during extended rain events).

The DOD and PWD have proposed storage capacities of 20,000 m³ and 40,000 m³, respectively.

3.3 Projected Water Balance

The site water balance assessment (AQ2, 2020a) using the GoldSim water balance model was undertaken to estimate the likely groundwater make-up supply volume from the Yarragadee production bore, which may be required to support the operation, as well as the potential discharge volumes of surplus water. Two climatic conditions (dry and wet) have been modelled, to incorporate the dry and wet dewatering scenarios.

Within the water balance logic and inputs, the recycling of return water from the hydraulically returned tailings (i.e. sand and clay fines pumped to the mine void and solar evaporation ponds) is prioritised, followed by the use of dewatering (site stormwater and groundwater) as the second priority, with the supply of water from the external Yarragadee production bore only used to supplement these sources during periods of water shortfall. Pumping from the Yarragadee production bore will only occur if the total storage volume in the site storage ponds drop below the equivalent of 2 days of supply (nominally 10,000 m³).

Based on the water balance model prediction results, a peak make-up water demand of 1.3 GL/year has been estimated to be required from the Yarragadee production bore, to support a peak mine water demand of 1.6 GL/year. Make-up water requirements are expected to be the highest during drier periods, with the highest demand for supplementary groundwater expected to be in the first

year of operation. To allow some contingency, a GWL from the Yarragadee of 1.6 GL/year should be applied for to cover the full mine water demand.

The water balance assessment indicates that during wet periods, there may not be sufficient water demand or on-site storage capacity to manage all the water collected within the pit from stormwater runoff and dewatering, plus runoff collected within the PWD/DOD. Therefore, discharge of surplus water off-site may be required via licenced discharge points. A surface water discharge licence will be required to be obtained from the DWER to allow the operations to manage surplus water from the site.

It should be noted that water from SEPs have not been included within the water balance model, as the return water and losses at these ponds are assumed to have been taken into account when determining the net mine water demand of 1.6 GL/year.

A schematic water balance for the Yalyalup project is shown in Figure 4.

3.4 Water Source Description

3.4.1 Dewatering

Dewatering of mining areas will occur via in-pit sumps, located at the deepest point of the pit, with water pumped from the sump to the DOD (either directly or via an open drain and then gravity fed) and then to the PWD. The extracted water will be sourced from the Superficial aquifer, which comprises the Bassendean Sand, Guildford Formation and Yoganup Formation, with a maximum saturated aquifer thickness of 9 m in the mine area. The Guildford Formation is present between the Bassendean Sand and Yoganup Formation and is of low permeability, owing to its more clayey nature. The permeability of the superficial aquifer is variable and depends on sediment type, with saturated sands having higher permeability than clays. The superficial deposits commonly contain ironstone caprock, colloquially known as Coffee Rock, in the zone of water table fluctuation and at the site, it is generally 2 to 3 m thick and is exposed at the surface in parts of the projects (mainly in the western side). At the project, the Yoganup Formation forms the main portion of the aquifer, while the Bassendean Sand is generally only saturated in the wet season. The Yoganup Formation comprises leached and ferruginous beach coarse grained sand, with localised concentrations of heavy minerals and some sandy silt and clay layers. The thickness of the Superficial Formation is irregular, reaching a maximum of 12 m at the project, but generally being 7-8 m thick.

3.4.2 Water Supply

One production bore was drilled and screened in the Yarragadee aquifer, to supply sufficient top-up water for mining operations. The production bore location is showed in Figure 5, while the construction details for this bore are summarised in Table 3.

Doral will ensure that the schedule of production and monitoring bores will be kept up to date and the DWER will be notified of any bore alterations or additions that are made.

Table 3: Yarragadee Production Bore Details

Bore ID	Coordinates		Depth Cased	Top of Casing (TOC)	TOC Elevation	Screened Interval	Aquifer
	Easting (mAHD)	Northing (mAHD)	(m)	(m agl)	(mAHD)	(m)	
YA_PB01	361182	6271638	361.7	0.39	29.39	295.7-355.7	Yarragadee (Unit 3)

3.5 Abstraction Operating Rules

The following abstraction operating rules will apply.

3.5.1 Dewatering Operation

During the operational period, Doral is committed to the following:

- Doral will not exceed the maximum water draw (i.e. annual water allocation) of 750,000 kL/year (i.e. 0.75 GL/year) from the Superficial aquifer;
- The volume of water taken from the individual pits dewatered under the Superficial GWL, will be metered using suitable type flow meters, that will be installed in accordance with the provisions of the document "Guidelines for water meter installation" (DWER, 2009). The installed meters accuracy will be maintained within plus or minus 5% of the volume metered, in field conditions;
- Should more than one active mining pit be dewatered at any one time, then the pipeline from each pit will be metered separately by a suitable meter, before discharge to the DOD;
- Pits will be dewatered as required, so no constraints have been set on dewatering pumping rates from the mine pits to the DOD. The pumping rate into the DOD from the in-pit sumps will vary depending on the pit inflows at each active pit (with monthly groundwater inflows in the range of 0 kL/d to 4,000 kL/d, generally less than 2,000 kL/d throughout the mine life), and dependent on additional external inflows e.g. tails return water, stormwater catchment;
- Maintain a record of flow meters for the dewatering programme and submit to the DWER, via DWER Water Online Portal.

3.5.2 Aquifer Dewatering Volumes

Measurement of the actual volume of groundwater abstracted during mine dewatering is complicated by the inflow of surface water, direct rainfall into the open pits and the return water from the sand tails and the SEPs to the sumps. The resulting total volume of water pumped from the in-pit sumps is therefore much greater than the volume of pure groundwater removed from the aquifer.

All water recorded as having been drawn from the active mining pits via in-pit sumps is to be used for compliance against the GWL annual allocation, but will require to be reduced as best as can be reasonably calculated by the:

- Volume of stormwater (i.e. direct rainfall) entering the active pit dewatering sump;
- Volume of stormwater from catchments directed to the active pit dewatering sump;
- Volume of return sand tails water flowing to the active pit sump;
- Volume of SEP decant water flowing to the active pit sump.

A simple water balance approach will be employed to allow all volumes of indirect water directly collected in the pit throughout the year to be deducted from the total volume of water abstracted during dewatering. Daily rainfall data collected at the nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) weather station, Busselton Aero (Station No. 9603) will be used to calculate the volume of rainfall entering the active pit. As the mine progresses, the surface area of the active dewatering pit(s) will be surveyed and therefore allow for the water catchment to be calculated using GIS software and mine survey data.

The total volume of groundwater abstracted during mine dewatering will be compared with the annual water allocation to determine compliance with the Superficial GWL condition.

3.5.3 Water Supply Operation

During the operational period Doral commits that:

- The mine will not exceed the maximum water draw of 1,600,000 kL/year (i.e. 1.6 GL/year) from the Yarragadee aquifer;
- The volume of water taken under the Yarragadee GWL will be metered using suitable type flow meters, that will be installed in accordance with the provisions of the document "Guidelines for water meter installation" (DWER, 2009). The installed meters accuracy will be maintained within plus or minus 5% of the volume metered, in field conditions;
- Any Yarragadee production bore will be equipped with an electric submersible pump with suitable operational protection (e.g. low-flow and high-temperature cut-off switches);
- Any Yarragadee production bore will be operated according to water demand, with no set schedule, and a manually set timer to ensure the bore does not run to waste.

3.6 Water Re-Use

Passive recharge back to the Superficial aquifer will occur through the progressive backfill of co-disposed sand tails slurry to the mine void and any water from this operation will be recycled back to the DOD/PWD for re-use. It is anticipated that all water collected on-site, including groundwater pumped from the active mine pits during dewatering, surface water inflow into open pits, rainfall into the open pits, SEPs and sand tails return and surface runoff collected from the mine site (that did not enter the open pits), will be fully utilised during the wet concentration plant process.

Water required for dust suppression activities may be sourced from water storage sources such as the DOD and/or PWD and the return water sumps.

The Yalyalup project will operate in a water efficient manner, thus surplus water generation is only likely to be as a direct result of rainfall. Therefore, the possibility of providing an off-site water supply to a third party is limited, however, upon arrangement with Doral and the local authorities (e.g. DFES, Rural fire brigade), there is a possibility of water being provided to assist with a reasonable request such as bush fire management or other significant situations. Any requested will be considered by Doral, in line with their clear commitment to the safety and wellbeing of the adjacent community.

3.7 Off-Site Discharge Water

In the event of all water storages (i.e. mine voids, PWD, DOD, SEPs and drains) being at their full capacities and prolonged heavy rainfall occurs within the pit catchment area, then excess water will

have to be discharged off-site via proposed controlled "Licensed Discharge Point" (located at the eastern end of Lot 1293/3752 on Princefield Road within the Development Envelope), as shown on Figure 5. The excess water could include a mixture of groundwater, surface inflow, direct rainfall, SEP returns, sand tails returns and surface runoff collected from the mine site. Excess water flows that will exit the PWD will be measured at the proposed "Licensed Discharge Point". Once discharged from the PWD, water will move through the on-site drainage network into the Princefield Road drain flowing west into Woddidup Creek/drain, before reaching the Lower Sabina River northwest of the mine, where it will ultimately discharge into the Vasse-Wonnerup Ramsar wetlands.

During extreme rainfall events, excess water is proposed to be able to be discharged off the mine site via the proposed "Emergency Discharge Point", located in the north western corner of the Development Envelope, as indicated on Figure 5. The discharged water will be connected to the existing roadside drain along the Princefield Road.

A V-notch flow metering gauge will be installed at the proposed Licenced Discharge point and the Emergency Discharge location is proposed to be actively enacted by pump to ensure it is as a last resort only and upon which the pump flow curves will enable flow measurement.

Doral will ensure that the DWER will be notified of any alterations or additions that are made in relation to off-site discharge water locations.

It should be noted that all runoff from catchment areas upstream of the mine envelope will be diverted around mining operations and discharged to a downstream water course. Bunding and drainage shall be installed to ensure up-gradient stormwater does not flow into the mining area and potentially impede the natural surface water flows of the region. In order to minimise the potential impacts on local surface water features, a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) for the Yalyalup mine has been prepared (AQ2, 2021) and will be implemented by Doral.

3.8 Surface Water

A network of surface water monitoring sites has been identified adjacent to the Yalyalup project area. Fourteen surface water monitoring sites (YALSW01 to YALSW14) are shown on Figure 6, and site details are summarised in Table 4. Monitoring of surface water levels and quality at these locations allows recording of any unseasonal increases in water levels, seasonal fluctuations and any changes in basic water chemistry, pre-mining and during the period of the mine operations.

One additional surface monitoring site YALSW15, located upstream of site YALSW14, is proposed to be added to the surface water monitoring programme, to monitor the water quality chemistry of the catchment that is diverted along the eastern boundary of the Disturbance Envelope, located upstream of "the Licenced Discharge Point".

Doral will ensure that the DWER will be notified of any alterations or additions that are made in relation to surface water monitoring locations.

Table 4: Details of Surface Water Monitoring Sites

Site Name	Approximate Location (GPS surveyed)			Comments
	Eastings (MGA94)	Northings (MGA94)	Elevation (mAHD)	
YALSW01	355307	6269882	23	Original Sabina River channel. Limited area surface flows ~1km Downstream from Sabina Diversion weir.
YALSW02	356614	6269990	24	Artificial drainage flows from paddocks within Lot 421
YALSW03	357034	6270001	26	Woddidup Creek flows, semi regional, ~3.0km x 2.0km catchment
YALSW04	357848	6270038	23	Ag dam Lot 758. Seepage from Bassendean Sands in close proximity to proposed mining
YALSW05	359214	6270070	29	Un-named Creek, catchment estimated 2.0km x 2.0km
YALSW06	356099	6270231	21	Optional, alternate site if YALSW02 access is poor
YALSW07	356887	6270304	20	Farm dam
YALSW08	356081	6270852	20	Optional, alternate site if YALSW02+06 access is poor
YALSW09	357805	6270840	22	Un-named Creek/Artificial drains in centre of project
YALSW10	355520	6271611	18	Downslope sampling site for western margins of project.
YALSW11	356540	6271665	18	Woddidup Creek flows, Downslope flows from central west of project area. No Mixing with Princefield Drain
YALSW12	356866	6271676	18	Un-named Creek/Artificial drains in centre of project. No Mixing with Princefield Drain.
YALSW13	356997	6271686	18	Roadside drain Downslope flows from north east of project area.
YALSW14	358604	6271766	21	Roadside drain Downslope flows from north east of project area
YALSW15	359297	6271785	21	Proposed monitoring site – upstream of proposed “Licenced Discharge Point”

4 Identifying and Managing Impacts

A summary of the key issues relating to the proposed groundwater extraction from the Superficial and Yarragadee aquifers, their management objectives, measurements and responses, is presented in Table 5.

These issues are to be managed if impacts are identified from the monitoring programs (Section 5) and are outlined in the Contingency Plan in Section 6.

4.1 Potential Impacts on Neighbouring Landowners

4.1.1 Mine Dewatering

AQ2 prepared a numerical groundwater flow model to assess the dewatering requirements and groundwater drawdown associated with the development of the Yalyalup project.

The modelling indicated that all Superficial aquifer licenced bores are located outside of the predicted 0.1 m drawdown contour and are unlikely to be impacted by the Yalyalup dewatering operations.

Additionally, there are several unlicenced bores which are screened in the Superficial aquifer that are within the modelled extent of the 0.1 to 0.25 m drawdown contours. Most of them have either been decommissioned or used by DWER for monitoring purposes. There are only five unlicenced bores (YA_MB14_W, YA_MB18_W, YA_MB19_W, 20005168, and Lot421_Bore2) that have been reported by Doral as being in use and three of them (YA_MB14_W, YA_MB18_W, YA_MB19_W) fall within the modelled drawdown zone of between 0.1 to 0.25 m due to mining dewatering – this limited drop in water level is unlikely to influence their supply potential.

The numerical model also indicated that small drawdowns (less than 0.5 m) are predicted in the Leederville aquifer due to dewatering of the overlying Superficial aquifer. There is one Leederville aquifer licences (GWL94291) that have bores located within the drawdown extent of 0.25 m and could be affected by mining related dewatering. However, these drawdowns are predicted to be temporary in duration and relatively minor in terms of any effect on the bore's supply potential.

It is therefore unlikely that short-term dewatering at the proposed Yalyalup mine will have any long-term adverse impacts on the water supply potentials of other users in the Superficial and Leederville aquifers.

Regular monitoring of groundwater levels in Superficial and Leederville aquifers during the mining operation will provide information on the actual induced drawdowns and impacts on these aquifers.

The extent of dewatering impacts will be monitored according to Table 10 (Section 5.2), with results reviewed on a quarterly basis. If a concern is raised from another local landowner regarding potential impacts to water supplies or vegetation due to dewatering, Doral will undertake an assessment of the monitoring data from nearby monitoring bores, to further determine the cause of impact. Should this assessment and further investigation determine that Doral's operation is having an impact on a neighbour's water supply, Doral will put in place interim remedial measures as soon as practical to effectively 'make good' the water supply and inform the DWER of the interim actions taken and proposed actions for the future.

4.1.2 Yarragadee Water Supply Abstraction

Additionally, the AQ2 numerical groundwater model was used to assess the potential impacts of the planned abstraction from the Yarragadee aquifer on the environment and other groundwater users.

Results of the modeling indicate that the proposed extraction of 1.6 GL/year from the Yarragadee aquifer will be unlikely to have any adverse impacts on the water supply and water quality potentials of the aquifer systems. At the site, the Yarragadee aquifer is a confined aquifer with limited downward leakage from overlying aquifers. This is due to the presence of low permeable confining layers between the aquifers, in particular with the deep Leederville (Vasse Member) aquifer.

There are two known licenced bores under GWL110298 and GWL156776 that abstract water from the Yarragadee aquifer that are located within the modelled extent of the 0.5 m and 1 m drawdown cones developed around the production bore (i.e. within 4.2 and 5.3 km from the YA_PB01, respectively).

The numerical model also indicated that small drawdowns (less than 0.1 m) are predicted in the Leederville aquifer due to pumping from the underlying Yarragadee aquifer.

However, given the short duration of the abstraction from YA_PB01, the impacts to other Yarragadee and Leederville aquifer users is not expected to be significant. It should be noted that continuously pumping from YA_PB01 has been modelled, while it is planned that YA_PB01 will be used only when required, most likely during summer periods when there is a shortfall of water supplied from rainfall runoff and pit dewatering. Therefore, during the winter periods when minimal to no pumping from YA_PB01 occurs, water levels will recover and the actual drawdowns in the Yarragadee and Leederville aquifers will be smaller than predicted.

Regular monitoring of groundwater levels in Leederville and Yarragadee aquifers during the mining operation will provide information on the actual induced drawdowns and impacts on these aquifers.

The extent of abstraction impacts will be monitored according to Table 10 (Section 5.2), with results reviewed on a quarterly basis. If a concern is raised from another local landowner regarding potential impacts to water supplies due to abstraction from the Yarragadee production bore, Doral will undertake an assessment of the monitoring data from nearby monitoring bores to further determine the cause of impact. Should this assessment and further investigation determine that Doral's operation is having an impact on a neighbour's water supply, Doral will put in place interim remedial measures to 'make good' the water supply as soon as practical and inform the DWER of the interim actions taken and proposed actions for the future.

Table 5: Summary of Key Issues, Management Objectives and Management Responses

Potential Issue/Risk	Management Objective	Measurement	Management Response
Dewatering Operation			
Dewatering	To keep water table in the Superficial aquifer at the base of active pit(s) to prevent flooding	Water levels regularly monitored in the active pit(s) and in the Superficial monitoring bores	Increase abstraction from in-pit sumps. Review mining schedule to reduce extraction rates.
Exceeding Superficial Aquifer GWL allocation	To not exceed the Superficial aquifer annual allocation limit	Totalising meters installed and discharge volumes measured for each active mine pit	Investigate changes to pumping or mining schedules to reduce dewatering rates. If the cumulative abstraction reaches a warning trigger of 80% of the annual allocation limit, an internal review will be undertaken to assess the reason for increased inflows to the pit. If the review indicates the potential for the annual allocation limit to be exceeded, DWER will be contacted to discuss an amendment to the annual allocation limit.
Water levels in Superficial aquifer	To not have excessive drawdowns in the Superficial aquifer due to extraction	Water levels regularly monitored in the Superficial monitoring bores	Assessment of water level trends in the Superficial monitoring bores to further determine impact. Review mining schedule to reduce extraction rates or minimise period of exposure of the area of concern. Consider artificial aquifer recharge to reduce impacted areas.
Water levels in Leederville aquifer	To not have excessive drawdowns in the Leederville aquifer due to extraction from the overlying Superficial aquifer	Water levels regularly monitored in the Leederville monitoring bores	Assessment of water level trends in the Leederville monitoring bores to further determine impact. Review pumping or mining schedule to reduce extraction from the area of concern
Water quality in Superficial aquifer	To not have excessive long-term increase in salinity or significant change in chemical composition of water due to mining	Measure field pH and electrical conductivity and obtain chemical analyses of water from representative monitoring bores	Assessment of water quality trends in the Superficial monitoring bores to further determine impact. Review reasons for changes in chemistry and propose management options to limit or reverse changes.
Water quality in Leederville aquifer	To not have excessive long-term increase in salinity and significant change in chemical composition of water due to dewatering	Measure field pH and electrical conductivity, and obtain chemical analyses of water from representative monitoring bores	Assessment of water quality trends in the Leederville monitoring bores to further determine impact. Review reasons for changes in chemistry and propose management options to limit or reverse changes.

Table 5 (cont.) Summary of Key Issues, Management Objectives, and Management Responses

Potential Issue/Risk	Management Objective	Measurement	Management Response
Dewatering Operation			
Leakage from Solar Evaporation Ponds (SEPs)	To not have significant long-term change in groundwater levels and chemical composition of water due to deposition of tailings into SEPs during mining	Water level and water quality monitoring in the Superficial aquifer for potential leakage from SEPs	Assessment of water levels and water quality in the Superficial aquifer via network of monitoring bores. If necessary, shallow bores downstream and adjacent to SEPs will be installed to reduce size of groundwater mound and remove contaminated water.
Off-site discharge of water	To not allow any adverse impacts to water quality within the nearby drains (Princefield Road drain and Woddidup Creek/drain) due to off-site discharge of water during emergency discharge events	Water quality monitoring in the PWD and the off-site discharge points, when required	Provision for sufficient capacity to allow for settling time of surface water. Adequate surface water treatment to maintain water quality parameters (e.g. pH management) to within environmental trigger values. Assessment of water quality in the PWD and if necessary (i.e. triggers exceeded), then treatment of the process water through the addition of a suitable alkaline material to the ore feed and or the tails return water sump, until the water is above the trigger values. Whilst the process water dam quality is above of the trigger values, discharge of process water off site will cease.
Abnormal surface drainage	To manage any unseasonal increase in surface water flows and water quality	Surface water monitoring	Assessment of surface water flows and water quality to further determine any unseasonal changes
Acid Sulphate Soils	To not allow the oxidation of PASS due to mining operations	Dewatering effluent water quality monitoring, especially pH, Fe and SO ₄	Increase monitoring frequency of water quality of the abstracted water from the pit and treat with neutralising agent (e.g. lime), if necessary
	To not allow off-site impacts to groundwater, due to the release of acid and mobilization of metals	Water quality monitoring in the Superficial aquifer for potential ASS impacts	Any exceedance of chemistry trigger levels in the Superficial aquifer, must be investigated for potential ASS site contamination and, if necessary, implement contingency actions specified in the ASS Management Plan
Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs)	To not adversely impact (directly or indirectly) the health of GDE vegetation along the McGibbon Track due to dewatering	Water Level monitoring in the Superficial aquifer in bores directly adjacent to the McGibbon Track Monitoring of leaf water potential and vegetation health	Development and implementation of GDE Management Plan Frequent assessment of water levels in the Superficial aquifer via network of monitoring bores and if water levels are below the average low annual measured water level in the bores adjacent to the McGibbon Track, increase vegetation monitoring. If any exceedance of water level triggers (i.e. >1.5 cm/week or >25 cm below the average low annual measured water level) or vegetation triggers (i.e. Leading and Lagging Indicator triggers) artificially supplement the hydrological regime (via surface and/or subsurface irrigation using clean Yarragadee groundwater).

Table 5 (cont.) Summary of Key Issues, Management Objectives, and Management Responses

Potential Issue/Risk	Management Objective	Measurement	Management Response
Dewatering Operation			
Impacts on other adjacent landowners	To not adversely affect the productivity of pasture/horticulture due to mine dewatering	Water level and water quality monitoring in the Superficial monitoring bores nearby the area of concern	Investigate concerns from the local landowners; Assessment of water levels and water quality in the Superficial aquifer to further identify impact and identify measures to reduce impacts.
	To not adversely affect the groundwater availability in the Superficial aquifer to other users, due to mine dewatering	Water level monitoring in the other user's Superficial bores	Assessment of water level trends in the Superficial and Leederville monitoring bores to further determine impact.
	To not adversely affect the groundwater availability in the underlying Leederville aquifer to other users, due to mine dewatering	Water level monitoring in the other user's Leederville bores	Provide an alternative source of water of similar quality and quantity to meet usage requirements until groundwater levels return to normal.
Water Supply Operation			
Reliable water supply	To supply sufficient water, within the Yarragadee licence allocation limit	Totalising meters installed and discharge volumes measured for production bore.	Investigate additional (alternative) option to supply sufficient water for ore processing; Development of additional production bore, if required. Ongoing innovation in water recycling and reuse across the site
Water levels in Yarragadee aquifer	To not have excessive drawdowns in the Yarragadee aquifer due to abstraction	Water levels regularly monitored in the Yarragadee production and monitoring bores	Assessment of water levels in all Yarragadee bores to further determine impact. Reduce or amend pumping operation of the production bore
Water levels in Leederville aquifer	To not have excessive drawdowns in the deep (Vasse Member) Leederville aquifer due to abstraction from the underlying Yarragadee aquifer	Water levels regularly monitored in the deep Leederville (Vasse Member) monitoring bores	Assessment of water levels in all Leederville (Vasse Member) bores to further determine impact. Reduce or amend pumping operation of the production bore
Water quality in Yarragadee aquifer	To not have excessive long-term increase in salinity and significant change in chemical composition of Yarragadee water due to abstraction	Measure field pH and electrical conductivity, and obtain chemical analyses of water from production bore	Assessment of water quality in the Yarragadee production bore to further determine impact. Reduce or amend pumping operation of the production bore, if appropriate.
Impacts on other users	To not adversely affect the groundwater availability in the underlying Leederville aquifer to other users due to mine dewatering	Water level monitoring in the other user's Leederville bores	Assessment of water level trends in the Leederville and Yarragadee monitoring bores to further determine impact. Provide an alternative source of water of similar quality and quantity to meet usage requirements until groundwater levels return to normal.

5 Monitoring

The reporting dates for dewatering and water supply activities are outlined in Table 2.

5.1 Water Use Monitoring

A totalising (cumulative) flow meter will be installed at each active in-pit and Yarragadee water abstraction source, V-notch flow gauge will be installed at the proposed “Licensed Discharge Point” and proposed “Emergency Discharge Point” will be measured by flow rates (Figure 5). The proposed extraction monitoring programme is given in Table 6.

Table 6: Proposed Abstraction Monitoring Programme

Monitoring Purpose	Draw Point ID	Description of Meter Installed (Make, Serial No., Installation Date)	Meter Maintenance/ Calibration Schedule	Frequency of Recording Meter Data
Pit dewatering volume	Pit Dewatering	To be confirmed	Maintenance – Annually Calibration – As required	Weekly
Yarragadee abstraction volume	Proposed Production Bore YA_PB01	To be confirmed		Monthly
Off-site Licenced Discharge Volume	Proposed Licensed Discharge Point	V-notch	Not applicable	Daily (when in use)
Off-site Emergency Discharge volume	Proposed Emergency Discharge Point	To be confirmed		Daily (when in use)

As the details of all flow meters for the pit dewatering programme are not yet known, once installed the details will be provided to the DWER when available.

The water meters will be inspected regularly for faults, maintenance will be undertaken as required and calibration will be carried out according to the manufacturer’s specifications. Details of any significant meter maintenance and replacement will be collated throughout the water year and incorporated into the annual monitoring summary.

5.2 Water Level Monitoring

Doral has drilled and installed 12 monitoring bores (i.e. YA_MB01S to YA_MB12S) across the proposed Yalyalup site, with 6 bores being installed in December 2017 and the remaining 6 bores in June 2019. All these monitoring bores were drilled to the base of the Superficial Formation (i.e. Yoganup Formation) and screened across the all Superficial Formation units. Additionally, five monitoring bores (YA_MB33_GDE to YA_MB37_GDE) have been drilled and constructed into the Superficial aquifer in May 2020, to allow monitoring of water level changes along the McGibbon Track, where a sensitive GDE vegetation has been identified. Water level monitoring will be conducted to establish a pre-disturbance baseline and pre-dewatering and then more frequently during active dewatering activities adjacent to this area. An additional 22 existing DWER and private bores have been monitored in order to obtain the baseline groundwater monitoring data from the Superficial and Leederville aquifers (i.e. 10 Superficial and 12 Leederville monitoring bores).

Locations of the existing groundwater monitoring bore network are shown in Figures 10 and 11. Details of Doral’s monitoring bores are presented in Table 7, whereas for the private landowner bores are presented in Table 8.

Table 7: Existing Monitoring Bore Details

Bore ID	Coordinates (MGA, Zone 50)		Ground Elevation#	Current Cased Total Depth#	Top of Casing (TOC)	TOC Elevation	PVC Casing Diameter	Screened/ Slotted Intervals	Aquifer	Status
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	(mAHD)	(mbgl)	(mAHD)	(mbgl)	(mm)	(mbgl)		
YA_MB01S	357253	6270021	23.46	5.01	24.18	0.72	50	1-7	Superficial	Current
YA_MB02S	356760	6270882	20.23	7.16	21.17	0.94	50	3-9	Superficial	Current
YA_MB03S	356989	6271678	18.76	8.66	19.22	0.46	100	1.8-7.8	Superficial	Current
YA_MB04S	357789	6270637	22.86	7.56	23.57	0.71	50	3-9	Superficial	Current
YA_MB05S	357787	6270960	21.80	7.64	22.28	0.48	100	1.5-7.5	Superficial	Current
YA_MB06S	357960	6271720	20.52	7.43	20.95	0.43	100	1.3-7.3	Superficial	Current
YA_MB07S	358606	6270858	25.04	7.26	25.83	0.79	50	2-8	Superficial	Current
YA_MB08S	358589	6271310	23.24	9.42	23.65	0.41	100	3.3-9.3	Superficial	Current
YA_MB09S	359401	6270501	30.58	7.65	31.2	0.62	50	2-8	Superficial	Current
YA_MB10S	359305	6270896	28.51	4.65	29.26	0.75	50	1-7	Superficial	Current
YA_MB11S	359295	6271545	24.69	8.22	25.14	0.45	100	1.8-7.8	Superficial	Current
YA_MB12S	359159	6271808	22.79	8.51	23.24	0.45	100	2.5-8.5	Superficial/ Leederville	Current (artesian flow)
YA_MB33_GDE	358889	6271018	25.78	3.97	26.43	0.65	50	0.5-4.0	Superficial	Current
YA_MB34_GDE	358725	6271158	24.61	6.26	25.22	0.61	50	0.4-6.4	Superficial	Current
YA_MB35_GDE	358599	6271570	21.98	6.0	22.54	0.56	50	0.5-6.0	Superficial	Current
YA_MB36_GDE	359075	6270792	27.95	5.41	28.56	0.61	50	0.5-5.5	Superficial	Current
YA_MB37_GDE	359475	6271786	24.47	4.92	25.01	0.54	50	0.5-5.0	Superficial	Current

magl = metres above ground level
mbgl = metres below ground level
mbtoc = metres below top of casing

Total depth of the bore was measured during May & June 2019, June 2020 site visits

Table 8: Existing Private User's Bore Details

Bore ID	Bore ID (Other Name)	Coordinates (MGA, Zone 50)		Ground Elevation (mAHD)	Screened Depth (mbtoc)	Top of Casing (TOC) (mabgl)	Aquifer	Status
		Eastings (m)	Northings (m)					
YA_MB14_W	61012243, 20005101	358052	6272283	20.5	3.6	0.40	Superficial	Current windmill, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB15_W	61012250, 20005114	358644	6270521	25	5.5	0.50	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB16_W	61012251, 20005115	357995	6269748	28	8.54	0.25	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB17_W	61012287, 20005165	357282	6270170	23.5	3.7	0.01	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB18_W	61012288, 20005166	357402	6269919	23.8	4.3	0.00	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB19_W	61012291, 20005169	356737	6271639	18.1	3.8	0.10	Superficial	Current windmill, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB20_W	61012361, 20005253	359000	6269832	30.5	3.4	0.10	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels monitoring only
SCPD28A	61000055	358612	6271752	21.2	9	0.00	Superficial	DWER bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
SCPD29A	61000057	359916	6269605	34.8	9.5	0.00	Superficial	DWER bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
TS012M	TS012M	358329	6270015	29.24	9	0.48	Superficial	Current bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB21_W	61012362, 20005254	359572	6270576	30	17	0.25	Leederville	Defunct bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB22_L	61012444, 20005356	357207	6270142	23.5	16.5	0.05	Leederville	Defunct bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB23_L	61014661, 20083645	358326	6272028	20.5	42	0.10	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB24_W	61010183, 23040930	357928	6271837	19.8	48	0.45	Leederville	Current windmill, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB30_W	61070112, 23073124	357993	6269748	28	69	0.10	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB25_L	LOT200_BORE	356347	6270064	22.25	70	0.10	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water quality monitoring (pump in bore)
YA_MB26_W	LOT229_WM2	356712	6271194	19.2	16	0.15	Leederville	Defunct windmill, suitable for water levels monitoring only
YA_MB27_L	LOT421_BORE1	357323	6269971	25	48	0.30	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water quality monitoring (pump in bore)
YA_MB28_W	LOT552_BORE	356220	6269870	23	70	0.00	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water quality monitoring (pump in bore)
YA_MB29_W	LOT667_WM1	358311	6269190	29	11	0.35	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water quality monitoring (pump in bore)
YA_MB31_L	LOT668_BORE2	357996	6269745	28	25.3	0.25	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water levels and quality monitoring
YA_MB32_L	LOT758_BORE	358002	6270118	25.5	30	0.10	Leederville	Current bore, suitable for water quality monitoring (pump in bore)

During April to June 2021, a nest of four monitoring bores (YA_MB13Y, YA_MB13V, YA_MB13M and YA_MB13S), located 10-25 m to the west of the Yarragadee production bore YA_PB01 (Figure 5), were drilled separately into the Yarragadee, deep Leederville (Vasse), shallow Leederville (Mowen), and Superficial aquifers, respectively, to allow monitoring of water level changes in each aquifer during the test pumping and during future mining operations. Details of the nested monitoring bores are listed in Table 9.

Table 9: Nested Monitoring Bore Details

Bore ID	Coordinates		Depth Cased (mbgl)	Top of Casing (magl)	TOC Elevation (mAHD)	Screened Interval (mbgl)	Aquifer
	Eastings (m)	Northings (m)					
YA_13S	361158	6271638	5.5	0.58	29.58	1-5.5	Superficial
YA_13M	361162	6271638	17.5	0.56	29.56	11.5-17.5	Leederville (Mowen Member or shallow Vasse Member)
YA_13V	361168	6271638	89	0.55	29.55	83-89	Leederville (deep Vasse Member)
YA_13Y	361173	6271638	349	0.52	29.52	289-349	Yarragadee

The proposed water-level monitoring programme is listed in Table 10.

Water level notes:

- Water levels will be measured from a standard measuring point; for example - top of casing. Any change in the position of the reference point will be recorded and previous measurements adjusted accordingly;
- Water levels will be reported as metres below the standard reference point (mbtoc), below ground level (mbgl) and (if surveyed) metres above the Australian Height Datum (mAHD);
- Water levels will be recorded to the nearest centimeter;
- A note will be made as to whether the Yarragadee production bore is pumping or not at the time of the manual measurement;
- The Yarragadee monitoring bore YA_MB13Y and the Leederville (Vasse Member) monitoring bore YA_MB13V will have data loggers installed, to monitor water level changes in the Yarragadee and Leederville (Vasse Member) aquifers.

Table 10: Proposed Water Level Monitoring Programme

Monitoring Purpose	Monitoring Site Type	Monitoring Site ID	Monitoring Frequency
Dewatering Operation			
Superficial aquifer water level	Doral monitoring bores	YA_MB01S to YA_MB12S	Monthly
		GDE monitoring bores (YA_MB33_GDE to YA_MB37_GDE)	Monthly (during baseline and pre-dewatering) and Weekly (during active adjacent dewatering)
	Existing other user's bores (local)	SCPD28A, SCPD29A, TS012M, YA_MB14_W, YA_MB15_W, YA_MB16_W, YA_MB18_W, YA_MB19_W, YA_MB20_W	Monthly
Leederville aquifer water level	Existing other user's bores (local)	YA_MB21_W, YA_MB22_L, YA_MB23_L, YA_MB24_W, YA_MB26_W, YA_MB31_L	Monthly
Water Supply			
Yarragadee aquifer water level	Doral production bore	YA_PB01	Monthly
	Monitoring bores (local)	Nested monitoring bores: YA_MB13S, YA_MB13M, YA_MB13V*, YA_MB13Y*	
	Existing other user's bores (regional)	61000125 (providing DWER access to the bores)	Monthly
Leederville (Vasse Member) aquifer water level	Existing monitoring bores (regional)	YA_MB30_W	Monthly

* Pressure Transducer (data logger) installed

5.3 Water Quality Monitoring

The proposed programme to monitor water quality is given in Table 11.

Water chemistry notes:

- All methods and equipment used in water quality sampling should be undertaken in accordance with the Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667 (1998) and wherever possible, a NATA registered laboratory should undertake the analyses, using NATA accredited analysis methods;
- The method (e.g. EC correction factor; gravimetric) used for the determination of TDS must be specified.
- Field test analysis methods shall be conducted in accordance with the equipment manufacturer instructions. In particular, the calibration of field pH/EC meter shall be conducted prior to sampling, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and field test kits (total acidity and total alkalinity) will be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

Table 11: Proposed Water Quality Monitoring Programme

Monitoring Purpose	Monitoring Site Type	Monitoring Site ID	Monitoring Frequency	Parameters
Dewatering Operation				
Pit dewatering quality	Pit dewatering discharge point	Pit dewatering discharge point	3 times a week (M, W, F) (field)	<u>Field:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH Eh EC Temperature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Titratable Acidity (TTA) Total Alkalinity
			Monthly (lab) (or weekly if daily pH _F <4)	<u>Laboratory:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH EC TDS Total acidity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total alkalinity Chloride Sulphate Al (dissolved)* Fe (dissolved) Mn (dissolved)
Superficial aquifer water quality	Superficial monitoring bores	<u>Local:</u> YA_MB01S to YA_MB12S TS012M, SCPD28A, SCPD29A	Monthly (field)	<u>Field:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH Eh EC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temp TTA Total Alkalinity
			Monthly (lab) (or weekly if pH _F <4)	<u>Laboratory:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH EC TDS Total acidity Total alkalinity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sodium Chloride Sulphate Al (dissolved)* Fe (dissolved) Mn (dissolved)
		<u>Local</u> YA_MB08S, YA_MB11S, YA_MB12S and SCPD28A	Six-monthly (lab)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Al Total As Total Cd Total Cr Total Co Total Cu Total Fe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Hg Total Ni Total Se Total TI Total U Total Zn Ra226 Ra228
		<u>Regional:</u> YA_MB18_W	Quarterly (field) (Sept/Dec/March/ June)	<u>Field:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH EC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temp TTA
Quarterly (lab) (or weekly if pH _F <4)	<u>Laboratory:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH EC TDS Total acidity Total alkalinity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sodium Chloride Sulphate Al (dissolved)* Fe (dissolved) Mn (dissolved) 			

*- if dissolved Al > 1 mg/L then additional analyses are required for Zn, Cr, Cu, Mg, Ni, Cd, Se, As, Pb and Hg.

Table 11: (Cont.): Proposed Water Quality Monitoring Programme

Monitoring Purpose	Monitoring Site Type	Monitoring Site ID	Monitoring Frequency	Parameters	
Dewatering Operation					
Leederville water quality	Leederville monitoring bores	YA_MB21_W, YA_MB22_L, YA_MB23_L, YA_MB25_L, YA_MB27_L, YA_MB28_W, YA_MB29_W, YA_MB31_L, YA_MB32_L	Quarterly (field) (Sept/Dec/March/ June)	<u>Field:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH Eh EC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temp TTA Total Alkalinity
			Quarterly (lab) (or weekly if daily pH _F <4)	<u>Laboratory:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH EC TDS Total acidity Total alkalinity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sodium Chloride Sulphate Al (dissolved)* Fe (dissolved) Mn (dissolved)
Process Water Dam water quality	Surface water sampling location	PWD sampling point	3 times a week (M, W, F) (field)	<u>Field:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH EC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TTA Total Alkalinity
			Monthly (lab)	<u>Laboratory:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH EC TDS Total acidity Total alkalinity Sodium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chloride Sulphate Total Al Total Fe Al (dissolved)* Fe (dissolved) Mn (dissolved)
			Quarterly (lab) (or weekly if daily pH _F <4)	<u>Laboratory:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH EC TDS Total acidity Total alkalinity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sodium Chloride Sulphate Al (dissolved)* Fe (dissolved) Mn (dissolved)
			Six-monthly (lab)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Al Total As Total Cd Total Cr Total Co Total Cu Total Fe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Hg Total Ni Total Se Total Tl Total U Total Zn Ra226 Ra228
Off-site Discharge water quality	Surface water sampling location	Proposed "Licenced Discharge Point" and "Proposed Emergency Discharge Point"	On the first day of discharge then three times per week during discharge	<u>Field:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH EC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TTA TSS
			On the first day of discharge then monthly during discharge	<u>Laboratory:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pH EC TSS TDS Total acidity Total alkalinity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sodium Chloride Sulphate Al (dissolved)* Fe (dissolved) Mn (dissolved)

*- if dissolved Al > 1 mg/L then additional analyses are required for Zn, Cr, Cu, Mg, Ni, Cd, Se, As, Pb and Hg.

Table 11: (Cont.): Proposed Water Quality Monitoring Programme

Monitoring Purpose	Monitoring Site Type	Monitoring Site ID	Monitoring Frequency	Parameters	
Dewatering Operation					
Surface water quality	Surface water sampling location	YALSW01 to YALSW14 Proposed YALSW15	Monthly when flowing	Field:	
				Laboratory:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total acidity • Sulphate
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pH • EC 	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pH • EC • TDS • TSS 	
Water Supply Operation					
Yarragadee aquifer water quality	Production Bore	Yarragadee Production Bore YA_PB01	Monthly (field)	Field:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC
			Six-monthly (lab)	Laboratory:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chloride • Sulphate • Ammonia • Phosphate • Carbonate • Bicarbonate • Nitrate • Silica • Aluminium • Iron • Manganese
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pH 	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pH • EC • TDS • Total acidity • Total alkalinity • Total hardness • Calcium • Sodium • Magnesium • Potassium 	

*- if dissolved Al > 1 mg/L then additional analyses are required for Zn, Cr, Cu, Mg, Ni, Cd, Se, As, Pb and Hg.

5.4 Trigger Levels

5.4.1 Dewatering Abstraction Trigger Levels

To prevent the exceedance of the Superficial aquifer annual allocation limit, a warning trigger level has been set when the cumulative abstraction reaches 80% of the annual allocation limit.

On any exceedance of a warning dewatering abstraction trigger value, Doral will conduct an internal review to determine the cause of the warning trigger breach.

5.4.2 Water Level Trigger Values

Doral installed additional five Superficial monitoring bores (YA_MB33_GDE to YA_MB37_GDE, refer to Table 7) prior to commencement of mining, adjacent to the environmental sensitive area (i.e. McGibbon Track), where potential direct and/or indirect impacts to vegetation from the Yalyalup dewatering operations have been identified. According to the GDE Management Plan (AQ2, 2020c), the following trigger-response mechanism will be used:

- The commencement of dewatering adjacent to the McGibbon Track will trigger increased groundwater monitoring frequency (from monthly to weekly);
- If groundwater levels fall below the average low annual measured water level (i.e. below the typical autumn groundwater level), then there is a risk water levels will fall below the root zone and water stress and / or hydraulic failure may occur from the inability of root systems to respond to changing hydrological regime. This will trigger increased monitoring frequency of vegetation. With respect to groundwater levels:
 - If total groundwater level decline subsequently reaches 0.25 m below the average low annual measured water level (i.e. below the typical autumn groundwater level), then supplementation will be triggered.
 - If the rate of decline continues at more than 1.5 cm per week, then supplementation will be triggered.

No water level trigger values have been set at the other monitoring bores outside the McGibbon Track area. However, the extent of dewatering impacts will be regularly monitored (as per Table 10), with results reviewed on a monthly basis.

5.5 Water Chemistry Trigger Values

5.5.1 Pit Dewatering

Pit dewatering water (i.e. dewatering effluent) default trigger values have been defined by the DER (2015) and are provided in Table 12.

Table 12: Pit Dewatering Water Chemistry Default Trigger Values

Pit Dewatering Water Parameter	Trigger Criteria
pH*	<5.5
Chloride: Sulphate ratio, or Sulphate: Chloride ratio#	<2, or >0.5
TTA	>40 mgCaCO ₃ /L
Total alkalinity	<30 mgCaCO ₃ /L
Dissolved Aluminum#	>1 mg/L

* values were taken from the DER ASS guideline (DER, 2015);

values as advised by Regional DWER

Should any of these criteria be triggered, dewatering effluent will be treated via the addition of a suitable neutralising agent prior to re-infiltration (i.e. hydraulic return of sand tails and/or clay fines into mine void). The DWER will be notified within 14 days of a sustained specified trigger exceedance along with the short-term actions taken and proposed long-term management actions.

If dissolved Al concentration exceeds 1 mg/L for any laboratory test, then the sample must be analysed further for As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se and Zn.

If total alkalinity_{FIELD} (as CaCO₃) <30mg/L, Doral will review the data available to determine whether there is a Downward trend in total alkalinity and pH or a corresponding upward trend in filtered Al, Fe, Mn and SO₄.

5.5.2 PWD Water

PWD water default trigger values have been defined by ABEC Environmental (2019) and are provided in Table 13.

Table 13: PWD Water Chemistry Default Trigger Values

PWD Water Parameter	Trigger Criteria
pH	<5.5
TTA	>40 mgCaCO ₃ /L
Total alkalinity	<30 mgCaCO ₃ /L
Dissolved Aluminum#	>1 mg/L

In the event that the water within the process water dam exceeds the trigger values, contingency actions specified in Section 6 will be effected.

If dissolved Al concentration exceeds 1 mg/L for any laboratory test, then the sample must be analysed further for As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se and Zn.

5.5.3 Groundwater

Groundwater water quality default trigger values have been advised by Regional DWER Office and are provided in Appendix 1.

Groundwater chemistry site-specific trigger values have been developed for each of the Superficial aquifer groundwater monitoring bores, by comparing baseline data to DWER guideline values as advised by regional DWER office. The bore specific chemical triggers have been determined using background data and were based on the mean +/- 2x standard deviations of the background set and are provided in Appendix 1.

If any trigger level is exceeded, contingency actions specified in Section 6 will be actioned and the DWER will be notified within 14 days of a sustained trigger exceedance, along with the short-term actions taken and long term actions proposed to manage the breach.

If dissolved Al concentration exceeds 1 mg/L for any laboratory test, then the sample must be analysed further for As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se and Zn.

5.5.4 Off-Site Discharge Water

Trigger values for the discharge water sent off-site, will be set in accordance with the DWER discharge licence conditions, when granted however are likely to be:

- pH - 5.5 – 9.0
- TSS – 80 mg/L
- TDS – 2,500 mg/L
- TTA – 40 mg/L.

5.6 Other Monitoring

Monitoring of the GDE vegetation health condition and leaf water potential will be undertaken separately as per the GDE Management Plan (AQ2, 2020c) and will not normally form part of the annual aquifer review, unless adverse impacts to the GDE vegetation as a result of dewatering, are detected.

5.7 Groundwater Model Verification

To improve the future performance of the groundwater model, validation of the groundwater model will be completed after 6 months and again after 12 months of mining operations, when a considerable stress has been imposed on the aquifer system, and in preparation for the potential drawdown effects of the McGibbon Track, where sensitive GDE vegetation has been identified.

Model validation will involve:

- Including the mining progression and water supply pumping in the model;
- Comparing the modelled water level response to observed water levels across the project area;
- Comparing measured and modelled inflows to mining area.

This validation process may indicate that some changes in groundwater model parameters are required to match the observed responses to dewatering and water supply pumping and to match

the measured groundwater inflows. As identified, and if required, this shall be incorporated into the drawdown mitigation controls in the vicinity of the McGibbon Track, whilst model predictions can be re-run with the updated or re-calibrated model. This validation process would mean that the groundwater model was calibrated to operational data and the types of stresses associated with actual dewatering.

6 Contingency Plan

The contingency plan has been identified to mitigate potential impacts caused by the Yalyalup mineral sands project.

Doral will notify the DWER South West Region within 14 days of becoming aware that the events listed below have occurred and advise the DWER of the action undertaken, or the proposed course of action. The events include:

- a meter malfunction;
- monthly extraction volumes indicate there is potential for the GWL annual allocation to be exceeded;
- a sustained chemistry or water level action trigger level is reached;
- a justified concern regarding unacceptable impacts is received from a neighbour or the general public.

The course of action will address the event to the satisfaction of the DWER and may include, but is not limited to those actions outlined below.

6.1 Operating Scheme

Doral will maintain all meters in working order by checking their operation on a minimum monthly basis. In the event of the malfunction of a water meter, Doral will ensure that a spare meter is available for replacement.

Doral will conduct ongoing water efficiency assessments, to investigate methods of reducing water demand.

Contingency plans related to the pumping operations are primarily directed towards the prevention and containment of the spillage or leakage of water from the Yalyalup mine and include the following:

- Any minor pipeline leaks will be controlled by temporary bunding and the pipeline will be repaired as soon as possible;
- If a major leak occurs, the abstraction and transfer pumps will be shut down, until repairs are completed;
- If a failure occurs, the pipeline system will be shut down until changes are made to ensure that the risk of a further failure is minimised.

6.2 Dewatering

In the event that dewatering extraction is likely to exceed 80% of the annual Superficial aquifer licence entitlement, Doral will, in first instance, investigate changes to pumping or mining schedules to reduce dewatering rates. An internal review to determine the cause of the breach of the warning level will be undertaken. If the review indicates the potential for the annual allocation limit to be exceeded, DWER will be notified along with the short-term actions taken and discussions held to make an amendment to the annual allocation limit to be increased.

6.2.1 Pit Dewater Effluent

In the event that water quality monitoring of the dewatering effluent reaches any ASS trigger values (as a warning of any oxidation of sulphidic material on site), Doral will undertake the following mitigation measures;

- Increase the monitoring listed in Table 11 to daily field testing and weekly laboratory testing of the affected areas.
- Commence neutralization treatment (liming) of the pit dewater. This is achieved by direct addition of lime to the dewater sumps and/or the more effective method of addition of lime sand to the plant feed. Adding lime to the ore feed acts to effectively neutralize the water circuit through the plant and return neutralising lime sand in the sand tails and neutralized tails return water to the recirculating pit dewatering sumps.

Following a review of the mine schedule, additional contingencies that may be implemented include:

- Mining activities will be scheduled to be undertaken on a campaign basis, with a portion of the ore body being mined and processed in a discrete time period, to assist in minimising the area of groundwater drawdown at any one time;
- Topsoil/subsoil will be stripped to a depth of ~100 mm, stockpiled for rehabilitation and neutralised if pH is <4.0.
- Mitigate the effect of dewatering activities by accelerating backfill of the pit in the affected area to reduce the amount of time PASS horizons are exposed.

6.2.2 PWD Water

In the event that water quality monitoring of the PWD water reaches any ASS trigger values (as per Table 13), the initial contingency measure will be to treat the process water through the addition of a suitable alkaline material to the ore feed and/or the tails return water sump, until the water is above the trigger values. Whilst the PWD is above of the trigger values, discharge of process water off site will cease.

6.2.3 SEPs

In the event that there is a long-term change in Superficial groundwater levels and chemical composition of water evident, an assessment of monitoring data shall be undertaken, to determine if the changes are potentially caused by deposition of tailings into SEPs during mining. If necessary, shallow bore(s) downstream and adjacent to SEPs may be required to reduce size of groundwater mound and remove contaminated water.

6.2.4 Groundwater

In the event that sustained trend of the chemical trigger values listed in Tables 14 and 15 has been exceeded in any of the groundwater monitoring bores, an investigation shall be undertaken, in particular with regards to the potential for ASS site contamination. If necessary, the following contingency measures will be implemented.

The initial response to the exceedance of any trigger values will be:

- Establish the context of the exceedance and determine whether the result requires re-sampling/analysis, immediate action, or no response at all. A key measure for the context of an exceedance is to consider whether multiple triggers are exceeded.
- Review exceedance in relation to any site wide changes or trends in key ASS risk parameter (pH, TTA);
- Review sample collection, handling and analysis methods and procedures, to ensure appropriate methods were used;
- Review groundwater level data, dewatering effluent quality data and current mining operations, to consider possible causal factors;
- If necessary, re-sample affected locations as soon as practical (i.e. within 2-weeks) to confirm whether or not the groundwater quality parameter(s) exceed the trigger value.
- Increase on-going water quality monitoring frequency of the affected bore or bores.

Secondary responses will be developed based upon situation specific outcomes from the initial responses, but will include the following immediate further action responses:

- If it is confirmed that the pH and TTA exceed trigger criteria in successive sampling events, the sampling frequency for field parameters will be increased to fortnightly; and/or
- When it is confirmed that any other groundwater quality parameters have deteriorated to levels outside of the background-based trigger levels; then
 - Inform the DWER that contingency monitoring is being undertaken; and
 - Prepare a contingency action plan suited to the level of risk that confirmed adverse groundwater quality poses to potential receiving environments, such as Down gradient groundwater users or environmental receptors.

6.3 GDE along McGibbon Track

In the event that any of the hydrological triggers (i.e. absolute or rate-of-change triggers in groundwater levels) or vegetation triggers (i.e. vegetation health parameters or vegetation water status) has been exceeded, Doral will implement the management response adopted in the GDE Management Plan (AQ2, 2020c).

The management response will comprise two tiers:

- Increased monitoring - The start of operational dewatering or the exceedance of some hydrological triggers will require more frequent monitoring of ecophysiological parameters;
- Water supplementation - Indications of water stress or exceedance of some hydrological parameters will require water supplementation.

Final design for the supplementation scheme will be completed during implementation of this GDE Management Plan. Supplementation will be based on a combination of:

- Surface irrigation.
- Subsurface irrigation in proximity to the groundwater table through either trenches or slotted pipe or shallow spear-points.

At all times great care would need to be taken to prevent overland flow of water, and to minimise wetting of the vegetation itself as a hygiene measure. The supplementation water (i.e. water of sufficient quality) will be sourced from Doral's Yarragadee aquifer production bore only, with no anticipated impact on the Yarragadee licence allocation. Any PWD water or pit dewatering groundwater will not be used during the supplementation scheme process. The volume of water used for the supplementation will be accounted for by the totalising flow meter installed at the production bore prior to being piped to the location for irrigation.

6.4 Other Users

If a concern is raised from another local landowner regarding potential impacts to water supplies or vegetation due to mining activities, Doral will undertake an assessment of the monitoring data from nearby monitoring bores, to further determine the cause of impact and if deemed to be mine related, the DWER will be advised on the outcome of the review and proposed course of action as soon as is reasonably available or otherwise within 14 days of the trigger level being reached or concern being raised.

If other aquifer users experience a reduction in their water supply or the productivity of pasture/horticulture due to mine dewatering, contingency actions may include 'making good' supplies to neighbours (e.g. providing access to an alternative source of water of similar quality and quantity to meet usage requirements, dam supplementation; reticulation; hay supplies, etc.).

Should the investigation into a reported reduction in supply determine that Doral's operation is having an impact on a neighbour's water supply, Doral will put in place interim measures as soon as practical and inform the DWER of the interim actions taken and proposed actions for the future.

6.5 Water Supply

In the event of the identified malfunction of a water meter on the production bore, pumping from the Yarragadee production bore YA_PB01 will be suspended until the meter is either repaired or replaced.

The abstraction from the Yarragadee aquifer is not expected to impact on the environment. However, in the event that the abstraction is shown to have a detrimental effect on the environment, pumping will be reduced from the Yarragadee aquifer until a solution is found.

In the event of a bore or pump failing for the Yarragadee production bore, an investigation will be undertaken to identify an additional (alternative) option to supply sufficient water for ore processing (e.g. development of an additional Yarragadee production bore, if required).

6.6 Off-Site Water Discharge

In the event that the mine's excess water does not meet the water quality criteria (as per DER licence conditions), off-site water discharging during the emergency discharge events will cease as far as is practicable, until measures are implemented to improve the water quality.

7 Water Use Efficiency

Doral will make every effort to maximise water recycling and to minimise water use. Process water will, in the first instance, be sourced from recycled water and dewatering of the pits. Additional process water sourced from the Yarragadee aquifer bore will only be used after other resources have been fully utilised (i.e. PWD /DOD water storage falls below nominal 10,000 m³, approximately 17% of the total capacity of PWD/DOD). Water will not intentionally be discharged offsite when it cannot be used for any other purposes.

The delivery system for groundwater pumped will be designed using best practice methods to minimise the likelihood of uncontrolled water loss.

The application of water for dust suppression will be carefully controlled to prevent runoff or over-spray.

Doral will continually attempt to improve water use efficiency as part of the ongoing water management programme (e.g. conducting water efficiency assessments to investigate methods of reducing water demand).

8 Summary of Commitments

The monitoring and other commitments proposed in this GWOS are summarised in Table 14.

Table 14: Summary List of Commitments

Relevant Section	No.	Commitment
Administrative Requirements	1	The groundwater Operating Strategy (GWOS) will apply for the life of the groundwater well licences and the life of any licence renewals
	2	Any changes to the conditions / commitments of the GWOS that are required during the period of the GWOS must be agreed by the licensee and DWER with the signatures of both parties on an GWOS Addendum.
	3	Any reportable breach of this GWOS will be reported to the DWER as soon as reasonably practicable from the time of the identification of the breach and recorded in the annual report.
	4	A Groundwater Monitoring Summary (GMS) report will be prepared each year, covering monitoring data recorded during the water year from 1 January to 31 December, and submitted to the DWER Bunbury office within three months of the close of the water year, i.e. by 31 March each year
	5	A Groundwater Monitoring Review (GMR) report will be prepared every three years by a qualified hydrogeologist in accordance with guidelines in DWER Operational Policy 5.12 Hydrogeological reporting associated with a Groundwater Well Licence. The review will provide a complete history of groundwater monitoring over the life of the mine, including a detailed analysis of the aquifer response to groundwater abstraction, comparison with modelled predictions and effects on surface water from its use. The GMR will be submitted to the DWER Bunbury office by 31 March of the year it is due
Operating Rules	6	Doral will ensure that the schedule of production bore use and a table of monitoring bore details will be kept up to date
	7	The DWER will be notified of any bore alterations or additions that are made.
	8	The abstraction from the Superficial aquifer shall not exceed 750,000 kL/year
	9	The abstraction from the Yarragadee aquifer shall not exceed 1,600,000 kL/year
	10	The volume of water taken under the Superficial and Yarragadee licences will be metered using suitable flow meters to meet licence requirements, with meters installed in accordance with the provisions of the document "Guidelines for water meter installation" (DWER, 2009). The accuracy of the installed meters will be maintained within plus or minus 5% of the volume metered, in field conditions
	11	Should more than one active mine pit be dewatered at any one time, then each pit's dewatering pipeline will be metered separately by a suitable meter, before discharge to the drop-out pond
	12	The Yarragadee production bore will be equipped with an electric submersible pump with suitable operational protection (e.g. low-flow and high-temperature cut-off switches). The bore will be operated according to water demand, with no set abstraction schedule
	13	A totalising flow meter will be installed at the Yarragadee production bore to measure abstraction volumes, with monthly recording of volumes.
	14	The recommended pumping rate for the Yarragadee production bore, as set after the aquifer testing, shall not be exceeded
	15	The Yarragadee production bore will be checked regularly by maintenance staff to ensure the bore and flow meter are operating satisfactorily.
	16	Regular inspection for pipeline water leaks will be carried out by maintenance staff and, when required, repairs will be carried out immediately.
	17	The irrigation of the native vegetation (if required) will be sourced from Doral's Yarragadee production bore only. PWD water or pit dewatering groundwater will not be used during the native vegetation irrigation process.
	18	The volume of water used for the irrigation will be recorded from the totalizing meter installed at the Yarragadee production bore

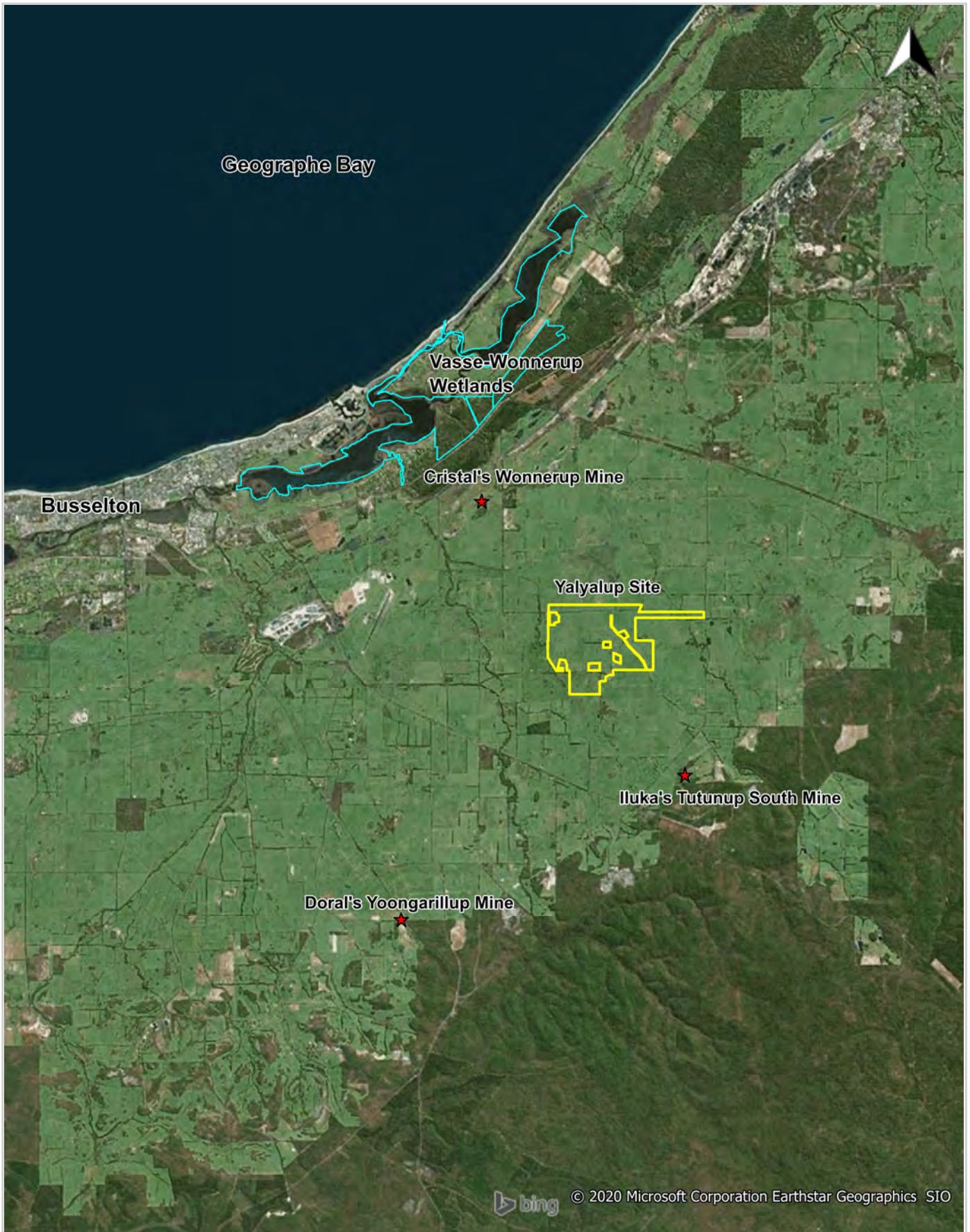
Table 15 (Cont.): Summary List of Commitments

Relevant Section	No.	Commitment
Operating Rules	19	Surplus water may be made available for emergency services or other special third party use only under arrangement with Doral in circumstances of need. However, it is possible that this supply can only be made available when surplus water is generated during winter rainfall events.
	20	In the event of all water storages being at their full capacities and prolonged heavy rainfall occurs within the pit catchment area, any excess water will have to be discharged offsite via proposed controlled "Licenced Discharge Point"
	21	In extreme cases, a "Proposed Emergency Discharge Point" can be used to discharge water off the mine site
	22	V-notch flow gauge will be installed at the proposed Licensed Discharge Point, and proposed Emergency Discharge Point will be activated manually by pump with flow curves to measure volumes of off-site discharge.
	23	Doral will ensure that the DWER will be notified of any alterations or additions that are made in relation to off-site discharge locations.
	24	Doral will ensure that the DWER will be notified of any alterations or additions that are made in relation to surface water monitoring locations.
Identifying and Managing Impacts	25	If Doral identify a breach of management objectives, due to the groundwater abstraction, they will establish a water management response.
Abstraction Monitoring	26	Doral will undertake and report to DWER on the abstraction monitoring as scheduled in Table 6 of this document
	27	The water meters will be inspected regularly for faults and maintenance will be undertaken as required. Calibration will be carried out according to the manufacturer's specifications. Details of any significant meter maintenance and replacement will be collated throughout the water year and incorporated into the annual monitoring summary
Water Level Monitoring	28	Doral will undertake and report to DWER on the water level monitoring programme as listed in Table 10 of this document
Water Quality Monitoring	29	Doral will undertake and report to DWER on the water quality monitoring programme as listed in Table 11 of this document
Groundwater Model Verification	30	Doral will undertake the validation of the groundwater model, to be completed after 6 months and again after 12 months of mining operations, when a considerable stress has been imposed on the aquifer system. This will be prior to mining near the McGibbon Track, where sensitive GDE vegetation has been identified.
Contingency Plan	31	Doral will notify the DWER South West Region within 14 days of becoming aware that the events listed below have occurred and advise the DWER of the proposed course of action. The events include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a meter malfunction; • monthly extraction volumes indicate there is potential for the Annual Water Entitlement to be exceeded; • a sustained chemistry or water level action trigger level is reached; • a justified concern regarding unacceptable water impacts is received from a neighbour or the general public. The course of action will address the event and may include, but is not limited to those actions outlined in Section 6 of this report.
Water Use Efficiency	32	Doral will continue to focus on water use efficiency as part of their water management programme.
	33	Doral will make every effort to maximise water recycling and to minimise water use.
	34	The application of water for dust suppression will be carefully controlled to prevent runoff or over-spray.
	35	The delivery system for groundwater pumped will be designed using best practice methods, to minimise the likelihood of uncontrolled water loss.

9 References

- AQ2, 2020a. Yalyalup Mineral Sands Operation – Site Water Balance, Project, May 2020.
- AQ2, 2020b. Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, Hydrogeological Assessment, May 2020.
- AQ2, 2020c. Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, GDE Management Plan, May 2020.
- AQ2, 2021. Yalyalup Mineral Sand Project, Surface Water Management Plan, May 2021.
- DER, 2015. Treatment and Management of Soil and Water in Acid Sulphate Soil Landscapes, June 2015.
- Doral, 2017. Acid Sulfate Soil Investigation and Management Plan - Yalyalup Mineral Sands Deposit, Yalyalup WA. Ecoedge, 2019c. A Review and Impact Assessment of Potential Water Drawdowns on Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems at the Proposed Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project, November 2019.
- Doral, 2020. Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project. Environmental Review Document, Draft-V2, January 2020.
- DWER, 2008. Management triggers and responses for groundwater-dependent ecosystems in the South West groundwater areas. Water resource allocation planning series, Report no. 31.
- DWER, 2009. South West groundwater areas allocation plan. Water resource allocation planning report No. 21.
- DWER, 2020. Use of operating strategies in the water licensing process: Operational Policy No. 5.08, June 2011.
- Hydrosolutions, 2017. Initial Hydrogeological Assessment: Proposed Yalyalup Mineral Sands Mine, September 2017.

FIGURES



LOCATION MAP



Location: F:\136\4.GIS\Workspaces\

Legend

— Proposed Yalyalup Disturbance Boundary

Scale



kilometres
Scale 1:150,000

AUTHOR: GC
DRAWN: GC
DATE: 04/05/20

REPORT NO: 023
REVISION: A
JOB NO: 136G

NOTES & DATA SOURCES:
Mine outline provided by Doral



FIGURE 1
REGIONAL LOCATION
OF THE YALYALUP
MINERAL SANDS
PROJECT

357000E

358000E

359000E

360000E

6271000N

6271000N

6270000N

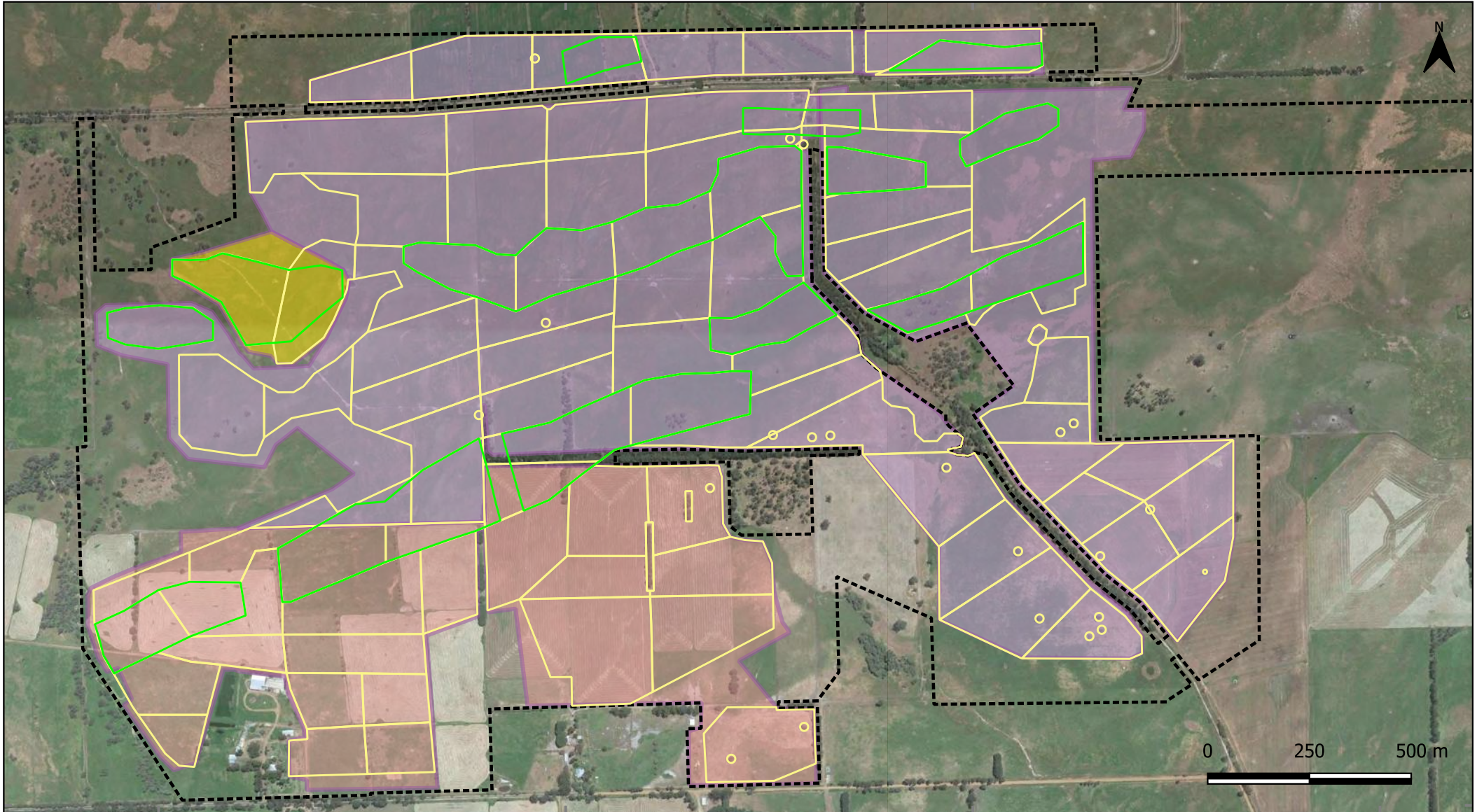
6270000N

357000E

358000E




359000E




360000E



Location Map



-  Potential Disturbance Boundary
-  Shallow Pit Blocks
-  Deep Pit Blocks

-  Stage 1A
-  Stage 1B
-  Stage 2

AUTHOR: BDK
 DRAWN: BDK
 DATE: 3/9/2021

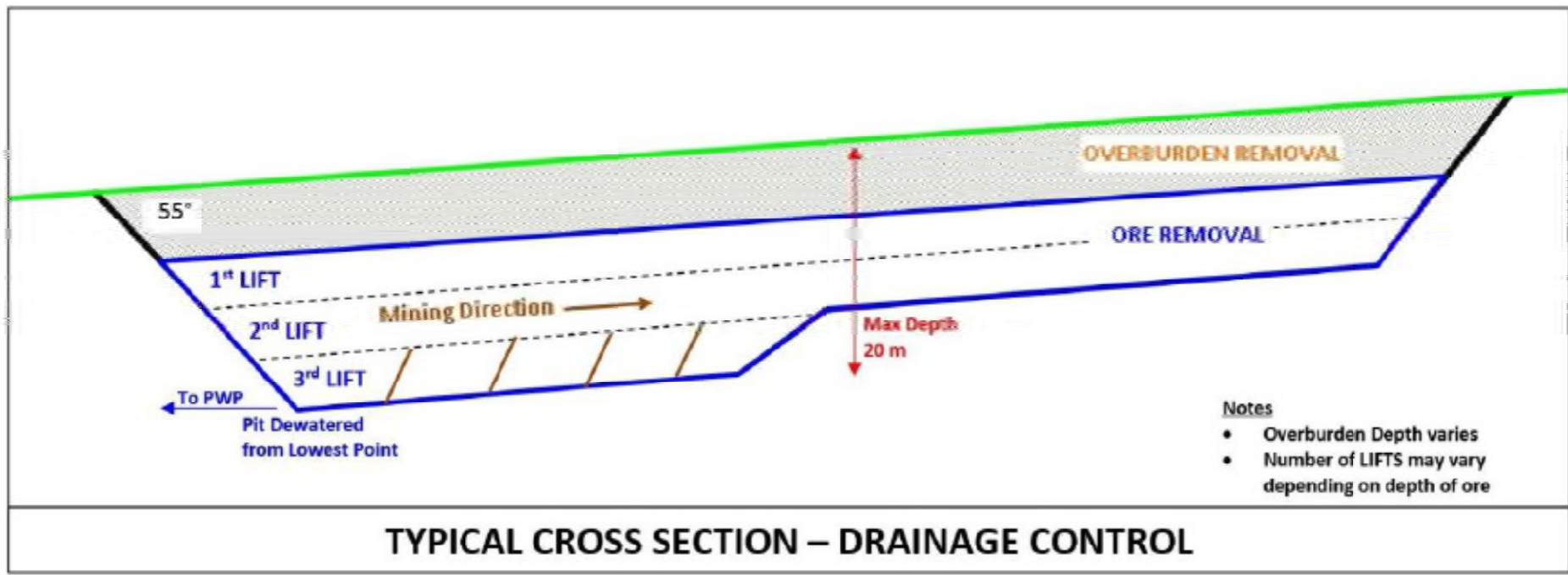
REPORT No: 023
 JOB No: 136
 Coordinates: MGA94 Zone 50

Notes and Data Sources:



Figure 2:

PROPOSED MINE ENVELOPE AT THE YALYALUP SITE



AUTHOR: BDK
 DRAWN: BDK
 DATE: 04/05/20

REPORT NO.: 023
 REVISION: A
 JOB NO.: 136G

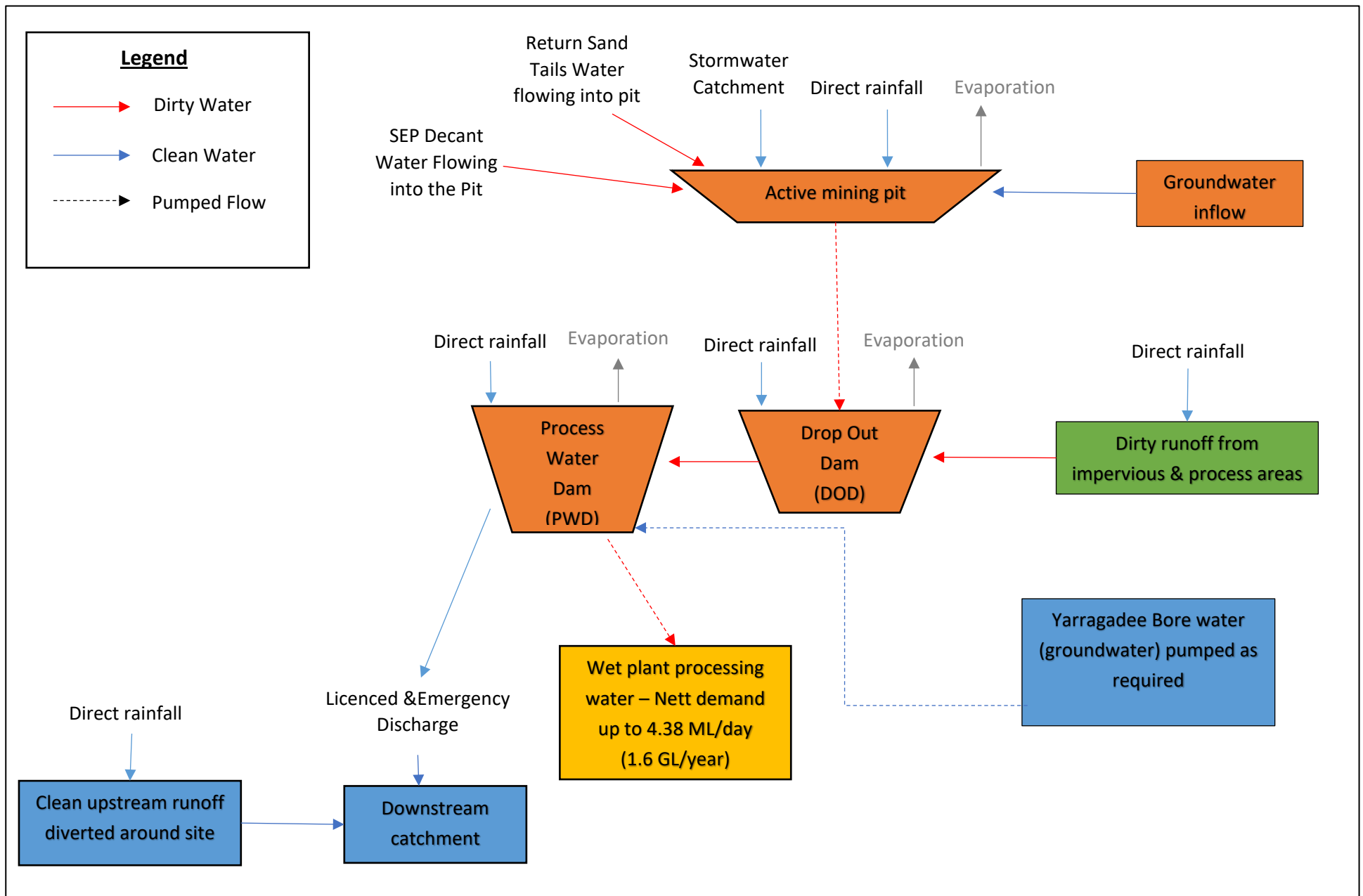
NOTES & DATA SOURCES:
 Figure taken from Plate 3-1
 Doral, PER, 2014

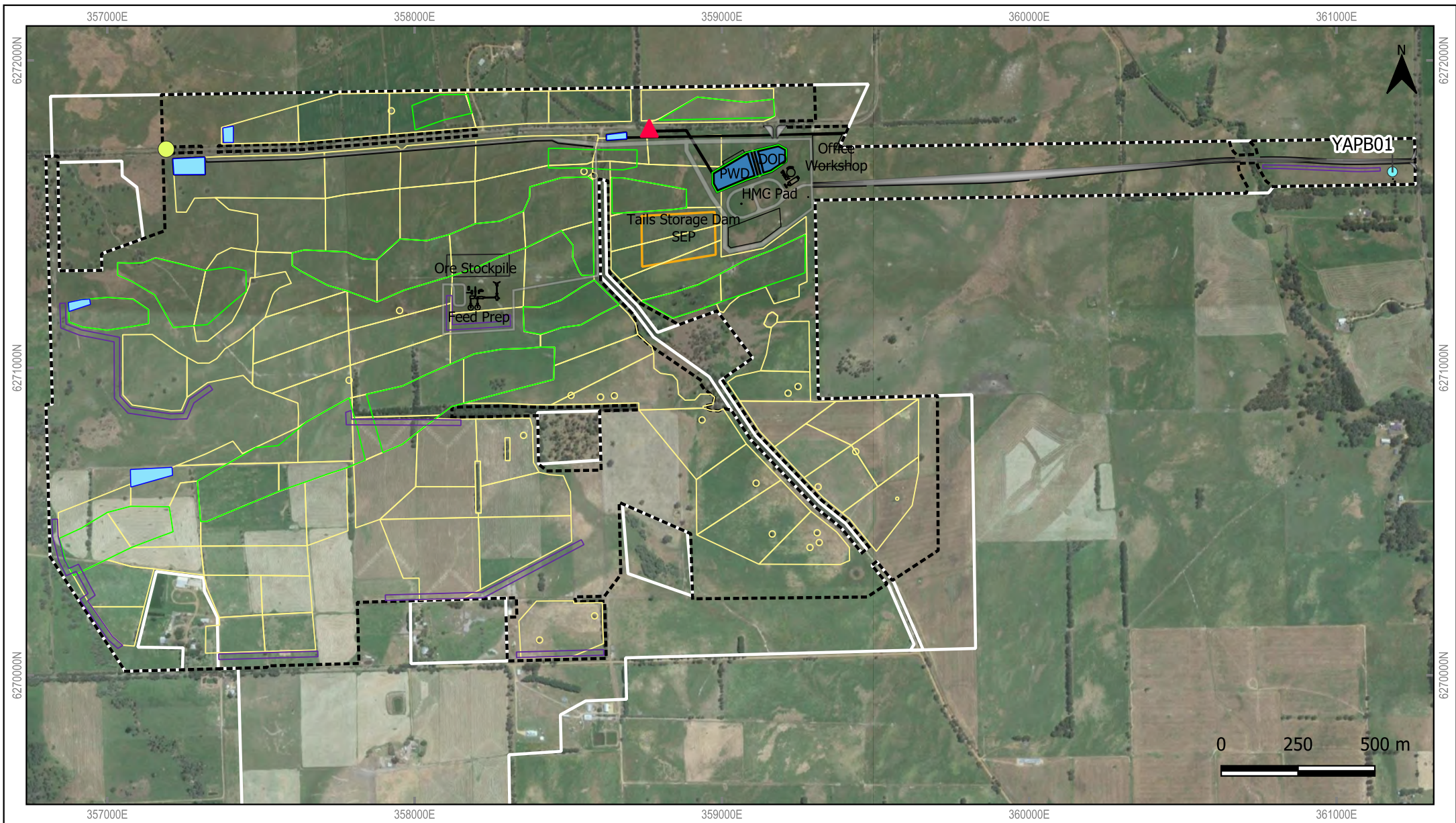
FIGURE 3

YALYALUP MINERAL SANDS

TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF DRAINAGE CONTROL







- Doral Site Boundary (in white)
- Shallow Pit Blocks
- Deep Pit Blocks
- topsoil bund 4m high

- Other Infrastructure
- Dams
- ▲ Licenced Discharge Location
- Emergency Discharge Location

- Yarragadee Production Bore YAPB01 (with nest of monitoring bores)
- Return Water Pond
- Roads

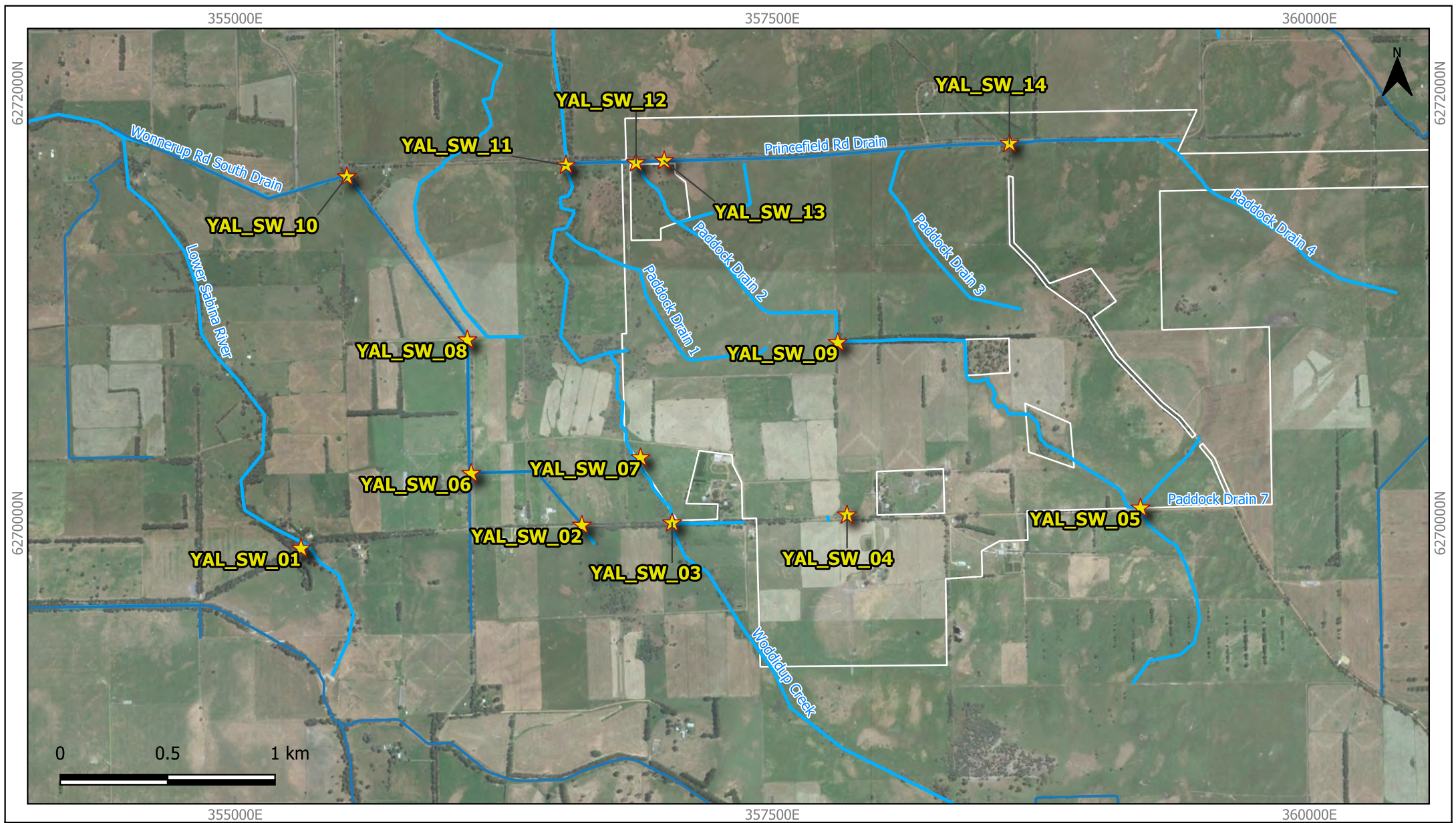
AUTHOR: WM
 DRAWN: WM
 DATE: 3/5/2021

REPORT No: 026a
 JOB No: 136J
 Coordinates: MGA94 Zone 50

Notes and Data Sources:
 Mine Plan v12 supplied by Doral (2021).
 Diversions not shown on Plan, refer to other Report Figures.



Figure 5:
LOCATIONS OF SURFACE WATER DISCHARGE POINTS, YARRAGADEE PRODUCTION BORE AND NESTED MONITORING BORES



- Doral Site Boundary (in white)
- Water Corporation Drainage Open Channel
- Existing Drainage Line
- ★ Surface Water Monitoring Sites

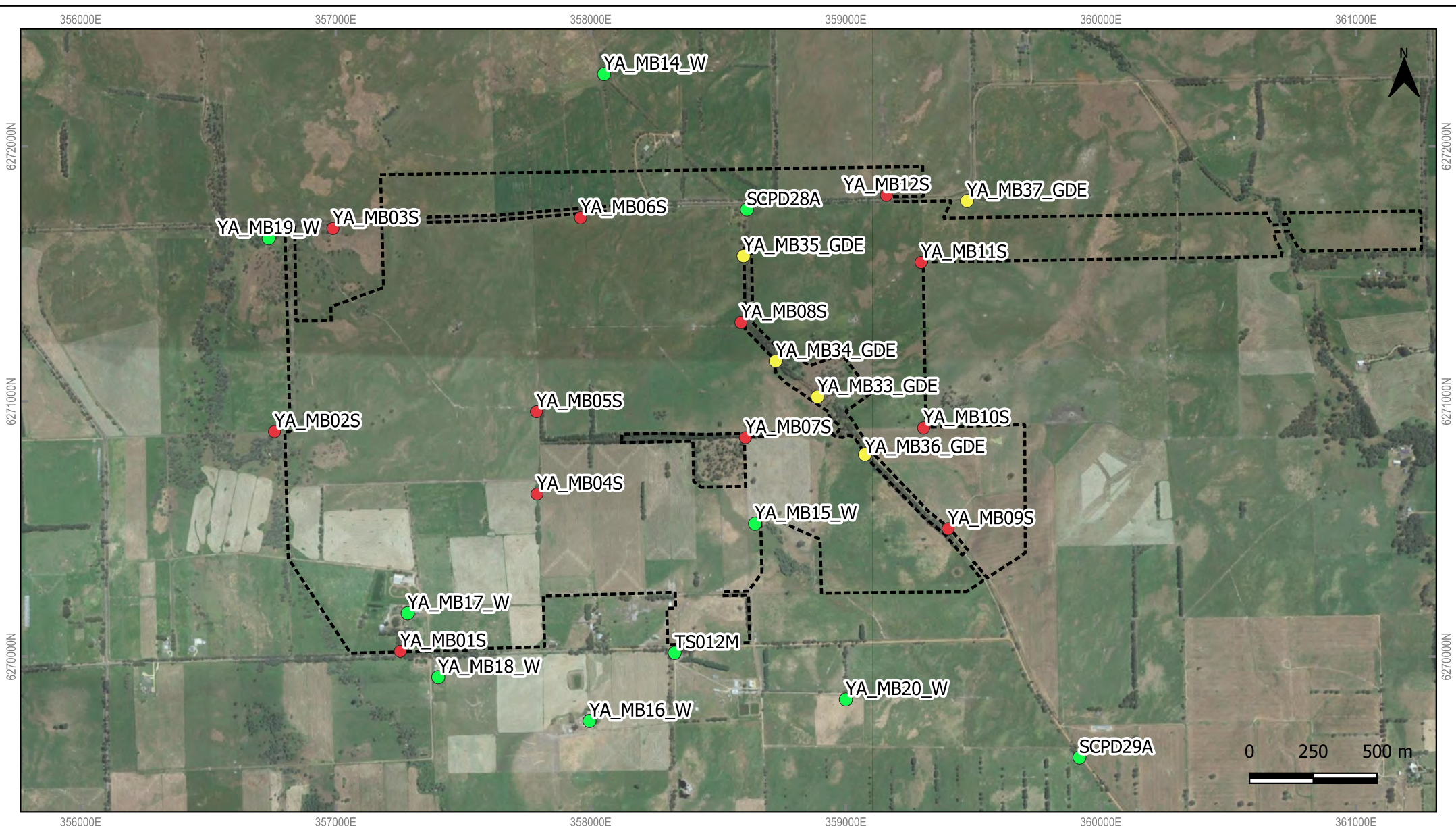
AUTHOR: BDK
 DRAWN: BDK
 DATE: 3/5/2021

REPORT No: 023
 JOB No: 136
 Coordinates: MGA94 Zone 50

Notes and Data Sources:



Figure 6:
LOCAL SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE AND SURFACE WATER MONITORING SITES



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Doral Superficial Monitoring Bores ● Doral GDE Superficial Monitoring Bores ● Other Users Superficial Monitoring Bores Potential Disturbance Boundary 	<p>AUTHOR: BDK DRAWN: BDK DATE: 3/9/2021</p> <p>REPORT No: 023 JOB No: 136 Coordinates: MGA94 Zone 50</p> <p>Notes and Data Sources:</p>
--	--


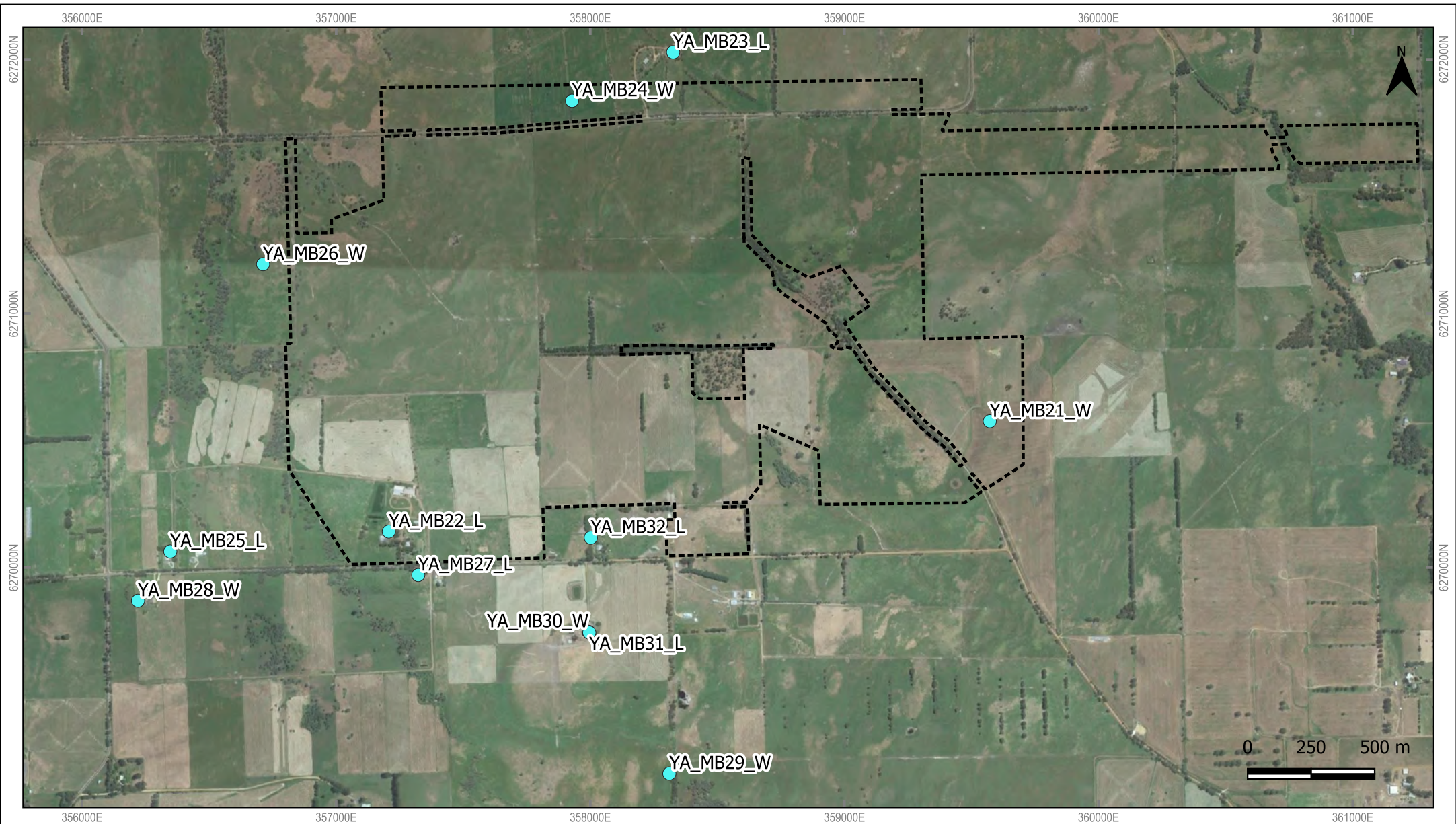




Figure 7:
**LOCATION OF
 SUPERFICIAL AQUIFER
 GROUNDWATER
 MONITORING BORES**



-  Potential Disturbance Boundary
-  Leederville Baseline Monitoring Bores

AUTHOR: BDK
 DRAWN: BDK
 DATE: 3/9/2021

REPORT No: 023
 JOB No: 136
 Coordinates: MGA94 Zone 50

Notes and Data Sources:



Figure 8:
LOCATION OF LEEDERVILLE AQUIFER GROUNDWATER MONITORING BORES

APPENDIX 1

Appendix 1 Table 1: Groundwater Chemistry Bore Specific Trigger Values

Bore ID	Parameter											
	Field pH	Field Total alkalinity (mg/L)	Sulphate: Chloride ratio	Chloride: Sulphate ratio	Dissolved Aluminum (mg/L)	Field Total acidity (mg/L)	Field Electrical Conductivity (uS/cm)	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L TDS)	Sulphate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Dissolved Iron (mg/L)	Dissolved Manganese (mg/L)
DWER Default Triggers	<5	<10	>0.5	<2	>1	> Any baseline value PLUS Cl: SO ₄ Ratio OR All Trigger						
YA_MB01S	<5	<35.11	>0.5	<0.84	>1	>150.43	>2,306.20	>1,184	>157.20	>576.88	>11.43	>0.32
YA_MB02S	<5	<24.95	>0.5	<2	>1	>221.17	>2,161.99	>1,092.40	>120.06	>569.68	>25.62	>0.67
YA_MB03S	<5	<39.50	>0.5	<2	>1	>210.95	>2,236.96	>1,086.26	>96.42	>602.45	>29.87	>0.90
YA_MB04S	<5	<25.39	>0.5	<2	>1	>174.79	>1,699.30	>851.70	>44.77	>435.48	>13.04	>0.25
YA_MB05S	<5	<15.06	>0.5	<2	>1	>87.52	>1,096.73	>528.29	>45.42	>248.37	>1.89	>0.06
YA_MB06S	<5	<55.07	>0.5	<2	>1	>69.65	>11,940.73	>7,553.63	>634.46	>3,940.53	>3.64	>0.40
YA_MB07S	<5	<7.78	>0.53	<1.54	>1	>63.22	>521.24	>252.54	>30.27	>95.38	>0.27	>0.02
YA_MB08S	<5	<15.37	>0.5	<2	>1	>56.45	>671.40	>291.03	>39.22	>130.28	>0.47	>0.02
YA_MB09S	<5	<32.72	>0.5	<1.34	>1	>114.71	>3,259.95	>1,638.33	>190.83	>858.47	>1.62	>0.03
YA_MB10S	<5	<23.27	>0.5	<1.22	>1	>99.68	>1,932.48	>1,034.23	>159.93	>598.76	>4.62	>0.03
YA_MB11S	<5	<46.48	>0.5	<2	>1	>129.59	>3,943.12	>2,013.80	>172.19	>1,177.81	>11.11	>0.66
YA_MB12S	<5	<53.64	>0.5	<2	>1	>262.48	>1,994.23	>1,021.12	>58.34	>529.35	>33.94	>1.08
SCPD28A	<5	<42.48	>0.5	<2	>1	>137.34	>4,205.06	>4,078.27	>1,258.72	>1,258.72	>3.18	>0.28
SCPD29A	<5	<26.19	>0.5	<2	>1	>250.90	>1,143.21	>535.07	>30.30	>274.71	>7.93	>0.15
TS012M	<5	<41.66	>0.64	<0.75	>1	>268.64	>2,375.82	>1,310.69	>259.19	>597.36	>22.43	>0.06
YA_MB18_W	<5	<6.99	>0.84	ND [#]	>1	>133.75	>1,655.55	>896.76	>181.79	>357.70	>0.28	>0.40

ND – not determined due to high variability in the dataset (i.e. values are far from the mean)

Appendix Table 2: Groundwater Chemistry Trigger Criteria

Groundwater Parameter	Trigger Criteria
Field pH	<5.0
Field Total alkalinity	<10 mgCaCO ₃ /L
Dissolved Aluminum#	>1 mg/L PLUS Cl: SO ₄ Ratio <2 OR Baseline condition trigger (EC, Total acidity, TDS, SO ₄ , Cl, Fe or Mn)
Chloride: Sulphate Ratio	<2 PLUS Dissolved Aluminum >1 mg/L OR Baseline condition trigger (EC, Total acidity, TDS, SO ₄ , Cl, Fe or Mn)
Field Total Acidity	> Any baseline value (as per Table 15) PLUS Cl: SO ₄ Ratio OR All Trigger
Field Electrical Conductivity	
Total Dissolved Solids	
Sulphate	
Chloride	
Dissolved Iron	
Dissolved Manganese	

“Management Trigger Response”:

If EC, TDS, Chloride, Sulfate, Total acidity Fe and Mn are in excess of the corresponding baseline triggers in conjunction of at least one other trigger. The initial response to the exceedance will be:

- Then samples are re-tested for metals,
- An internal review is undertaken,
- DWER is notified within 14 days of the trigger event results becoming known,
- The frequency of the groundwater monitoring in the triggering bore (s) is to be increased to fortnightly until the analytes return to non-triggering levels or advice is received by DWER that monitoring can return to monthly.

APPENDIX C
MONITORING BORE WATER LEVEL DATA

APPENDIX D
MONITORING BORE WATER QUALITY DATA

Category	Sub-Category	2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		
		Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget			
Operating	Operating	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000

Small text at the top left of the page, possibly a file path or reference ID.

Main data table with a header row containing 'TU 4031210' and numerous columns for various metrics and categories. The table contains a large volume of data points, including numerical values and text labels.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a financial or data report. The table is mostly empty with some headers visible in the first few rows.

																														SUMMARY		
DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
2017-01-01	Opening Balance	1000																														
2017-01-05	Payment	-50																														
2017-01-10	Deposit	150																														

Table with columns for various metrics (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100) and rows for various categories (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). The table contains numerical data for each cell.

КОДИРЫ		Итого		I квартал		II квартал		III квартал		IV квартал		I квартал		II квартал		III квартал		IV квартал		I квартал		II квартал		III квартал		IV квартал		I квартал		II квартал		III квартал		IV квартал	
Всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе	всего	в том числе		
01	01.1																																		
02	02.1																																		
03	03.1																																		
04	04.1																																		
05	05.1																																		
06	06.1																																		
07	07.1																																		
08	08.1																																		
09	09.1																																		
10	10.1																																		
11	11.1																																		
12	12.1																																		
13	13.1																																		
14	14.1																																		
15	15.1																																		
16	16.1																																		
17	17.1																																		
18	18.1																																		
19	19.1																																		
20	20.1																																		
21	21.1																																		
22	22.1																																		
23	23.1																																		
24	24.1																																		
25	25.1																																		
26	26.1																																		
27	27.1																																		
28	28.1																																		
29	29.1																																		
30	30.1																																		
31	31.1																																		
32	32.1																																		
33	33.1																																		
34	34.1																																		
35	35.1																																		
36	36.1																																		
37	37.1																																		
38	38.1																																		
39	39.1																																		
40	40.1																																		
41	41.1																																		
42	42.1																																		
43	43.1																																		
44	44.1																																		
45	45.1																																		
46	46.1																																		
47	47.1																																		
48	48.1																																		
49	49.1																																		
50	50.1																																		
51	51.1																																		
52	52.1																																		
53	53.1																																		
54	54.1																																		

Table with multiple columns and rows, containing various data points and headers. The table is highly detailed and spans the width of the page.

Financial statement table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various financial metrics such as Revenue, Expenses, and Profit. The table contains numerical data for each cell, organized in a grid format.

Category	Sub-Category	Metric 1	Metric 2	Quarterly Data (Q1-Q4)												Annual Data (YTD)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Sales	Total Sales	1000	1200	1500	1800	4500	1100	1300	1600	1900	5900	1200	1400	1700	2000	6300	1300	1500	1800	2100	6700	1400	1600	1900	2200	7100	1500	1700	2000	2300	7500	1600	1800	2100	2400	7900	1700	1900	2200	2500	8300	1800	2000	2300	2600	8700	1900	2100	2400	2700	9100	2000	2200	2500	2800	9500	2100	2300	2600	2900	9900	2200	2400	2700	3000	10300	2300	2500	2800	3100	10700	2400	2600	2900	3200	11100	2500	2700	3000	3300	11500	2600	2800	3100	3400	11900	2700	2900	3200	3500	12300	2800	3000	3300	3600	12700	2900	3100	3400	3700	13100	3000	3200	3500	3800	13500	3100	3300	3600	3900	13900	3200	3400	3700	4000	14300	3300	3500	3800	4100	14700	3400	3600	3900	4200	15100	3500	3700	4000	4300	15500	3600	3800	4100	4400	15900	3700	3900	4200	4500	16300	3800	4000	4300	4600	16700	3900	4100	4400	4700	17100	4000	4200	4500	4800	17500	4100	4300	4600	4900	17900	4200	4400	4700	5000	18300	4300	4500	4800	5100	18700	4400	4600	4900	5200	19100	4500	4700	5000	5300	19500	4600	4800	5100	5400	19900	4700	4900	5200	5500	20300	4800	5000	5300	5600	20700	4900	5100	5400	5700	21100	5000	5200	5500	5800	21500	5100	5300	5600	5900	21900	5200	5400	5700	6000	22300	5300	5500	5800	6100	22700	5400	5600	5900	6200	23100	5500	5700	6000	6300	23500	5600	5800	6100	6400	23900	5700	5900	6200	6500	24300	5800	6000	6300	6600	24700	5900	6100	6400	6700	25100	6000	6200	6500	6800	25500	6100	6300	6600	6900	25900	6200	6400	6700	7000	26300	6300	6500	6800	7100	26700	6400	6600	6900	7200	27100	6500	6700	7000	7300	27500	6600	6800	7100	7400	27900	6700	6900	7200	7500	28300	6800	7000	7300	7600	28700	6900	7100	7400	7700	29100	7000	7200	7500	7800	29500	7100	7300	7600	7900	29900	7200	7400	7700	8000	30300	7300	7500	7800	8100	30700	7400	7600	7900	8200	31100	7500	7700	8000	8300	31500	7600	7800	8100	8400	31900	7700	7900	8200	8500	32300	7800	8000	8300	8600	32700	7900	8100	8400	8700	33100	8000	8200	8500	8800	33500	8100	8300	8600	8900	33900	8200	8400	8700	9000	34300	8300	8500	8800	9100	34700	8400	8600	8900	9200	35100	8500	8700	9000	9300	35500	8600	8800	9100	9400	35900	8700	8900	9200	9500	36300	8800	9000	9300	9600	36700	8900	9100	9400	9700	37100	9000	9200	9500	9800	37500	9100	9300	9600	9900	37900	9200	9400	9700	10000

Table with multiple columns and rows, containing various data points and headers. The table is highly detailed and spans the width of the page.

Year	Month	Day	Hour	Temperature (C)	Temperature (F)	Humidity (%)	Wind Speed (km/h)	Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Direction	Pressure (hPa)	Pressure (inHg)	Clouds (%)	Visibility (km)	Visibility (mi)	Station ID
2010	1	1	00:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	01:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	02:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	03:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	04:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	05:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	06:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	07:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	08:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	09:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	10:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	11:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	12:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	13:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	14:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	15:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	16:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	17:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	18:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	19:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	20:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	21:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	22:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	1	23:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2
2010	1	2	00:00	10.0	50.0	70	10	6.2	090	1013.2	29.91	100	10	6.2	1013.2

Station Report (Station)

Station ID	1013.2
Station Name	1013.2
Station Type	1013.2
Station Location	1013.2
Station Elevation	1013.2
Station Coordinates	1013.2
Station Status	1013.2
Station Operator	1013.2
Station Contact	1013.2
Station Notes	1013.2

APPENDIX E
PIT DEWATERING WATER QUALITY DATA

MINE BLOCK 64

Table with columns: Date, Field pH, EC @ 25°, TDS, temp, Alkalinity, ROP, TTA, TSS, Liming, Al (Filtered), As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe (Filtered), Pb, Mg, Mn (Filtered), Mercury, Ni, Se, Zn, Acidity as CaCO3, Alkalinity as CaCO3, Cl, Ec, Lab pH, SO4 (Filtered), TDS, SO4-Cl. Contains a large volume of numerical data for various dates from 2002 to 2012.

APPENDIX F
PROCESS WATER DAM WATER QUALITY DATA

APPENDIX G
OFF-SITE DISCHARGE WATER QUALITY DATA

APPENDIX H
SURFACE WATER QUALITY DATA

Woddidup Creek flows semi regional ~3.0km x 2.0km catchment. Table with columns for Month, Date, and various chemical parameters (Flow, EC Field, Salinity, Acidity, etc.) across time from Jan-17 to Dec-22.

VALUWS		On-named Creek		gndbehoort eestimep 2.00m x 2.00m	
Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Notes
2012	Jan	1	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	2	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	3	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	4	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	5	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	6	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	7	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	8	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	9	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	10	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	11	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	12	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	13	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	14	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	15	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	16	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	17	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	18	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	19	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	20	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	21	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	22	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	23	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	24	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	25	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	26	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	27	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	28	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	29	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	30	08:00	...	...
2012	Jan	31	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	1	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	2	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	3	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	4	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	5	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	6	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	7	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	8	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	9	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	10	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	11	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	12	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	13	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	14	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	15	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	16	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	17	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	18	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	19	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	20	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	21	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	22	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	23	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	24	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	25	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	26	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	27	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	28	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	29	08:00	...	...
2012	Feb	30	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	1	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	2	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	3	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	4	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	5	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	6	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	7	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	8	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	9	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	10	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	11	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	12	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	13	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	14	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	15	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	16	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	17	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	18	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	19	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	20	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	21	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	22	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	23	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	24	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	25	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	26	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	27	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	28	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	29	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	30	08:00	...	...
2012	Mar	31	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	1	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	2	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	3	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	4	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	5	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	6	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	7	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	8	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	9	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	10	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	11	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	12	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	13	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	14	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	15	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	16	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	17	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	18	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	19	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	20	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	21	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	22	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	23	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	24	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	25	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	26	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	27	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	28	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	29	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	30	08:00	...	...
2012	Apr	30	08:00	...	...

VALSW07 Farm dam anecdotaly fed by unconfined Leederville bore flows

Table with columns for Month, Date, and various chemical parameters like pH, EC, Salinity, Acidity, Alkalinity, NH3-N, etc., across a timeline from Jan-17 to Dec-22.

YALSW15

Month	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22
Date	10/08/2022	26/09/22	26/10/22	17/11/22	15/12/23
Comments		Dry	Dry	Dry	Dry
Flow	0.5				
pH Field					
EC Field					
Salinity					
Acidity as CaCO3	<2				
NH3-N					
EC Lab	450				
Mg					
pH Lab	7.7				
Sulphate	25				
TDS	310				
TSS	57				
Al					
As (Arsenic)					
Cr (Chromium)					
Cu (Copper)					
Pb (Lead)					
Ni (Nickel)					
Zn (Zinc)					
BENZENE					
TOLUENE					
ETHYLBENZENE					
XYLENE					
TOTAL BTEX					
TRH C6 - C9					
TRH C10 - C14					
TRH C15 - C28					
TRH C29 - C36					
TOTAL TPH					
Chloride, Cl					
Calcium, Ca					
Sodium, Na					
RA-226					
RA-228					
Acrylamides					
Acrylic Acid					
RH Surrogate (o-terphenyl)					

APPENDIX F
Stratham Monitoring Spring 2023



Doral Stratham Offset Revegetation Monitoring Quadrat 3

Spring 2023 (To be compiled annually)

Project Name: P188 Doral Yalyalup - Stratham Offset	Table Key:	Species Present	
Quadrat Size: 5 m x 5 m		Overstorey Species	^
Date: 26/9/23		Black Cockatoo Habitat Species	
GPS Coordinates: 50s 372008 mE 6295408 mS		DRF / Priority Species	
Landform and Soil Description: Flat, scalped and mounded (300mm) ground, grey sandy loam with some clay. Crust on surface.			
Native Species	Stem Count	Weed/Invasive Species	Cover %
<i>Acacia saligna</i>		<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (Cape Weed)	
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>		<i>Avena fatua</i> (Wild Oats)	30%
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>		<i>Briza minor</i> (Lesser Quarking-Grass)	20%
[^] <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>		<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i> (Goosefoot)	
[^] <i>Banksia attenuata</i>		<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Couch)	
[^] <i>Banksia grandis</i>		<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> (Annual Veldt)	
[^] <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>		<i>Isolepis cyperoides</i>	
[^] <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>		<i>Lolium rigidum</i> (Annual Ryegrass)	20%
[^] <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	1	<i>Lotus angustissimus</i> (Narrowleaf Trefoil)	5%
<i>Kunzea micrantha</i>	4	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> (Lesser Loosestrife)	
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>		<i>Mentha pulegium</i> (Pennyroyal)	
<i>Melaleuca osullivani</i>	2	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> (Sharp Buttercup)	5%
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	2	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> (Canary Grass)	
<i>Pericalymma elipticum</i>		<i>Solanum nigrum</i> (Blackberry Nightshade)	
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>			
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	3		
<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>			
Other Species / Natural Recruitment of Natives	Stem Count	Average Health of Revegetation	
<i>Unknown</i>		0 - Dead Shrub	
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	1	1 - Surviving but very unhealthy / unlikely to survive	
		2 - Leaf die off / yellowing clearly visible throughout	
		3 - Leaf die off / yellowing present but not abundant	
		4 - Healthy plant	
		5 - Healthy plant with signs of positive growth	5
		Other Observations	
		Weed Cover (%)	80%
		Herbivory signs - insect / animal	Yes
		Dieback signs (Canopy loss/Proteacea sp. loss etc.)	No
		Photo from NW corner of Quadrat	Yes
		Quadrat Summary	
		Overstorey stems / hectare	400
		Black Cockatoo habitat species stems / hectare	400
		Understorey stems / hectare	5200
		Total stems / hectare	5600
		Native species richness	6
Comments			
19/1/23 : All annual weeds noted are dead, forming good cover for topsoil protection			
19/1/23 : Snapped <i>Viminaria juncea</i> stems - animal?			
19/1/23 : Dead <i>Pericalymma elipticum</i>			
19/1/23 : Bug damage on one <i>Melaleuca viminea</i>			
19/1/23 : Surrounding remnant marri suffering from canker			
26/9/23 : ~ 12 "Spring beetles" observed on <i>Melaleuca viminea</i> that was observed to be bug damaged last monitoring event. Seedling has continued to grow since last observation so not a concerning observation. bug damage on other natives in quadrat also.			
26/9/23 : Annual weeds not yet dead, though high in cover are unlikely to impact seedlings			



Doral Stratham Offset Revegetation Monitoring Quadrat 4

Spring 2023 (To be compiled annually)

Project Name: P188 Doral Yalyalup - Stratham Offset	Table Key:	Species Present	
Quadrat Size: 5 m x 5 m		Overstorey Species	^
Date: 26/9/23		Black Cockatoo Habitat Species	
GPS Coordinates: 50s 371928 mE 6295403 mS		DRF / Priority Species	
Landform and Soil Description: Flat, scalped and mounded (300mm) ground, grey sandy loam with heavy clay. Crust on surface.			
Native Species	Stem Count	Weed/Invasive Species	Cover %
<i>Acacia saligna</i>		<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (Cape Weed)	40%
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>		<i>Avena fatua</i> (Wild Oats)	
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>		<i>Briza minor</i> (Lesser Quarking-Grass)	20%
[^] <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>		<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i> (Goosefoot)	
[^] <i>Banksia attenuata</i>		<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Couch)	
[^] <i>Banksia grandis</i>		<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> (Annual Veldt)	1%
[^] <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	2	<i>Isolepis cyperoides</i>	
[^] <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>		<i>Lolium rigidum</i> (Annual Ryegrass)	25%
[^] <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	2	<i>Lotus angustissimus</i> (Narrowleaf Trefoil)	
<i>Kunzea micrantha</i>	1	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> (Lesser Loosestrife)	
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>		<i>Mentha pulegium</i> (Pennyroyal)	
<i>Melaleuca osullivani</i>	3	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> (Sharp Buttercup)	
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	1	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i> (Canary Grass)	10%
<i>Pericalymma elipticum</i>		<i>Solanum nigrum</i> (Blackberry Nightshade)	
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	1		
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>			
<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>			
Other Species / Natural Recruitment of Natives	Stem Count	Average Health of Revegetation	
<i>Unknown</i>		0 - Dead Shrub	
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>		1 - Surviving but very unhealthy / unlikely to survive	
		2 - Leaf die off / yellowing clearly visible throughout	
		3 - Leaf die off / yellowing present but not abundant	
		4 - Healthy plant	
		5 - Healthy plant with signs of positive growth	5
		Other Observations	
		Weed Cover (%)	96%
		Herbivory signs - insect / animal	No
		Dieback signs (Canopy loss/Proteacea sp. loss etc.)	No
		Photo from NW corner of Quadrat	Yes
		Quadrat Summary	
		Overstorey stems / hectare	1600
		Black Cockatoo habitat species stems / hectare	1600
		Understorey stems / hectare	4000
		Total stems / hectare	5600
		Native species richness	6
Comments			
19/1/23 : All annual weeds noted are dead, forming good cover for topsoil protection			
19/1/23 : Much heavier clay content here than any other areas on site			
19/1/23 : Stand of <i>Melaleuca viminea</i> to north of quadrat looking in poor health. Tall thicket has been thinned and become increasingly susceptible to wind - population likely to be lost unless natural recruitment occurs from topsoil or revegetation seed set.			
Eucalyptus rudis germinating throughout stand			
26/9/23 : <i>Melaleuca viminea</i> stand flowering profusely			
26/9/23 : Annual weeds not yet dead, though high in cover are unlikely to impact seedlings			



Doral Stratham Offset Revegetation Monitoring

Quadrat Summary - Spring 2023 (To be compiled annually)

Average Health of Revegetation	5
0 - Dead Shrub	
1 - Surviving but very unhealthy / unlikely to survive	
2 - Leaf die off / yellowing clearly visible throughout	
3 - Leaf die off / yellowing present but not abundant	
4 - Healthy plant	
5 - Healthy plant with signs of positive growth	5
Other Observations	
Weed Cover (%)	92%
Herbivory signs - insect / animal	Yes - Quadrat 3 bug damage
Dieback signs (Canopy loss/Proteacea sp. loss etc.)	No
Average Quadrat Summary	
Overstorey stems / hectare	800
Black Cockatoo habitat species stems / hectare	800
Understorey stems / hectare	3900
Total stems / hectare	4700
Native species richness	4.75

APPENDIX G

Yalyalup Annual Monitoring Report 2023



**Doral Yalyalup
McGibbon Track TEC Extension
2023 Annual Report
Revegetation Monitoring**

January 2024



© Cape Life Environmental Services

ABN: 63626660615

Telephone: 0422438 884

Email: info@capelife.com.au

Web: www.capelife.com.au

Address: 57 Kevill Rd, Margaret River, WA, 6285



Client Name: Doral Mineral Sands PTY LTD

Client Address: 25 Harris Road, Picton WA 6229 | PO Box 9155, Picton WA 6229

Cover Photo: Ben Miro, Spring 2023

Version	Prepared By	Approved for Issue	Issue Date
1.0	Ben Miro	Dr. K. Locke / Brook Devine	10/01/2024
2.0	Ben Miro	Dr. K. Locke / Brook Devine	12/01/2024

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 REVEGETATION OBJECTIVES	1
2. SITE DESCRIPTION	1
2.1 SITE LOCATION, OWNERSHIP, VESTING AND ZONING	1
2.2 PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL FEATURES	3
2.3 DISTURBANCES, THREATS AND OTHER SITE CONDITIONS	3
2.4 CLIMATE	3
3. REVEGETATION WORKS.....	4
3.1 SITE LAYOUT	4
3.2 PROVENANCE SEED & CUTTINGS COLLECTION	5
3.3 SITE PREPARATION	5
3.4 SEEDING AND PLANTING – INITIAL INSTALLATION 2022	6
3.5 REMEDIATION PLANTING.....	6
3.6 ONGOING WORKS & MAINTENANCE	6
4. MONITORING	7
4.1 METHODOLOGY.....	7
4.2 CLOSURE CRITERIA	7
4.3 LIMITATIONS.....	8
5 RESULTS	9
6 DISCUSSION	11
7 RECOMMENDATIONS	13
8 REFERENCES	14
9 APPENDIX.....	15

1. Introduction

In September 2022 Cape Life undertook revegetation of a 3.83 hectare degraded site adjacent to the locally significant remnant vegetation of the McGibbon Track. The revegetation was undertaken in accordance with the revegetation management plan (DMS-YAL-6.1) (Cape Life 2021) which was prepared as part of a clearing permit for the Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project.

'In September 2022 Cape Life undertook revegetation of a 3.83 hectare degraded site adjacent to the locally significant remnant vegetation of the McGibbon Track. The revegetation was undertaken in accordance with the revegetation management plan (DMS-YAL-6.1) (Cape Life 2021) to counterbalance direct impacts from clearing 2.72ha of degraded to completely degraded vegetation for the Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project.

This report will summarise findings from the first 3 monitoring events conducted in spring 2022, autumn 2023 and spring 2023 and is the first annual report to be compiled to date. The aim of the report is to assist in understanding the progression and success of the revegetation project in relation to the closure criteria set out in Section 4.3 of the revegetation plan while also providing baseline data for comparison in future assessments and works.

1.1 Revegetation Objectives

The aim of the revegetation program complies with the following key requirements set by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE):

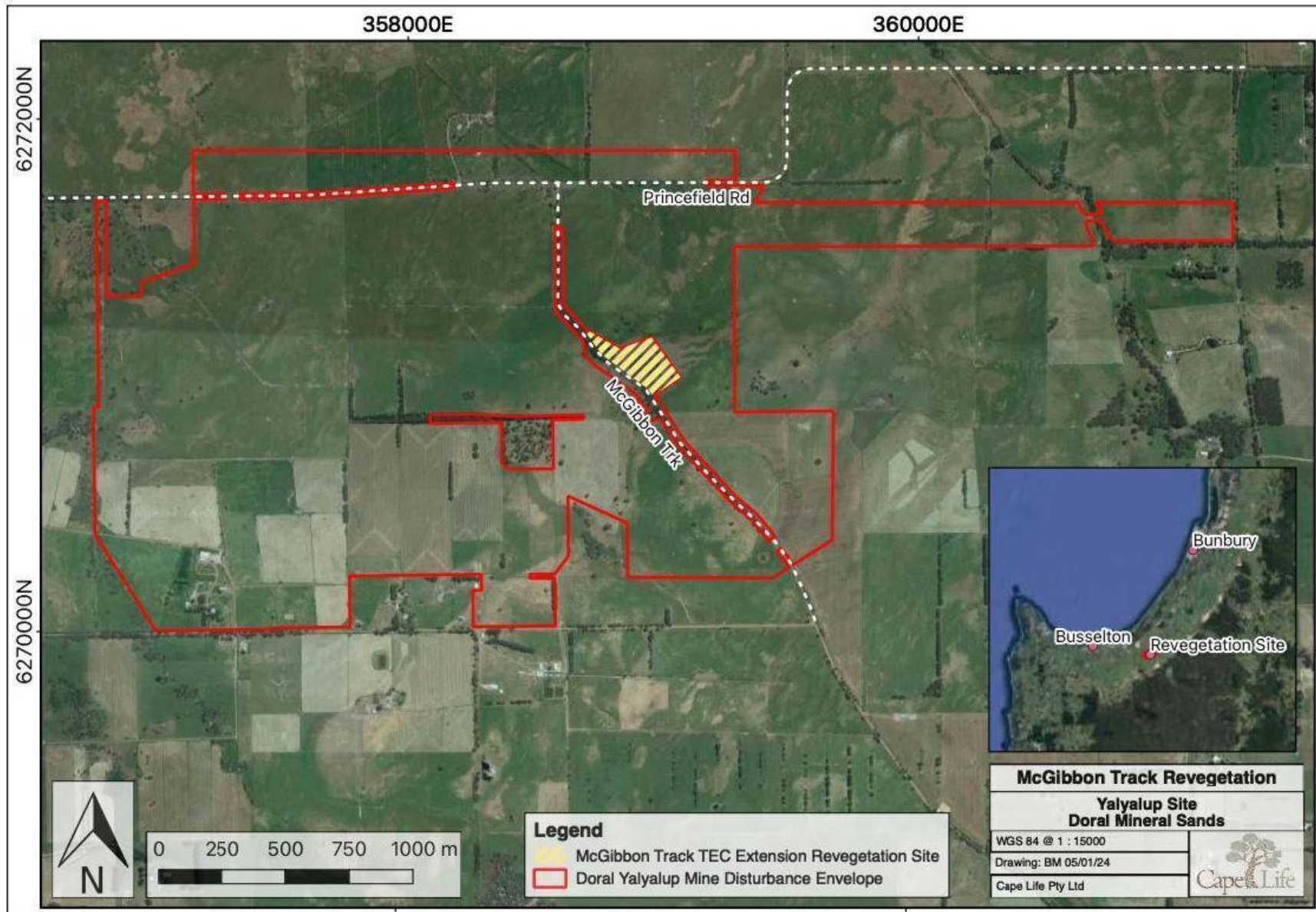
- Planting of species suitable as habitat for *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum), *Calyptorhynchus Latirostris* (Carnaby's Black Cockatoo), *Calyptorhynchus baudinii* (Baudin's Black Cockatoo) and *Calyptorhynchus banksia naso* (Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo).
- Planting of species suitable for the establishment of woodland comprised of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri), *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah) and *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint tree).
- Planting of understorey species with local provenance at optimal time, with a focus on using species present in the adjacent vegetation community (SWAFCT10b).
- The capacity of the site to become sustainable with minimal management whilst working towards becoming self-sustaining once established.

2. Site Description

2.1 Site Location, Ownership, Vesting and Zoning

Located within the City of Busselton, the McGibbon Track revegetation site is situated 11 km southeast of Busselton (See figure 1 below), owned by Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd, and zoned Agriculture under the city's Local Planning Scheme (City of Busselton 2015).

Figure 1: Revegetation Site Location



2.2 Physical and Biological Features

The local area is part of the Swan Coastal Plain landform, specifically on the Abba Plains land system (213Ab) (Ecoedge 2020a). The Abba Plain is typically represented by a level to gently undulating topography, approximately 10-40 m above sea level and contains extensive areas of poor drainage (Tille and Lantzke, 1990). The soil type is identified as sandy gradational grey-brown (Busselton) soil with some red-brown sands and loams (Tille and Lantzke, 1990). The surrounding vegetation is classified as the Abba Vegetation Complex, represented on site by mature *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri) trees surrounding a *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) woodland (Webb et al., 2016),

The McGibbon Track adjacent to the western boundary of the revegetation site contains the vegetation community SWAFCT10b, which is described as “shrublands on the southern Swan Coastal Plain Ironstones (Busselton area)” and is represented in good condition. “Busselton Ironstones” are listed as Critically Endangered by the Department of Parks and Wildlife and Endangered under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) (Ecoedge 2020a).

The revegetation site was mapped by Ecoedge as woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* and (in some areas) *Melaleuca raphiophylla* over weeds on massive ironstone, and described as “Severely degraded form of SWAFCT10b - Shrublands on southern Swan Coastal Plain Ironstones (Busselton area) recognisable only by the presence of massive ironstone and lateritic boulders at or near surface.” (Ecoedge 2020a).

Due to the previous land use of grazing, pasture weeds entirely dominate the understorey vegetation of the proposed revegetation site.

2.3 Disturbances, Threats and Other Site Conditions

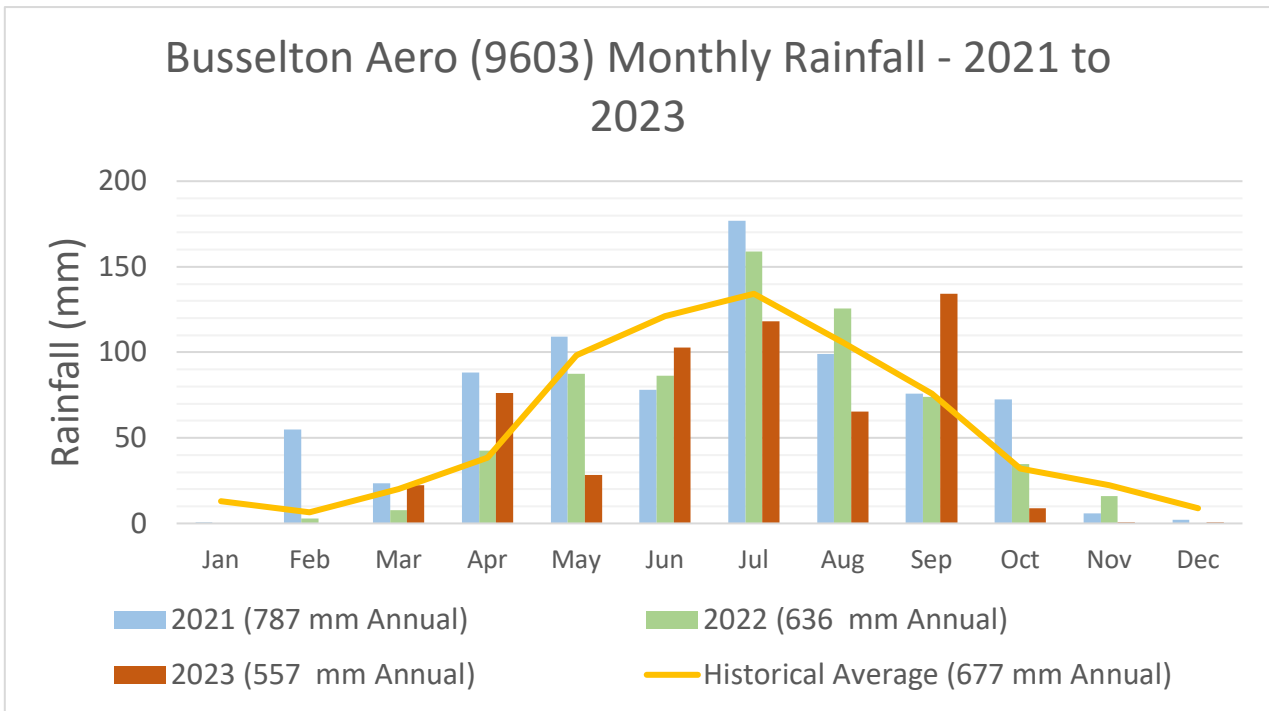
Weed encroachment, changing groundwater levels, pests and diseases are the main considerations associated with the successful establishment of self-sustaining, native vegetation at the site.

The Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem (GDE) Assessment (Ecoedge 2020b) indicates that the vegetation community SWAFCT10b is considered to be a GDE and subject to shallow seasonal freshwater inundation due to the impermeable ironstone surface outcrops and heavy soils. Appropriate timing of revegetation and application of a suitable methodology to counterbalance de-watering from mining activities will help ensure the project objectives are met.

2.4 Climate

Average (mean) rainfall for the local area is 677 mm a year with most rain falling between May and September (Station 9603 – Busselton Aero). Rainfall throughout the project’s history has accumulated under the annual average by -41 mm in 2022 and -120 mm in 2023. A graph outlining the monthly rainfall between 2021 and 2023 against the monthly historical averages is provided in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Monthly and Mean Rainfall Data



3. Revegetation Works

3.1 Site Layout

The 3.83 ha revegetation site is separated into two zones in order to achieve the project objectives (Figure 3). The wetland zone (1.96 ha) includes suitable species that represent SWAFCT10b with a focus on those tolerating potential water inundation. The transitional zone (1.87 ha) is represented by suitable habitat species for threatened fauna with a focus on establishing a sustainable woodland comprised of *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri), *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint Tree), and *Eucalyptus marginata* (Jarrah).

Figure 3: Revegetation Site Layout

3.2 Provenance Seed & Cuttings Collection

Seed collection was conducted in the summer of 2020/21 and summer of 2021/22 for direct seeding and seedling propagation and was acquired from stands of remnant vegetation in as close proximity to the project site as possible, at a maximum range of <20 km. 17.4 kg of native seed across 35 different species (not including cutting material species) was collected based upon historical local flora surveys (Ecoedge 2020a) and those considered suitable habitat/foraging species for threatened native fauna (see appendix for collection records). Recalcitrant species that do not germinate readily from seed or are difficult to collect in large quantities were the focus of propagation utilising cuttings or from tissue culture. Seed was processed at Cape Life's RIAWA (Revegetation Industry Association of Western Australia) accredited facility to A Grade standard under RIAWA guidelines. Prior to seeding, pre-treatments of the processed seed were undertaken according to species requirements such as smoke, hot water, or heat.

3.3 Site Preparation

Prior to ground works, weed control was undertaken during autumn and winter to reduce the burden of weeds. A 1.8 metre high exclusion fence was installed with a rabbit skirt, kangaroo gates, vehicle access gates and a dieback clean on entry point to mitigate the risk of predation by grazing mammals and to secure the site. Prior to direct seeding, the site was ripped using shallow tines to alleviate soil compaction, promote root development and increase the surface capacity for retaining seed. Ripping did not occur under mature trees (largely in the central part of the site) or in areas with exposed rock.

3.4 Seeding and Planting – Initial Installation 2022

Seeding and planting was undertaken in September 2022 after water-inundation of the revegetation was observed to have subsided. Seed was assigned to wetland or transitional species mixes, batched homogeneously with sterile sand and mycorrhizal inoculant (MycoApply) prior to seeding. The seed mix was then divided into approximately 8 bags per hectare. Bags were assigned to different areas to allow for an even distribution of seed across the site and broadcast by hand at a rate of 4.37 kilograms per hectare.

A total of 9075 seedlings batched into wetland and transitional species mixes were installed after seeding was completed. Seedlings were supplied by Nuts about Natives and Boyanup Botanical in a combination of cell trays and tubes grown from provenance collected seed or cuttings material.

In both the wetland and transitional zone, understory seedlings were installed at a density of 1/5 m². Tree species were installed at a rate of 1/20 m² in the transitional zone and a lower rate (due to existing *Eucalyptus rudis*) of 1/40 m² in the wetland zone. The actual density of planting was likely higher due to shallow or exposed ironstone decreasing the planting area. Seedlings were planted with a Pottiputki where surface preparation was possible and with hand augers to break surface compaction in areas where surface preparation was not practical (e.g. areas with remnant *Eucalyptus rudis* in the wetland zone).

3.5 Remediation Planting

As originally forecast, remediation planting was undertaken in spring of 2023, where approximately 20% (1890 seedlings) of the original seedling allocation were installed as a contingency measure to any losses or gaps in revegetation. Fortunately, there was no major losses or gaps in vegetation (other than shallow/exposed ironstone areas impracticable of revegetation) and infill planting was solely concentrated in areas where the higher weed-burden had reduced direct seeding establishment. Chemical weed control, slashing and infill planting in 2023 was targeted in these high-weed burden areas (see photo – Appendix 9).

10% of the original seedling quantity was planned for remediation planting in 2024 as specified in the revegetation management plan but has been deemed unnecessary based upon 2023 monitoring and planting works.

3.6 Ongoing Works & Maintenance

Regular inspections of the McGibbon Track revegetation site by Doral's environmental team are undertaken to ensure site stability and to help prioritise management actions. Inspections focus on fence structure, site stability, topsoil health, vegetation health, evidence of herbivory, pathogens and invasive weed species. These inspections complement the bi-annual revegetation monitoring program.

Chemical weed control and slashing has been undertaken where required to reduce the burden of invasive species and keep firebreak/maintenance tracks clear, but has been minimal and is expected to be even less frequent as vegetation establishes.

A one-off watering event focusing on planted seedlings has been undertaken in January 2024 with soluble organic fertiliser and liquid soil wetter. This was deemed necessary due to the low annual

rainfall of 2023 and unusually large period of time since the last significant rainfall event (mid-September 2023).

4. Monitoring

4.1 Methodology

A 5-year monitoring program was established to track progress against the vegetation component of the closure criteria set out in Section 4.3 of the Revegetation Management Plan. The monitoring program consists of bi-annual monitoring events conducted in autumn and spring each year.

Monitoring quadrats were set up in accordance with the standard procedures set out in EPA Guidance Statement 6 (EPA, 2016). 7 Permanent 5 x 5 m quadrats (Figure 3) were positioned using a stratified random method across the revegetation site, at approximately 1.83 quadrats per hectare.

In spring 2022 (22/11/22) a baseline monitoring event was undertaken shortly after installation, and in 2023 the two monitoring events were conducted during autumn (4/4/23) and spring (14/11/23). Information was recorded in the field using Cape Life field monitoring data sheets modified to include the specific metrics outlined within the Revegetation Management Plan. A photo was taken at the NW corner of each site and the location recorded with a Garmin GPS. Relevant observations were also recorded opportunistically across the site.

The following parameters were recorded for each quadrat:

- Quantitative native species list within the 5 x 5 m quadrat
- Qualitative non-native species list with % cover
- Average health of revegetation including signs of herbivory or dieback
- Overstorey/understorey and total stems per hectare
- Black cockatoo habitat species stems per hectare
- Assessment of species richness
- General observations

4.2 Closure Criteria

As outlined within the Revegetation Management Plan (Cape Life 2021) the observations recorded during monitoring will be assessed against the following closure criteria which were developed based upon the DAWE objectives listed in section 1.1 of this report.

- Erection of a suitable perimeter fence to be installed to provide an effective barrier to prevent or reduce impacts to the revegetation area
- The mix of species is comprised of species recruited from direct seeding and species introduced as tube stock grown from seed, cuttings or whole plants salvaged from within 20 km of the revegetation site.
- Within 5 years:
 - A total surviving tree count of 250 overstorey woodland species (comprising at least 100 Marri, 100 Jarrah and 50 Peppermint trees).
 - Understorey species richness is at least 50% of adjacent SWAFCT10b richness and density at least 1000 stems/ha

- Weed cover is no greater than 60% of the current weed cover within adjacent SWAFCT10b (currently 80-100%), with no Declared weeds present within the revegetation area.
- No dieback is present within the revegetation area.

4.3 Limitations

This annual report has been compiled based on monitoring events since 2022, with a focus on the first year of revegetation. Some species occurring from natural recruitment, or the topsoil seed bank may not have been formally identified. Predicted outcomes of closure criteria in the discussion and recommendations in this report rely on likelihood revegetation trends continuing but are subject to natural variability (such as rainfall or bushfire). Due to these limitations, the interpretation of the results and their relation to closure criteria may differ.

5 Results

Table 1: Revegetation Performance Against Completion Criteria Set in Revegetation Management Plan (Cape Life 2021).

Closure Outcome	Completion Criteria	Measurement	2023 Observations	2023 Comments
Exclusion of grazing stock and feral animals to secure revegetation success.	Erection of suitable perimeter fence to be installed and provide an effective barrier to prevent or reduce impacts to revegetation area.	Observed installation and maintenance of perimeter fence.	Perimeter fence, gates and kangaroo gates all in-tact and functional.	N/A
Plants used in rehabilitation to be of local provenance.	The mix of species is comprised of species recruited from direct seeding and species introduced as tube stock grown from seed, cuttings or whole plants salvaged from within 20 km of the revegetation site.	Audit of rehabilitation records for sources of plant materials used in rehabilitation.	All material used to propagate seedlings or direct seed for revegetation at McGibbon Track TEC Extension site has been sourced within 20 km of site.	N/A
Overstorey vegetation is self-sustaining and suitable for future use by three species of Black Cockatoos and Western Ringtail Possums.	Within 5 years a total surviving tree count of 250 overstorey woodland species (comprising at least 100 Marri, 100 Jarrah and 50 Peppermint trees).	Visual inspection (Tree count).	Mean of 171 stems/ha across monitoring quadrats. Therefore, an estimated 650 habitat overstorey species currently on site.	Observations are higher than completion criteria but during early stage of revegetation high stem/ha counts are commonly recorded. Stems/ha of all species are expected to thin naturally over time. This metric will increase in importance as the revegetation progresses.
Understorey composition is similar to the adjacent vegetation community (SWAFCT10b).	Within 5 years: Species richness is at least 50% of adjacent SWAFCT10b richness. Understorey density is at least 1,000 stems/ha.	Quadrats & Random Meander.	Mean species richness of 7 species across monitoring quadrats. Total species richness on site is 34 species.	Flora surveys for SWAFCT10b have been by different methodology (i.e. Level 1 Flora Survey of wider vicinity) and therefore species richness measurements by quadrat average are not exactly comparable. Number of vascular flora found within the vicinity of the ironstone vegetation

Closure Outcome	Completion Criteria	Measurement	2023 Observations	2023 Comments
			Understorey density is at 5943 stems/ha.	on McGibbon Track prior to 2007 is 67 native species. (Ecoedge 2020a) Understorey density well above target.
Reduced weed cover in comparison to the adjacent vegetation community (SWAFCT10b).	<p>Within 5 years:</p> <p>Weed cover is no greater than 60% of the current weed cover within adjacent SWAFCT10b (currently 80-100%).</p> <p>No Declared weeds are present within the revegetation area.</p>	Quadrats	<p>Mean Weed Cover across Quadrats is 66%.</p> <p>No declared weeds present within the revegetation area.</p>	<p>As current weed cover of SWAFCT10b is 80-100%, the weed cover completion criteria cannot be greater than 60% and therefore weed cover metric is likely to be achieved.</p> <p>Weed coverage within revegetation varies greatly between seasons as annual ryegrass from previous agricultural land use dominates in winter but dies-off in summer.</p> <p>No declared weeds present though weed control for other pest species is ongoing with ~ 5 <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> individuals treated in spring 2023.</p>
Dieback	No dieback is present within the revegetation area at 5 years post establishment.	Dieback survey	No signs of dieback within revegetation area.	<p>Dieback signs are likely to become more pronounced with revegetation maturity.</p> <p>Proteaceae loss, reduced canopy health of mature overstorey species and signs of dieback in nearby remnant vegetation will continue to be monitored for.</p> <p>5 years after revegetation is considered an appropriate time for formal dieback assessment.</p>

6 Discussion

This document is the first annual report within the 5-year monitoring plan and summarises the first three monitoring events conducted from spring 2022 through to spring 2023. The data summaries within the report provides a record of works undertaken and assists in establishing future trends against the fulfillment of closure criteria. Assessment of the McGibbon Track Revegetation will become more robust with each successive year of reporting, although will be subject to some limitations as detailed in section 4.3 of this report.

The general trend of the revegetation is positive with all metrics trending towards closure criteria. Monitoring photos in Appendix 7 and 8 are taken from the northwest corner of Quadrat 1 in spring 2022 and spring 2023 which give a visual understanding of the change typically seen across the site, whilst the cover photo shows an area of site that is performing better than average.

The major factor influencing revegetation within the site is the presence of massive ironstone and lateritic boulders at or near the surface. Areas where these boulders are near the surface are generally correlated to poorer germination and seedling establishment (appendix 9 shows patches where vegetation is successful and not successful, due to these boulders). The central area of the site considered 'wetland' type vegetation (see map in figure 3) is most affected, attributing to its seasonal inundation and generally has less successful revegetation establishment. In contrast, revegetation in the 'transitional' areas has generally been more successful.

Within the transitional areas, the secondary factor influencing revegetation establishment has been weed competition, where areas of fertile soil have had higher weed burden competing with native germinants. There are three main areas (far northwest, northeast and south) that had high weed competition, and from the map in figure 3 can be quite distinctly attributed to the greener shades within the aerial photo. Chemical weed control, slashing and infill planting in 2023 was targeted in these areas as they are most suitable for seedling establishment after weed competition was managed. It is expected that over time perennial vegetation establishing over surface boulders will perish due to lack of available soil affecting root growth and health.

Mining for the Yalyalup mineral sands project is continuing in surrounding areas and dewatering may have an ongoing influence on revegetation, as the SWAFCT10b areas of revegetation and McGibbon Track are classed as a groundwater dependent ecosystem (Ecoedge 2020b). The remnant vegetation on the adjacent McGibbon track is currently being managed for ground water availability with different methodologies being implemented to ensure groundwater depths are kept at acceptable levels. Onflow effects have not yet been observed to have impacted the vegetation of the revegetation site but may have been a contributing factor to the lack of inundation observed within the 'wetland' area in winter 2023, whilst in the 2022 winter prior to nearby dewatering there was significant inundation. It is important to note that 2023's annual rainfall was well under the seasonal average (see figure 2) which may also have affected lack of inundation. As the effects of groundwater level change are initially incremental (Ecoedge 2020b), onflow effects within the revegetation site will be monitored into the future. As a result of low rainfall and groundwater changes, the seedlings installed in 2023 were watered with soluble organic fertiliser and liquid soil wetter in January 2024.

It is expected that the closure outcome 'Exclusion of grazing stock and feral animals to secure revegetation success' is maintained and achieved. There have been no observed faults in the perimeter fence or gates since installation and monitoring of perimeter integrity is frequently

inspected by Doral personnel. Although there have been some suspected signs of rabbit herbivory, there has been no definitive observations and there has been no significant impact on revegetation.

The closure outcome specifying 'Plants used in rehabilitation to be of local provenance' is assured as the species recruited from direct seeding planted by seedlings grown from seed, cuttings have been collected from within 20 km of the revegetation site prior to revegetation. All collections were managed by Cape Life, and strict management of provenance was implemented throughout the collection process.

The overstorey completion criteria targets is for the total surviving tree count within 5 years is required to be 250 overstorey woodland species (*Corymbia calophylla*, *Eucalyptus marginata* and *Agonis flexuosa*) that can provide habitat for the conservation significant Black-Cockatoos and Western Ringtail Possums. Observations are currently higher than completion criteria with an estimated 650 stems currently on site. During the early stage of revegetation high stems/ha counts are commonly recorded due to the initial flush of germinants in direct seeding. Although the number of trees expected to reach self-sustaining maturity is uncertain due to natural thinning and fluctuations in environmental conditions, observations represent a positive indicator in achieving the closure criteria targets.

Selection of understorey species for revegetation has been based upon historical local flora surveys to achieve an understorey composition similar to the adjacent good quality vegetation of the SWAFCT10b vegetation community within the McGibbon Track. Although the completion criteria for the species richness closure outcome is set at 'species richness of at least 50% of adjacent SWAFCT10b richness', the exact data to directly measure against is not yet known.

Historical flora surveys for SWAFCT10b have been undertaken by level 1 flora survey, and are for the wider vicinity of the ironstone vegetation on McGibbon Track (Ecoedge 2020a). As the level 1 flora survey was for a wider scope of area than just SWAFCT10b, the actual species richness within SWAFCT10b can be assumed to be less than the 67 different vascular species listed within the level 1 survey. The most recent monitoring event has shown a mean species richness of 7 species across monitoring quadrats and a total species richness across the site of 34 species, therefore achieving above the >50% completion criteria, at a minimum. Additionally, the survival of most species selected for revegetation is positive sign of revegetation success and the stems/ha count for understorey species is currently well above the <1000 stems/ha target at 5943 stems/ha.

Weed cover closure outcome is highly likely to be achieved as current weed cover of SWAFCT10b is 80-100% and completion criteria require 'no greater than 60% of the current weed cover within adjacent SWAFCT10b'. The completion criteria also states that no declared weeds are present within the revegetation area, and throughout the revegetation program none have been observed. Weed coverage within revegetation varies greatly between seasons as annual ryegrass from previous agricultural land use dominated in winter but dies off in summer. Weed control has been undertaken throughout the revegetation program, mainly to reduce impacts of Blackberry Nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) Fleabane (*Erigeron bonariensis*) and Afghan Melon (*Cucumis myriocarpus*). Approximately 5 individuals of the Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) have also been treated. The impacts of weeds have been mentioned earlier in this discussion as a main factor influencing revegetation in the transitional areas but are being managed successfully through chemical weed control, slashing and infill planting.

Completion criteria requires that 'No dieback is present within the revegetation area at 5 years post establishment'. Although there have been no observations, dieback signs are likely to become more pronounced with revegetation maturity. Proteaceae loss, reduced canopy health of mature

overstorey species and signs of dieback in nearby remnant vegetation will continue to be monitored for. 5 years after revegetation is considered an appropriate time for formal dieback assessment.

The McGibbon Track Revegetation site is showing positive signs in its capacity to become sustainable with minimal management and self-sustaining once established, but will continue to require further monitoring and management as the revegetation matures.

7 Recommendations

Based on this monitoring report, the following are recommendations for continuing the program towards achieving the McGibbon Track Revegetation closure criteria:

- Seedling installation has been deemed unnecessary for 2024 but provenance seed stocks are still recommended to be held as a contingency measure in the future.
- Continue to monitor conditions such as fence structure, site stability, topsoil health, vegetation health, absence of herbivory, pathogens and invasive weed species etc. and action upon when necessary.
- Continue to monitor groundwater management actions.
- Vehicle and machinery movement should be minimised, and hygiene should be maintained prior to accessing the site to ensure no new weed or Dieback (*Phytophthora* sp.) infestations are introduced.
- Maintain a Bushfire Management Plan for the site.

8 References

Cape Life Environmental (2021). Yalyalup Mineral Sands Project Revegetation Management Plan – DMS-YAL-6.1. Report to Doral Mineral Sands.

City of Busselton (2015). Local Planning Scheme 21, Map Sheet No. 4 Yoganup. City of Busselton, Western Australia

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (2018). A Guide to Preparing Revegetation Plans for Clearing Permits. DWER. Perth, Western Australia

Ecoedge (2020a). Appendix 4A Level 1 Flora and Revegetation Survey. Report to Doral Mineral Sands

Ecoedge (2020b). Appendix 4D Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Assessment. Report to Doral Mineral Sands

Environmental Protection Authority of WA (2016). Technical guidance Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact. EPA. Perth, Western Australia

Tille, P. J. and Lantzke, N. C. (1990). Busselton Margaret River Augusta Land Capability Study. Land Resources Series No. 5. Department of Agriculture. Perth, Western Australia

Webb, A., Kinloch, J., Keighery, G. & Pitt, G. (2016). The extension of vegetation complex mapping to landform boundaries within the Swan Coastal Plain landform and forested region of south west Western Australia. DBCA. Perth, Western Australia

9 Appendix

Appendix 1 - Seed Collection Record



Doral Yalyalup 2020/21/22 Collection Record

Transitional Species	Weight (g)
<i>Acacia extensa</i>	924
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	609
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	145
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	1014
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	117
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	129
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	44
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	238
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	269
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	161
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	474
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	925
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	501
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	166
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	592
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	29
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	14
<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>	111
<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>	40
<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>	738
<i>Melaleuca osullivanii</i>	345
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	40
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	625
<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>	397
Total	8647

Wet Species	Weight (g)
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	26
<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>	103
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus subsp. teretifolius</i>	37
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	1489
<i>Hakea ceratophylla</i>	24
<i>Hakea varia</i>	10
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	1
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	537
<i>Kunzea micrantha</i>	1312
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>	1477
<i>Melaleuca osullivanii</i>	346
<i>Melaleuca preissiana</i>	153
<i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i>	319
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	1547
<i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i>	74
<i>Regelia ciliata</i>	65
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	717
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	548
Total	8785

Overall Total	17432
----------------------	--------------

Appendix 2 – 2022 Planting List



Transitional Species	Seedlings
Understory	
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	200
<i>Adenanthos barbiger</i>	22
<i>Adenanthos meisneri</i>	589
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	180
<i>Hakea lissocarpa</i>	569
<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	270
<i>Hibbertia racemosa</i>	
<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>	
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	252
<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>	288
<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>	216
<i>Melaleuca osullivani</i>	232
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	200
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	504
<i>Persoonia elliptica</i>	1
<i>Persoonia longifolia</i>	64
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	260
Total	3847

Overstory	
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	150
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	108
<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	189
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	189
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	216
<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	144
<i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>	126
Total	1122

Doral Yalyalup 2022 Planting List

Wetland Species	Seedlings
Understory	
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	232
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus subsp. teretifolia (P4)</i>	393
<i>Hakea ceratophylla</i>	423
<i>Hakea varia</i>	66
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	30
<i>Kunzea micrantha</i>	327
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>	432
<i>Melaleuca osullivani</i>	200
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	520
<i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i>	427
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	432
Total	3482

Overstory	
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	210
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	126
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	72
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	216
Total	624

Overall Total	9075
----------------------	-------------



Doral Yalyalup 2023 Infill Planting List

Species	Seedlings
Understory	
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	56
<i>Adenanthos barbiger</i>	18
<i>Adenanthos meisneri</i>	16
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	0
<i>Astartea scoparia</i>	72
<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>	95
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus subsp. teretifolia (P4)</i>	150
<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	63
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	57
<i>Hakea varia</i>	63
<i>Hibbertia racemosa</i>	336
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	72
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	62
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>	72
<i>Melaleuca osullivanii</i>	72
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	72
<i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i>	72
<i>Regelia cilitata</i>	72
Total	1420
Overstory	
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	106
<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	32
<i>Banksia grandis</i>	63
<i>Banksia littoralis</i>	59
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	66
<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	72
<i>Melaleuca preisiana</i>	72
Total	470
Overall Total	1890

Appendix 4 – Field Monitoring Report Summary – Species Monitoring

Average Health of Revegetation	3.14
0 - Dead Shrub	
1 - Surviving but very unhealthy / unlikely to survive	
2 - Leaf die off / yellowing clearly visible throughout	
3 - Leaf die off / yellowing present but not abundant	3
4 - Healthy plant	
5 - Healthy plant with signs of positive growth	

Other Observations	
Weed Cover (%)	66%
Herbivory signs - insect / animal	Yes
Dieback signs (Canopy loss/Proteacea sp. loss etc.)	No

Quadrat Summary	
Overstorey stems / hectare	800
Black Cockatoo habitat species stems / hectare	171
Understorey stems / hectare	5943
Total stems / hectare	6743
Native species richness	7
Site total native species richness	34

Appendix 5 – Field Monitoring Report Summary – Vegetation Monitoring

Native Species	Present in Revegetation Area
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	
<i>Acacia applanata</i>	
<i>Acacia extensa</i>	
<i>Acacia pulchella</i>	
<i>Adenanthos barbiger</i>	
<i>Adenanthos meisneri</i>	
^ <i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	
<i>Agrostocrinum hirsutum</i>	
^ <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina humilis</i>	
<i>Astartea scoparia</i>	
^ <i>Banksia attenuata</i>	
^ <i>Banksia grandis</i>	
^ <i>Banksia littoralis</i>	
<i>Banksia squarrosa</i> subsp. <i>argillacea</i> (DRF)	
<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>	
<i>Calothamnus quadrifidus</i> subsp. <i>teretifolia</i> (P4)	
^ <i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	
<i>Daviesii preissii</i>	
^ <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	
^ <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	
<i>Haemodorum spicatum</i>	
<i>Hakea ceratophylla</i>	
<i>Hakea lissocarpa</i>	
<i>Hakea prostrata</i>	
<i>Hakea varia</i>	
<i>Hibbertia hypericoides</i>	
<i>Hibbertia racemosa</i>	
<i>Hibbertia subvaginata</i>	
<i>Hypocalymma angustifolium</i>	
<i>Hypocalymma robustum</i>	
<i>Jacksonia furcellata</i>	
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	
<i>Kennedia coccinea</i>	
<i>Kunzea micrantha</i>	
<i>Loxycarya magna</i> (P3)	
<i>Melaleuca incana</i>	
<i>Melaleuca osullivanii</i>	
^ <i>Melaleuca preisiana</i>	
^ <i>Melaleuca raphiopylla</i>	
<i>Melaleuca viminea</i>	
^ <i>Nuytsia floribunda</i>	
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	
<i>Patersonia umbrosa</i>	
<i>Pericalymma ellipticum</i>	
<i>Persoonia elliptica</i>	
<i>Persoonia longifolia</i>	
<i>Regelia ciliata</i>	
<i>Verticordia plumosa</i> var. <i>vassensis</i> (DRF)	
<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	
<i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i>	
^ <i>Xylomelum occidentale</i>	
Total Species Richness	34

Appendix 6 – Field Monitoring Data Sheets

*Please see attached file included

Appendix 7 – Quadrat 1 Photo Spring 2022



Appendix 8 – Quadrat 1 Photo Spring 2023



Appendix 9 – Photo depicting slashing & 2023 infill planting (foreground) with 2022 revegetation and remnant vegetation in background



Doral[®]



Doral Mineral Sands Pty Ltd ABN 18 096 342 451 ACN 096 342 451 25 Harris Road, Picton WA 6229
Tel: +61 8 9725 5444 Fax: +61 8 9725 4557 Email: admin@doral.com.au Website: www.doral.com.au